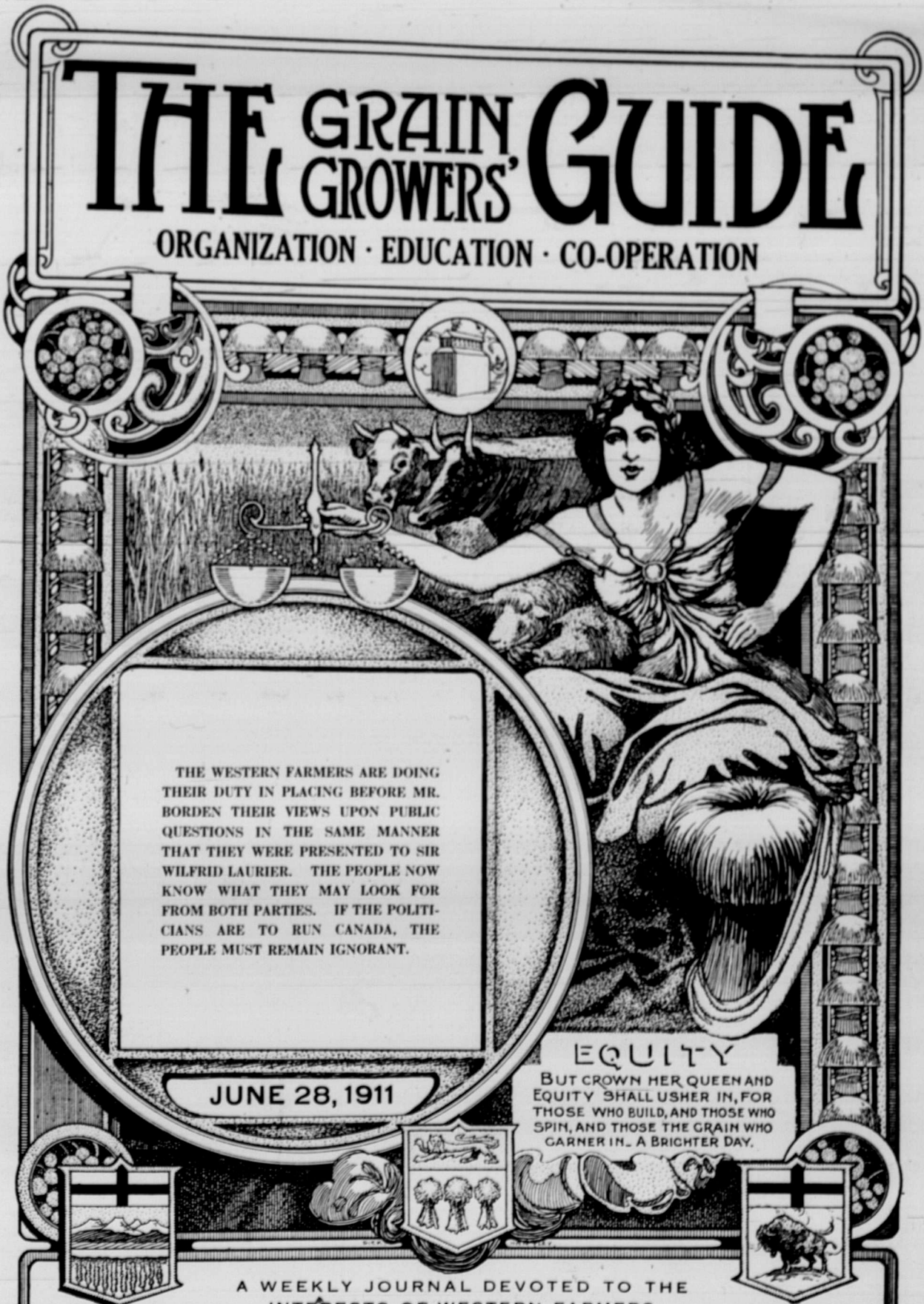


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



THE WESTERN FARMERS ARE DOING THEIR DUTY IN PLACING BEFORE MR. BORDEN THEIR VIEWS UPON PUBLIC QUESTIONS IN THE SAME MANNER THAT THEY WERE PRESENTED TO SIR WILFRID LAURIER. THE PEOPLE NOW KNOW WHAT THEY MAY LOOK FOR FROM BOTH PARTIES. IF THE POLITICIANS ARE TO RUN CANADA, THE PEOPLE MUST REMAIN IGNORANT.

JUNE 28, 1911

EQUITY

BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.

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A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

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Many who read this will remember what a muddle Hail Insurance was in Western Canada eleven years ago. How certain companies had secured patronage on promises that were never fulfilled, how insurers were sued for their promises when they could not get a dollar of indemnity for loss, and how the Provincial and Territorial Governments were obliged to take action to straighten out the tangle.

So keen and general was the distrust of Company Hail Insurance when our plan was first introduced in 1900 that we found it most difficult to convince anyone upon to do what we claimed for it. But we had the courage of our convictions, and under the closest scrutiny and most severe criticism, by actual demonstrations of its merits we gradually won for our plan and the manner in which we administered it the confidence of all classes in any way concerned with Hail Insurance, with the result that when the Government system of Hail Insurance was abolished in Saskatchewan two years ago, our plan was the first to receive permission to transact business in that Province, and in 1910 there was more business written on this plan than all others combined.

Nothing that could win out against such odds must have the qualities people look for in good business, and those who know the history of Hail Insurance in Western Canada and what our plan has done to put it on a sound business basis are our staunch friends, yet

"Fools rush in where Angels fear to tread"

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

Full information will be furnished on application to any local Agent or

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Standard Wire Fence



In the "Standard" Wire Fence, you get the durability that comes with strength. Made of all No. 9 Hard Steel Wire, well galvanized - which means no rust and long wear.

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The cost is Twenty-five Cents per acre, or less, according to damage suffered. Strictly a Farmers' Company, managed by Farmers only, and still

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HON. T. M. DALY DEAD

Hon. T. M. Daly, police magistrate and judge of the juvenile court of Winnipeg, died suddenly of hemorrhage, on June 23. He was formerly minister of the interior in the Conservative government, prior to 1906. Mr. Daly was one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Winnipeg. The body lay in state in the city hall yesterday afternoon, and was shipped last evening for interment to Stratford, Ont., the birthplace of the deceased.

PASS ON

Pass on, sweet Youth,
The Child—the Boy—the Man.
Each change on soft and sure,
"Twould soon on the rare has scarce began,
When it is o'er,
Ah, Mother, weep, and clasp
Thy Babe unto thy breast!
In a little while, he's gone,
And Thou too,—rest!

Pass on, dear Heart,
I cannot keep thee long,
For Love will never stay,
A Kiss—a Whisper and a Song,
Then he's away!
Dead Ashes on the Hearth,
The Fire burnt low,
And I with empty arms, alone,
Tis ever so!

Pass on, fair Fame,
Thou most delusive Snare!
A Crown for me today,
A blaze of Trumpets, and the glare
Of Puppet play,
To-morrow dawns, and hark!
What is't they sing?
"The King is Dead, The King is Dead!
Long Live the King!"

All's passed, my Soul,
Yet thou must ever on
The Eternal Way,
The Day—the Hour—the Year has gone,
But still I pray
That Youth and Life and Love,
Are but the Wings
To bear me to a glorious Dawn
Of Better Things.

FAMOUS "DOG" SPEECH

Some years ago the late Senator West was attending court in a country town, and while waiting for the trial of a case in which he was interested, he was urged by the attorneys in a dog case to help them. He was paid a fee of \$250 by the plaintiff. Voluminous evidence was introduced to show that the defendant had shot the dog in malice, while other evidence went to show that the dog had attacked the defendant. West took no part in the trial and was not disposed to speak. The attorneys, however, urged him to make a speech, else their client would not think he had earned his fee. Being thus urged, he arose, scanned the face of each jurymen for a moment, and said:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The best friend a man has in the world may turn against him and become his enemy. His son or daughter that he has reared with loving care may prove ungrateful. Those who are nearest and dearest to us, those whom we trust with our happiness and our good name may become traitors to their faith. The money that a man has he may lose. It flies away from him, perhaps when he needs it most. A man's reputation may be sacrificed in a moment of ill-considered action. The people who are prone to fall on their knees to do us honor when success is with us may be the first to throw stones of malice when failure settles its cloud upon our heads. The one absolutely unselfish friend that man can have in this selfish world, the one that never deserts him, the one that never proves ungrateful, is his dog. A man's dog stands by him in prosperity and in poverty, in health and in sickness. He will sleep on the cold ground where the wintry winds blow and the snow drives fiercely, if only he may be near his master's side. He will kiss the hand that has no food to offer. He will lick the wounds and sores that come from the encounter with the roughness of the world. He guards the sleep of his pauper master as if he were a prince. When riches take wings and reputation falls to pieces, he is as constant in his love as the sun in his journey through the heavens. If fortune drives the master forth an outcast in the world, friendless and homeless, the faithful dog asks no higher privilege than that of accompanying

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. MCKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

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

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

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

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Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt

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

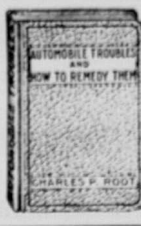
BOOK DEPT. GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Direct Legislation: or The Initiation and Referendum

What It Is and Why We Need It

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

BOOK DEPARTMENT GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG



AUTOMOBILE TROUBLES AND HOW TO REMEDY THEM

A number of Guide readers have asked for a book that will tell them all about automobiles. After a great deal of trouble we have at last found the best book on the subject. It describes every trouble that the automobile meets with, and tells how to remedy it. It is guaranteed by experts, and our readers in ordering it can be assured they are getting the best book on the subject. It has 220 pages and is illustrated. It will be sent by return mail for \$1.50 post paid.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WPG.

DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

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

The readers of The Guide have demanded reliable information on "dry farming" as it is called. After considerable search and consultation with experts the book was selected. The author is one of the leading agricultural scientists of the day and has studied conditions in South Africa and United States. The author treats of the "Campbell System" of dry farming and also devotes a chapter to "The Tractor Engine in Dry Farming." Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. farm at Strathmore, Alberta, and one of Canada's leading Dry Farming Experts, says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 390 pages and is well illustrated. The book is kept in The Guide office and will be sent by return mail, \$1.50, postpaid.

him, to guard against danger, to fight his enemies. When the last scene of all came, and death takes the master in its embrace, and his body is laid away in the cold ground, no matter if all other friends pursue their way, there by the graveside will the noble dog be found, his head between his paws, his eyes sad, but open in alert watchfulness, faithful and true even in death.

Then West sat down. He had spoken in a low voice, without a gesture. He had made no reference to the evidence or the merits of the case. When he finished the judge and jury were wiping their eyes. The jury filed out but soon entered with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$1000. He had sued for \$200.

MRS. BILLIE'S BABY

By Harold Suman

"Before I was married and had a baby of my own," said Mrs. Billie, "nothing used to lure me so much as other women's babies."

"I know," said Mrs. Van Martry. "It seemed to me that all babies were had enough to have to look at, but were even worse to have to listen to," said Mrs. Billie.

"Quite so," said Mrs. Van Martry. "And when they were 'shown off' it was worst of all. I used to go 'gouge flesh' when that began," said Mrs. Billie. "Me too," said Mrs. Van Martry.

"But then the average baby is an awful thing. And, even though I do say it as shouldn't, my baby is not an average baby," said Mrs. Billie.

"Of course not," said Mrs. Van Martry. "In the first place, Augustus doesn't look like an average baby; does he?" said Mrs. Billie.

"No, indeed," said Mrs. Van Martry. "And in the second place, Augustus doesn't talk like one, either," said Mrs. Billie.

"I believe it," said Mrs. Van Martry. "I just want you to hear the way he imitates the animals," said Mrs. Billie. "Imitates the animals?" said Mrs. Van Martry.

"Yes, all the animals," said Mrs. Billie. "Good gracious!" said Mrs. Van Martry.

"It is wonderful," said Mrs. Billie. "It must be," said Mrs. Van Martry. "Just listen to this," said Mrs. Billie.

"Augustus, how does the how-wow go?" "Blah! Blah!" said Augustus. "See!" said Mrs. Billie. "He knows!"

"Wonderful!" said Mrs. Van Martry. "Augustus," said Mrs. Billie, "how does the pussy cat go?"

"Blah! Blah!" said Augustus. "See!" said Mrs. Billie. "That's right!"

"Wonderful!" said Mrs. Van Martry. "Augustus," said Mrs. Billie, "how does the poli parrot go?"

"Blah! Blah!" said Augustus. "See!" said Mrs. Billie. "He never makes a mistake!"

"Wonderful!" said Mrs. Van Martry. "And now the hardest of all," said Mrs. Billie. "Augustus, how does the choo-choo car go?"

"Blah! Blah!" said Augustus. "See!" said Mrs. Billie. "Isn't it marvelous?"

"It certainly is," said Mrs. Van Martry. "But that choo-choo car reminds me that I have to catch a train. I must go. I am not surprised that you are proud of your child. As I have said, he is—er—wonderful. Good-bye, dear."

"Good-bye," said Mrs. Billie. "Good-bye, Augustus," said Mrs. Van Martry. "Say good-bye to the lady, Augustus," said Mrs. Billie.

"Blah! Blah!" said Augustus. "See!" said Mrs. Billie. "Isn't that cute? He knows that, too!"

STILL RUNNING

Edwin, aged four, owned a picture book in which a horse-looking cow was running after a little boy. He looked at it a long time, then carefully closing the book he laid it away. A few days later he got the book again, and turned to the picture. Bringing his chubby fist down on the cow, he exclaimed in a tone of triumph, "She ain't caught him yet!"

A California aviator ran into a cow. Are the farmer's troubles never going to end?—Detroit Free Press.

"Only the man who works can know what it is to rest?"

The Auto—A Rural Necessity

In the old homestead days of the West the true luxury of travel was supposed to have been enjoyed by the man with the spring wagon, and in those days spring wagons were no more plentiful than are automobiles now. In the early days top-buggies for the farmer were an unknown quantity and would have been thought a greater luxury than is the motor car of today. It is a true saying that the luxury of today is the necessity of tomorrow and, while the motor car has not yet become a necessity, it is a familiar luxury and one in which more farmers can indulge than in the top-buggies of an earlier day.

Among the direct benefits which would follow in the train of the rural motor car, that is, benefits other than the saving that can be effected about the farm because of the work that "pays" that can be done with it, the most important would be the resulting change in the social character of country life. Man is a social being. His nature demands change of scene, companionship, new experiences and recreation. The lonesome farm life has hitherto been its isolation, hence its narrowness. The automobile can do much to relieve this curse.

With the automobile as a pleasure vehicle many runs can be made to town, to a neighbor's, etc., that could not otherwise be. Entertainments in the school house, in the church or some park that would be nearby for one that has an automobile, but so far away as to be out of the question for one who has to depend upon horses, can be attended without inconvenience. All can be enjoyed by the farmer and his family without spending a great deal of valuable time in the coming and going. The craving for companionship, for new experiences and recreation cannot be satisfied in the measure that it exerts itself in the bosom of the country youth of today without opportunities being afforded for them to meet in personal contact occasionally.

It is true that the telephone helps matters a great deal, but talking into a hard rubber funnel on the front of a wooden box mounted on the wall, without an opportunity to observe the expressions of surprise, pleasure and displeasure as they come and go in the face of the one spoken to, is hardly a half visit after all and a dry one at that.

The City-ward Movement

The ambition of the country youth of today is not so much a desire to get rich as it was when our modern captains of industry were youths. The younger people of this generation are realizing that life is not all for money. They want opportunities for pleasure, opportunities to enjoy life in company with friends and fellow youths. It is the want of this that drives many of the best boys and girls from the farm to the city now, and that will continue to do so in the future. With the automobile substituted for the "buggy horse," a means of transportation will always be ready for a trip in the evenings or on Sundays, even though all the horses have worked hard every day of the week.

Various conditions in this country have been responsible for driving men from the farm to the city and in many cases it is only the narrow social and domestic life of the country that is the cause. Thousands of young men would remain on the farm if the automobile was there and not only would they remain there but the youths of the Cities would seek the farm.

When the farmer is seen out with a new automobile the first thought that flashes through the mind of the observer is, "can he afford it?" As to who can afford this luxury, opinions differ. The man who wishes an automobile should buy one if he has a farm all paid for, has no debts of any description that cannot be handled any day without sacrifice, has all the necessary farm buildings for comfort and even perhaps luxury, as this word is understood on the farm. No convenience should be lacking either in the house, barn or machinery shed. Finally, he should have enough money to pay down on the car or enough to complete payment where he is sure of getting hold of it. Last of all, he should be assured of enough income to keep the car running and in good repair over and above all expenses.

Now as to cost. To get a serviceable motor from \$2,500 to \$3,500 at least should be paid for the "farmer's car," according to prevailing prices. The farmer does not want a runabout with only one seat, for most farmers have families large enough to occupy at least two seats. Where there are enough persons in the family to occupy two seats the mistake of getting a one-seater should not be made. Even where there are but two in the family likely as not the entire seating capacity of the car will be filled every time it goes to town. It is not wise to purchase a car weighing over 2,500 pounds to run on country roads. The heavier cars require more power and this in turn means not only higher fuel cost but higher running cost. The car weighing from 1,700 to 2,500 pounds has weight and length enough to make it ride easily. The shorter, lighter cars will run with less gasoline but they do not ride so easily.

Cost of Up-Keep

The cost of running an automobile on the farm will vary with the different owners. The man whose machinery and repair bill is twice that of his neighbor's will have twice the expense with his car.

performed in running a car during the first six weeks than in the following five years, but the owner learns how to run it successfully by his first mistakes. The things that usually stop the car are the small ones, but enough to keep the car from moving. The book that comes with the car should be carefully studied so that a good idea can be formed of how all the parts work. If the car does not start, look first to the sparking apparatus, the magnets will be all right, but ninety-nine times out of one hundred the fault will be in the batteries. If the batteries will not start the car can be started on the magnets by taking the crank and spinning the motor. When the car is cranked the spark lever should never be advanced, if it is the driver is likely to get a broken arm.

The valves in the engine should be ground out every 3,000 miles. The first time this is done the garage man should be on the job and the owner should be on hand to see how it is done. A valve lifting tool and valve grinder should be obtained and the owner can then do the work himself, after he has seen how the work is done. The car should not be fiddled with when it is not necessary.



SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND SENATOR CASGRAIN
on Parliament Hill

that his neighbor has. The man who gets along well with machinery will get along well with a motor car.

As to repairs. This is something that cannot be figured accurately for one man may run 10,000 miles with no expense at all, while the next one may have to go to the garage inside of a week. Cars that are built nowadays are practically all reliable, and while little things will get out of order, the driver soon learns to repair them himself. On this account it is well to buy a car from some dealer in the neighboring town who understands cars. If the driver knows nothing about a car and has no one to show him, he will be apt to get out on the road more than once scratching his head and wondering why the blamed thing does not run.

At first the owner of a car uses a greater quantity of gasoline than is necessary, but he soon learns how to handle it. The best grade of oil and gasoline to be found should be bought, it proves the cheapest in the end. More trouble is often ex-

perienced in running a car during the first six weeks than in the following five years, but the owner learns how to run it successfully by his first mistakes. The things that usually stop the car are the small ones, but enough to keep the car from moving. The book that comes with the car should be carefully studied so that a good idea can be formed of how all the parts work. If the car does not start, look first to the sparking apparatus, the magnets will be all right, but ninety-nine times out of one hundred the fault will be in the batteries. If the batteries will not start the car can be started on the magnets by taking the crank and spinning the motor. When the car is cranked the spark lever should never be advanced, if it is the driver is likely to get a broken arm.

The automobile is not so much of a money maker as some claim. It will not make money for the farmer as does the plow, cultivator, grain binder and other farm tools. It is a luxury, in about the same class with the piano. And hardly that, either, for it does save horses wonderfully. To a man who values time, motors are also a saving, for a trip to town can be made in practically no time, as compared with horses, and all the farm produce can be taken too. The machine can carry eggs, butter and garden produce. In this way the car saves money where the piano does not, and, in addition, it gives more pleasure to the majority of people than any piano ever could. The piano owner has no cause to turn up his

nose at the automobile owner on the score of useless luxuries.

Automobiles are more widely used on farms in the United States than they are in Canada at present. In the state of Nebraska, practically every farmer has his car. G. R. Clary, a farmer of Nebraska, has the following to say about the automobile on the farm:

"In July, 1909, I bought a two-cylinder car and after using it fifteen months I traded it in toward a new four-cylinder car, which is larger and gives us more room for our family of seven. To say that we all enjoy it expresses it very mildly.

"The up-keep of the two cylinder car for the fifteen months was about fourteen cents per day. This includes all gasoline and oil and all repairs, consisting of four tire punctures, three blow-outs, one new inner tube, one extra casing and one set of roller bearings for the rear axle. All this was on a mileage of 2,876 miles, which I think is a very cheap up-keep. I have had no expense for the new car except for oil and gasoline as yet, and we have used it all winter.

"We use our car to deliver eggs, cream and small fruit, such as strawberries, cherries and grapes, to market. We breed thoroughbred White Wyandotte chickens and deliver stock and eggs to the express office without much loss of time, which is a great saving, coming as it does in the busy season on the farm.

"In case of accident, our car is ready to help. One year ago last fall my sixteen-year-old boy had the misfortune to shoot himself through the hand. In twenty-two minutes from the time the accident happened he was in the doctor's office six miles away. I took him to the doctor's office every day for twelve days to have the wound dressed, thereby saving time and expense.

"At another time I was having alfalfa seed threshed when the shaft on the long shaker in the huller broke. We took the broken shaft in the auto and drove to the blacksmith shop, got it fixed and were back at work in one hour and thirty minutes, while, without the auto, it would have taken three times that long to have driven a team to town and back and get the repairing done.

"My horses can run in the pasture on Sunday or during the week while we use the car for pleasure or business trips. During the local chautauqua our car made it possible for us all to take a vacation, for with it we could look after our chores morning and night and spend every day at our "tent home" on the campus.

"One who has never taken a long trip across country in a car to visit relatives or friends can realize the real pleasure that such a trip affords. We have taken several trips from thirty to fifty miles when without the car it would have been impossible for all of the family to leave home on account of poor railroad connections.

"On hot, sultry summer evenings, when we are tired and our horses have been at work in the corn or hay field, we all clean up after our work is done and step into the car and drive to Endicott, a little town three and one-half miles distant, where we can have ice cream. Then we go home to bed, rested and refreshed, instead of being too tired and hot to sleep.

"As a result of my own experience, I can say I think every farmer should have an auto if it is possible for him to own one without cramping himself financially. His wife will not dread the long, dreary miles to town half as much as she used to and when you drive your car into town you do not have to hunt a place to tie up—just run to one side of the street and let it stand while you go off about your business, and when you are ready to go home you will not find the harness or a neckyoke broken, but you can crank up and step in and be at home again in a few minutes. The first thing to be done after buying an auto is to get acquainted with it, understand it thoroughly and it will stand lots of hard use if you treat it right."

No woman is so narrow-minded as to leave no room for suspicion.

Fortune smiles on some men; it can't help it when it finds itself in such ludicrous surroundings.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 28th, 1911

THE CORONATION

The coronation of King George was successfully accomplished last week with the ceremonious splendor which tradition has given the occasion. Four hundred millions of people on June 22 realized that in Westminster a king was being crowned to rule over them. The feelings of these people were vastly different from those engendered by the coronation ceremony centuries ago. Today there is no feeling of bondage nor of domination from the throne, but the citizens of the British Empire see in the crowning of their king a guarantee of the continuation of the free institutions which the Anglo-Saxon race has developed. The day of "Divine Right" and of the might of kings in Britain has disappeared, and as the power of the people has become supreme so the office of king has a deeper significance. King George is technically our ruler, but in reality he possesses no power beyond that given him by Parliament. His coronation and that of Queen Mary is an intimation to the citizens of the world's greatest empire that "all's well." The warmest feelings of good will towards King George and Queen Mary personally will be extended by the people of Western Canada. May the influence of their majesties always be towards the amelioration of conditions under which millions of their subjects suffer. No higher or holier cause can command the support of the world's greatest than that of service to mankind. Though a limited monarchy the British Empire is the world's greatest democracy. Nowhere is there greater freedom in word, thought and action than in the great empire over which floats the Union Jack. God Save the King!

THE GRAIN BILL

The Winnipeg Telegram, in its issue of June 24, under the heading "The Grain Bill Gold Brick," says in part:

"When the bill was originally introduced it contained the following clause, number one hundred and twenty-three:

"No person owning, managing, operating or otherwise interested in any public terminal elevator shall buy or sell grain or be interested in any other form of storage of grain.

"The clause then goes on, reasonably enough, to exempt mill owners operating elevators at the same terminal points as their mills. From the farmers' point of view that is explicit enough. That clause, whether it forced the government into the business or not, would most unquestionably force the mixers out of it. The clause was made enforceable by very heavy penalties. Clause two hundred and forty-two reads:

"Every person is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than five thousand dollars and costs and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars and costs and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years who—

to put it shortly, infringes clause one hundred and twenty-three, or mixes grain, or makes an untrue statement under the act as to receipts and shipments. Officers of corporations are also made personally liable and elevators of offenders are to be closed.

"These are the vital operative clauses of the bill. Once it goes very nearly to the root of the matter. It might reasonably appear to any farmer that Mr. Borden and the Conservative party should, upon their own declarations, support a bill containing clauses such as those, that opposition could not be otherwise than factious and inconsistent with Mr. Borden's platform declarations.

"A deliberate attempt was made to have it appear so by the political executive of the Grain Growers' Association, who knew all about the matter, in the eyes of the farmers who did not. The Opposition to this bill would have been factious, impolitic and disadvantageous to the country but for one circumstance. CLAUSES ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE AND TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO WERE DROPPED FROM THE BILL BY THE GOVERNMENT AT THE BEHEST OF THE ELEVATOR INTERESTS, AND THIS PRECIOUS EXECUTIVE OF THE GRAIN GROWERS WHO MADE THE REPRESENTATIONS THAT THEY DID AT BRANDON KNEW ALL ABOUT IT."

All of this is true excepting that portion in black type, which is not in accordance with the facts. Clauses 123 and 242 were not dropped, but were amended in the Senate and read as follows in the bill now before the House for a second reading:

"123. No person owning, managing, operating or otherwise interested in any public or terminal elevator shall buy or sell grain at any point in the Western Inspection Division.

4. Sub-section 1 of this section shall not apply to any person who owns, manages, operates, or is otherwise interested in any terminal elevator,

(1) which has been leased to the board for operation, or which has been leased to any person, firm or company for operation with the approval of the board, or which is managed and operated by persons approved by the board, or

(2) which is used or operated in connection with any flour mill situate at the same terminal as such elevator.

"Provided, however, that such elevator shall be subject to such restrictions and regulations as are from time to time imposed by the board, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council."

"42. Every person is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than five thousand dollars and costs, and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars and costs and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, who—

(a) while owning, managing, operating, or being otherwise interested in any public or terminal elevator, buys or sells grain at any point in the Western Inspection Division, contrary to the provisions of section 123 of this Act,

(b) mixes different grades of grain while such grain is stored in any terminal elevator,

(c) makes any untrue statement (with respect to anything required by this act) as to the receipts or shipments into or out of any terminal elevator, or as to the quantity, kind or grade of grain in store in a terminal elevator.

2. If any corporation is convicted of an offence under this section every officer of such corporation and every person interested in or employed by the said corporation who had any part or share in the commission of such offence, shall also be liable to the said penalties.

3. Any terminal elevator in respect of which, or in which any offence mentioned in this section has been committed shall not be licensed or operated for a period not exceeding one year in the discretion of the board, after the conviction of the person committing the offence."

Any person reading clause 123 as amended, will agree with the Telegram "That this clause, whether it forced the government into the business or not would unquestionably force the mixers out of it." At least this is the intent of the clause and is so understood by the Grain Growers. When the bill was before the House on May 18, the opposition members did not object to clauses 123 and 242, but Dr. Schaffner, member for Souris, stated that he was suspicious of clause 16 which is as follows:

"16. The Governor-in-Council may authorize the minister to construct, acquire, lease or expropriate for His Majesty any terminal elevator, if Parliament has granted the money for such purpose.

2. The Expropriation Act shall, in all cases, apply to the acquisition or lease of such terminal elevators and to the ascertaining of the compensation to be paid therefor."

Dr. Schaffner said in part:

"The farmers of the West have asked for government operation principally, they have asked for government ownership, but to my mind it is not so important who owns the terminal elevators as it is who operates them, and there is absolutely nothing in the bill that grants government operation. Will the minister of interior answer this straight question: Is it the intention of the government at this session to provide in the estimates for money to buy or lease these terminal elevators and to operate them entirely by the government? If the Minister of the Interior answers that question in the affirmative, I will admit there is something in clause 16 of the bill to meet the demands of the farmers."

Mr. Oliver—"I am not authorized to speak for the government, but I would like to make the bargain with my hon. friend, that if he will let this bill pass now we may be able to get a sum in the estimates to enable the bill to be operated in that way."

Dr. Schaffner—"I will have to be more definite in my questions and the Minister of the Interior will have to be more definite in his answer."

Mr. Oliver—"I said that if the hon. gentleman and his friends would allow the bill to pass, there would be some object in the government providing a sum in the estimates, but until the bill passes there is no

warrant for the government putting a sum in the estimates."

Dr. Schaffner—"I tell the Minister of the Interior—and I think I can speak for my colleagues from the West, that if he will promise us right now, no "may" about it—to place a sum in the estimates to purchase or lease those elevators and to operate them by the government I, and I believe my colleagues from the West, will allow the bill to pass at once and give it no opposition. I am suspicious of that clause 16."

Mr. Oliver—"I might suggest to my hon. friend that it might not do any harm to try it. Let him allow the bill to pass and take chances on the government voting the money and the farmers would not be any worse off."

Dr. Schaffner—"We have had too much experience of letting things go through without a definite promise, to lead me to place any faith in the government. But I do say that if the minister would state right now that there would be a sum placed in the estimates to buy or lease these elevators and operate them, we will not oppose the bill for a moment."

Mr. Oliver—"My hon. friend knows that no member of the government can pledge the government out-hand in that way, and he is not fair in making such a challenge as that."

Mr. Campbell, Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Lake spoke along the same line, emphasizing that the farmers wanted government ownership and operation. None of the gentlemen raised any objection to clauses 123 and 242. There does not seem to be any difference of opinion as to the facts of these clauses, as "whether it forces the government into the business or not, it would force the grain dealers out of the terminal elevators."

BORDEN AND THE WEST

Mr. Borden has already met and heard the representations of the organized farmers in all three Prairie Provinces and has yet more of them to hear at other points where he will speak. He has stated his attitude upon the leading questions which appeal to the Western farmers. It is with mingled feelings of gratification and disappointment that the Western people will hear and read Mr. Borden's addresses. The Conservative leader is a man whose position and his public and private life, are such as to command the highest respect. Such a public man is welcome in the West no matter what his views may be. As a prospective premier of Canada he is wisely meeting the people of Canada and hearing their views. It is most pleasing to the Western people to know that a man of such wide experience and holding such a responsible position approves of their demands for state owned and operated terminals, state owned and operated railway to Hudson Bay and for encouragement and assistance to the chilled meat industry. The fact that Mr. Borden and his followers in the House of Commons have given their definite pledge in support of these three schemes for the improvement of the condition of the common people indicates that there is merit in the demands. Mr. Borden says that if he is returned to power that the Hudson Bay Railway will be completed and in operation in four years and that it will be operated by the government. The government has endeavored to convince the Western people that their demands upon these three questions, if acceded to, would be detrimental to the best interests of Canada. The Western people have, of course, known that they were contending for the right and have not been deterred by the attitude of the government. Mr. Borden and his party can now be expected to fight the cause of the farmers in the House of Commons until justice is secured. The thanks of the Western people are due to Mr. Borden for his straight forward and business-like statement of policy upon these questions. He has convinced the Western people of the wisdom of fighting persistently for their rights.

Mr. Borden has been equally frank and definite upon the tariff question. There has been no beating about the bush as is the usual

custom of politicians. The Western people now know definitely just where Mr. Borden and his party stand in relation to the tariff and just what tariff legislation may be expected if Mr. Borden becomes premier. Mr. Borden is firmly opposed to reciprocity with the United States in natural products and is also strongly in support of a protectionist tariff. He cannot quarrel with the Western people if they choose to differ with him upon tariff matters. They are frank to agree with him when they believe he is right, and equally ready to disagree when they believe he is wrong. Mr. Borden must remember that the determination of the Western people to throw off the shackles of protection is not of political origin. When the growing resentment against protection and its accompanying evils first found articulate voice in the West a few years ago, Mr. Borden and his party were in harmony with the government in maintaining a high protective tariff wall around Canada. The Western people took up the matter independently and from the view point of the common people. From the economic standpoint they saw that protection was a huge and unnecessary burden upon the necks of the wealth producers. They have studied the questions as fully as have any of the politicians of Canada, and are equally capable of forming their own opinions upon economic questions. No man can convince the Western people that a tariff which puts exorbitant profits into the hands of the Canadian promoters and financiers is for the country's welfare. We believe, and with good reason, that there is not in existence today a community of people so well informed upon matters of national importance as the people of the three Prairie Provinces. While the agitation against protection was gaining ground in the West it was also making progress in Ontario as well as in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The monster delegation of farmers that filled the House of Commons chamber on December 16 last, was but an outward manifestation of the deep-seated feeling of resentment throughout Canada against the system which has been fostered and supported by both political parties for the express benefit of less than five per cent. of the population of Canada. In the face of such a feeling the government deemed it wise to accede to a small part of the farmers' demands. The reciprocity agreement with the United States was the result. The government is still very strongly in support of protection and is assisting to build up monopolies by its tariff legislation. The reciprocity agreement is, however, a few bricks knocked off the tariff wall and is a beginning in the right direction. It does not affect the manufacturers but is practically a farmers' compact only in its effect. It is only a fraction of what the farmers demanded and of what the farmers are still demanding and will eventually secure. No one for a moment suggests that there would have been any reciprocity agreement had it not been for the organized effort on the part of the farmers. Even though the agreement embodied but a part of their demands the farmers accepted it. They did not act like politicians and declare that the government was the best in the world, or that this one act squared all accounts against the government. But like sensible business men engaged in the profession of agriculture they declared that the reciprocity agreement was a good business proposition and that they hoped to see it placed upon the statute books of Canada. Immediately the reciprocity agreement is fastened down securely the attack will be turned even more effectively against the citadel of protection. In the light of this situation Mr. Borden and his party in the House of Commons have chosen to deny to the farmers of Canada even this little fraction of relief from the oppression under which they have labored since confederation. Nor has Mr. Borden in his speeches since he came to the West offered any alternative which will give any hope of relief. He offers a tariff commission to investigate and recommend, and also a scheme of preferential trade within the em-

pire. Mr. Borden says that the "tariff should be based upon business principles that would appeal to common sense, reason and fairness." Now everybody believes that. But everybody is not agreed, as to what is "common sense, reason and fairness." The present tariff certainly possesses those qualities in but a very limited degree. If a tariff commission is appointed it may be composed of the most intelligent, independent (politically) and able men that can be found in Canada and yet be utterly unsatisfactory. Any tariff commission must have some basis to start upon. Is that basis to be protection or revenue? Again, what power is to be delegated to such a tariff commission? A board of experts with full power to call for information incidental to tariff matters, such information to be given to the public, would undoubtedly be of benefit. But all tariff legislation must be enacted by Parliament and the recommendations of such a commission would be of little use if they did not conform to the will of the people. By all means let us have all the information available, no matter what name the board of experts may be called. The protected interests are all in favor of tariff commissions. They know from experience that such commissions are but employees of the government of the day, and as such look well after the interests of the manufacturers. There is no tariff commission in any country that has any power in tariff making, and in Canada there has never been any that has been other than a bulwark to protection. There are possibilities in the theory of a tariff commission but the people of Canada will be pardoned if, in view of Mr. Borden's statements upon protection, they do not look with favor upon his scheme to appoint a commission as a means of settling the tariff controversy.

Now in regard to Mr. Borden's attitude upon the questions of imperial trade preference the organized farmers have already expressed themselves. Such a scheme cannot be carried into execution without altering the fiscal system of Great Britain and increasing the cost of foodstuffs to the British consumer. Britain already gives us free entry for all our exports and we cannot ask her for more. If Britain had a protective tariff then we might ask for reciprocal preference, but to ask the "mother of nations" to forsake the policy which has given her the commercial supremacy of the world is certainly not practical. Canada must make her own tariff laws and Britain hers. Again, any such preference could only be secured by compelling the British workman to pay a higher price for bread made from Canadian wheat. No one can gainsay this fact. We have yet to see the farmer in Canada who desires to have the British workman placed in the same position in regard to bread as is the Canadian farmer in regard to farm implements, cement and a score of other tariff enhanced articles. There are no Canadian farmers so selfish as to demand a better price for their products when they know it can be secured only at the expense of the people of Britain. The Canadian farmer asks only free entrance to the markets of the world, and he then feels quite competent to take care of himself.

Mr. Borden asserts his sincerity in his opposition to reciprocity and we accept his declaration. But he must realize that in opposing freedom of trade he is allying himself with interests whose claims of sincerity cannot be other than hypocrisy. These interests control immense wealth that has been amassed, not by fair and honest effort, but by means of special privileges that have been granted by legislation. These interests have nothing whatever to lose through the reciprocity agreement. They are shrewd enough to see, however, that if the tariff is once removed from farm products and the farmers fully realize that the so-called protection they have been receiving is a sham, that they will then demand the removal of protection from all other manufactures. For this reason those interests are spending huge sums of money on a campaign against reciprocity. They are

subsidizing the press of Eastern Canada to publish articles against the agreement and are forming "National" leagues to "foster the Canadian spirit." Of course these interests are working upon both parties. We have no political party in Canada free from the influence of the big interests. The leaders of the two parties may not be dominated by these interests but that does not show that the two parties are not closely allied with the money power of the country. Many of the politicians who are making public speeches in favor of the reciprocity agreement are loud in their condemnation of Special Privilege. But in view of their declarations in 1893, and the fact that the tariff is still untouched, the people of Canada may well ask that some action be taken by the government, at least upon the tariff upon implements and cement, before all their present day declarations are accepted at face value. Agricultural implements and cement can be placed upon the free list irrespective of the reciprocity agreement.

In our issue of May 17, we publish the following statement:

Senator Lyman Melvin Jones, president of the Massey-Harris Co., has gone to the Coronation. Considering the great service he has conferred upon the people of Great Britain by selling them his farm implements cheaper than he sells them in Canada, we should not be surprised if the Senator came back with a "Sir" attached to his name.

Our readers will see that we have the gift of prophecy in a slight degree. In this case it was merely necessary to read the signs of the times. Of course the title bestowed upon the Senator was at the suggestion of the Premier of Canada. Possibly it was to console the wounded feelings of the senator, whose pocket-book will be slightly interfered with by the reciprocity agreement, that the title was forced upon him.

If the government means to take over the terminal elevators and place them in a position to afford relief to the Grain Growers it should be done immediately Parliament resumes. There has been unlimited talk on the subject. It is a small proposition as compared with the guarantee of \$35,000,000 to Mackenzie & Mann, and that deal occupied but a few minutes of the time of Parliament.

If the bestowal of a knighthood upon Max Aitken, the cement combine promoter, was due to a recommendation of the Canadian government it deserves the severest condemnation. In view of the investigation now being made into the cement merger, such an honor bestowed upon the moving spirit and chief beneficiary of the merger is a direct slap in the face to the Canadian advocates of a square deal.

At the rate Max Aitken is going he will shortly be a member of the peerage. A few of those millions he made out of the Cement Merger placed into the "war chest" should be sufficient to enroll his name upon the list of titled nobility. Sometimes people leave their country for their country's good.

Mr. Borden declares that reciprocity, if carried to its logical conclusion, means "political absorption." That is annexation. We haven't noticed any nation absorbing Great Britain in spite of her free trade policy. There is an equal danger that Canada will be absorbed—no more; no less.

If the government continues its present attitude of holding in "abeyance" the matter of operating, the people of the West may take it for granted that the road will be handed over to Mackenzie & Mann as soon as it is completed.

When Parliament resumes on July 18, it will be time for a vote upon the reciprocity agreement. There will be no excuse for further debate. All that can be said has been said and there is no sense in rehashing it.

Who whose sound horses the ch commo horse who the fl the lin and p Never But capact holiday his no whole- sion, who sh quicke buy ap tent- winds goes to has be alde at living. Then who co to We season, worth a Prairie mer fa country exposit of pop brought lence a continue Of es the pro given E educati peely a of live product highest systema breoim is give emulati the sta output. fruits a agricult hibits which t impleme Canada traded) competit exhibitio tion the producer another. dividud and plo farm im strated. One g that the munities and West have see They cat but at al ing disp to the f In fact, a the farm- the "lar wildering tory, too the come arranged, barn, field But gr display s character, fair, who trips the



Spacious and pleasing grounds of the Edmonton Exhibition

Western Canadian Fairs

Who doesn't enjoy a fair? The man whose blood does not run faster at the sound of the band, the passing of the herds of fellow men, women and children, the cheering for the race horses, the common skates, selling plates or blue-blooded thoroughbreds that man in whom the flow of life never approaches the flood-tide, surely he is a member of the limited association of Down-and-Outs and probably is eligible to the order of Never-Was.

But the man who has within him the capacity for child-like enjoyment of holiday events—and Heaven be thanked his number is legion—who can enter whole-heartedly, with a spirit of enthusiasm, into these summer celebrations; who draws near the fair grounds with a quickening of step and spirit, as the small boy approaches the entrance to the circus tent—this man, though his path of life winds through humble haunts and he goes to his grave unheralded and unsung, has been blessed with a heritage invaluable and has gotten a great deal out of living.

Thousands upon thousands of those who come in the latter class will throng to Western Canada's exhibitions this season. And they will see things that are worth seeing. For in these Prairie Provinces the summer fairs, from the smallest country show to the great expositions at the centers of population, have been brought to a degree of excellence unsurpassed upon the continent.

Of course, at all of these the products of the farm are given first place among the educative exhibits. And properly so, for by the viewing of live stock, grain and product brought to the highest state of perfection by systematic and intelligent breeding, the agriculturist is given a model, in the emulation of which he raises the standard of his own output. Only second to the fruits of the farm are the agricultural implement exhibits. The importance in which the manufacturers of implements hold the Western Canadian field is well illustrated by the great motor competition at the Winnipeg exhibition. In this competition the greatest machinery producers of the world vie with one another to prove the efficiency and individual merit of their respective tractors and plows. At all the larger fairs every farm implement imaginable is demonstrated.

One great merchandiser has claimed that the patronage of agricultural communities is to be preferred to any other, and Western Canada's distributing houses have seemingly adopted this as an axiom. They cater to the desires of the city folks, but at all the exhibitions the predominant displays are those that will appeal to the farmer, his wife and children. In fact, at the fairs, in few other places, the farmer is given his rightful place as the "backbone of the nation." A bewildering display this. Products of factory, loom and mills are gathered from the corners of the earth and all enticingly arranged. Everything from the home, barn, field and workshop is shown.

But granted that everything in the display section is of the best possible character, and that this were all of the fair, who'd give a snap for it? Certain trips the rural resident makes to the city

on business; but, after the busy spring-time, when he is surfeited with seriousness—the preparing of the seed-bed, the sowing and the anxious waiting for precipitation of needed moisture—then, when the crops are off to a good start, does the farmer want his instruction in homeopathic doses and very properly demands amusement.

And this amusement is put up for him in chunks at every one of the big fairs. Of course there is the Midway. Not the old sort of a Midway that became famous for its infamy, that kind of mis-called amusement has been relegated to the "never to be again" heap. It must be admitted that at some of these attractions we may look askance, but so great is the improvement that the Midway has been brought out of the realms of barbarity. It is often said by the more serious minded, that the horse-racing is featured too strongly. It is very probable that this is true. But still, whose heart does not warm toward the man who nearly falls out of the grand stand "pulling" for the horse that has caught his eye?

The instructive features are there, and they are eagerly viewed, but it is probably the glittering galaxy of amuse-

ment that attracts most of our people.

Following are the big fairs of Western Canada for 1911, together with the secretaries and dates.

North Battleford Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, June 26-28, Hugh Mancer, secretary.

Saskatoon Exhibition, June 30-July 4, D. Douglas, secretary.

Neepawa Summer Exhibition, June 29-July 1, J. A. Dempsey, secretary.

Alberta Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, June 30-July 7, E. L. Richardson, secretary.

Portage Industrial Exhibition, Portage la Prairie, July 19-13, H. G. Colman, secretary.

Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg, July 14-22, Dr. A. W. Bell, secretary.

Inter-Provincial Fair, Brandon, July 24-29, W. I. Smele, secretary.

Dominion Exhibition, Regina, August 1-12, L. T. McDonald, secretary.

Edmonton Exhibition, August 13-20, A. G. Harrison, secretary.

Vancouver Exhibition, August 31-September 9, H. S. Rubson, secretary.

Exhibition is the fair of the West, the Canadian West, and just as Canada West is today the seven day sensation in the slow evolution of the world's development, so does its exhibition attract the inquiring attention of those people all over the world to whom the name of Canada means something or promises something. The pages of the registers of Winnipeg's hotel during exhibition time afford food for a romance of narrative. Not only do they show the visitors flocking to the city from the outermost fringes of the western realm of settlement, but also inquiring visitors who have come from the American States, from England, from Continental Europe, even from far Asia, to get in concrete and concentrated form a look at Western Canada as it is reflected in the exhibition at Winnipeg. During that ten day period in July it can be consistently said that the eyes of the world are upon Western Canada.

Could they but realize it the farmers of the West must see that this situation and this condition also reflects a certain duty upon them. The world comes to see Western Canada at that time, the world should see a representative section of Western Canada and should see the best that it has to offer, albeit a pleasant duty and one holding out its fair share of compensation, the farmer of the prairies should not overlook this duty of public spirit to the exhibition.

Large Prize List

The Canadian Industrial Exhibition, as it is called this year for the first time, offers a little more than the customary number of improvements and additions for this year. The prize list totals \$40,000 and inspection of the document which the association will forward anyone on request gives the thousand and one details into which this fund is divided. Last fall the old main building of the exhibition was burned whole being used as a temporary children's hospital.

To replace it a new Science and Arts building which has been planned along the latest lines of construction of this sort will be erected, and in order to follow what has always been the trend of the crowd this building will be erected in the area between the grand stand and the western Colonnade. It will contain a large air dome or band stand where the Enville-Hall prize drum and flute band, which comes direct from the Old Country by command of His Majesty George V, the exhibition of Winnipeg will give its concert as well as in front of the big band stand.

The symbolism and pageantry of the coronation period will be featured at the exhibition in a great many ways and the imperial spirit will predominate all through the big show. This atmosphere will be brought to a climax by the great Pyro-Military spectacle which will be presented each night. The scene will be a replica in fire participated in by over a thousand men of the Coronation naval review at Spithead, showing the royal yacht reviewing the vessels of His Majesty's men in all the glitter and glory of an illuminated naval scene by night. The military tattoo which will be given as an adjunct to the spectacle will be changed nightly, a series of national programs being given. The various nights in series are as follows: Canadian Night, British Night, Foreign

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A Classy Pair—Prize Winners in Agricultural Team Competition

Canadian Industrial Exhibition

July 12-22

Every great public event must necessarily claim pre-eminence in some way, if for no other reason, in order to maintain the self respect of its own officials but in selecting for its annual slogan the pronouncement "The Show that makes the Whole World Wonder," contemplation of that line is not a tribute to advertising enterprise but the statement of a Simon pure fact. The annual exhibition at Winnipeg is now in its 21st year and is by no means the biggest fair on the American continent. There are actually two which are larger. Over in the Old Country standards of comparison may be different but there are fairs over there which attract their thousands as the Winnipeg show does its dozens. Oddly enough, quite the largest exhibition in the world from every standpoint is one that is held in Russia.

But, while the Winnipeg Exhibition

cannot claim pre-eminence in size or in the number that flock to it, or even in the beauty and variety of the buildings which are its permanent adornment, yet it has in it every year those qualities which attract attention in Canada and out of it more than any other annual agricultural and industrial exhibition. The great fairs of Eastern Canada and the United States draw practically all their interest from their local province or state. Each year the Dominion government takes turn in fathering one of the provincial fairs and it is called the Dominion Exhibition. But even this hardly serves to remove from these fairs their provincial atmosphere and one of them creates no more future outside of its own locality than does the announcement of a new amusement in Coney Island cut any ripples beyond Rahway, N. J.

Not so with Winnipeg. Winnipeg's

Farm Motor Competition

Winnipeg has a unique record for starting big projects that move to a remarkable and rapid accomplishment. If that is a truism, then the motor competition feature of the annual exhibition of Winnipeg can be safely put down as one of the genuine monuments to Winnipeg's genius for discovering the right thing and then doing it.

All fairs are alike, but there is only one motor competition, and that is out on the prairie west of the Winnipeg exhibition grounds, where the huge engines of the 19th Century farmer do the kind and quality of work in tilling the soil, which would make old Cincinnatus, if he were able to see it, rise in awe from his tomb of two thousand years. It is indeed proper that this competition, which attracts world wide interest among two classes of people, firstly, the progressive farmers, and secondly, the progressive manufacturers of agricultural machinery, should be held here on the bosom of that Western prairie whose undulating miles and broad expanse gives the promise of the future to the bread hungry mouths of earth's next generation.

Four Years Old

The farm motor competition of the Winnipeg Exhibition is now in its fourth year. While the competitions of the first and second year were highly successful, yet the unknown quantities of task, and of the machines which were set to do that task, made these two contests largely experimental. The fact that the rules and regulations for the contest this year show only one important deviation from those of last year, namely, the method of measuring cylinders, is an evidence that the competition has now reached that perfected form which will make it of the highest educational value to makers and users alike.

Each year has seen from twenty to thirty tractors out on the prairie section provided by the exhibition, each machine turning up its portion of the virgin soil in a steady and deliberate effort to tear it up faster and better than any of its competitors and to quite overshadow the humble farmer with his old wood beam of chilled Oliver, which has been ploughed on the side of the field of an object lesson in twentieth century progress.

The entries for the exhibition of 1911 show that an increased interest is being taken each year in this unique event and the field this year promises to be fully as large as was the field at Epsom a month ago, when My Lord Derby's classic was run. The engines will be divided into four classes. There will be three classifications of gasoline engines gauged upon piston displacement of 300 cubic feet or less per minute, 300 to 500 cubic feet per minute, and 500 and over cubic feet per minute. The fourth class is for that rapidly growing class of internal combustion engines that utilize kerosene for their fuel. There will be three classes for steam engines which are also divided upon a classification obtained by securing a relative factor upon piston displacement and boiler pressure.

Cost is Great

The owner of every engine entered in this contest faces an expenditure of thousands of dollars before his machine gets through with its allotment of acres and yet the only tangible token that success carries with it is a gold, silver or bronze medal. The traction engine race at the exhibition is probably the keenest example of a amateur sport in its class that can be found anywhere in the world and yet, after all, commercialism is behind the entire venture.

The value which is gained by the winner of this trophy was exemplified in a striking

way a few weeks ago at a large dinner given by the members of the Winnipeg Advertising club and at which the sales manager of a prominent traction firm was the guest of honor. The sales manager made a speech and gave very interesting details of how the business of his firm had been built up by advertising. He displayed the literature which had been used and the one noticeable thing which was blazoned with every aid of type, illustration and color, wherever it could be placed, was the announcement that their firm had won the gold medal of Winnipeg in the exhibition's motor competition. That announcement had sold more machines for them than any other thing and, in the hope of gaining the privilege

of making that announcement and the equally valuable privilege of proving their metal before the inquiring eyes of the thousand keen-witted prairie farmers, makes the manufacturers of farm tractors willing to go to any reasonable expense in this competition.

Good Judges Needed

But it is not only the gold medal that is worth while in this competition. The results of the former tests have proven another thing, and that is that it takes a careful and keen judge to distinguish between the relative merits of nearly all the machines placed in the competition. They will always do the work and do it so well that each exhibition at Winnipeg

ulations, which follow, give the detailed information as to just how this great motor competition, the only event of its kind in the world, is carried on:

Classification

The entries are to be classified as follows:

Class (a). Gasoline Engines, whose piston displacement is 300 cubic feet per minute and under.

Class (b). Gasoline Engines, whose piston displacement is over 300 and under 500 cubic feet per minute.

Class (c). Gasoline Engines, whose piston displacement is 500 cubic feet per minute and over.

Class (d). Kerosene Engines, all sizes. (The piston displacement to be cal-



Steam Tractors at Winnipeg Exhibition

culated on a basis of a piston speed of 70 feet per minute and to be equal to the total piston area in square feet multiplied by 700.

For Steam Engines

Where A = Piston area in sq. ft. P = Boiler pressure and 450 is taken as a standard speed.

Class (e)	A x 450 x P	60 or under.
	500	
	A x 450 x P	over 60 and under 100
Class (f)	500	
	A x 450 x P	100 or over.
Class (g)	500	



The Motor Competition—Gasoline Tractor Pulling Eight Bottom Gang

is the direct agency of putting thousands of tractors into the sections of the last virgin prairie.

The motor competition of Winnipeg has been, since its inception, under the supervision of Professor A. R. Greig of the Saskatchewan University, and to his mechanical genius and painstaking attention to the details of accuracy is due the world-wide respect that is held for his decision. Every year has seen at least one competitor in this competition who has shipped his engine from a foreign factory and representatives of foreign governments have been sent under official instructions to watch and report upon the test.

Some excerpts from the rules and regu-

lations shall consist of:
First prize, gold medal; second prize, silver medal; third prize, bronze medal.

All entries must be accompanied by an affidavit that the information therein is true and that the engine in question is from their regular stock, not being built specially for competition. A blue print, or photograph of blue print, of the boiler, with the approval stamp of the boiler, with the approval stamp of the boiler inspector thereon, must also accompany the entry.

Any firm or individual shall not enter more than one engine in each class unless the engines be radically different in construction. In all classes where there is no competition a diploma of award only may be given, upon which will be

set forth, together with the number of points scored, that it was the only entry in the class. Should the judges find the entry data inaccurate in any particular they may, at their discretion, rule the engine out of the contest.

Conditions

The fuel shall be that furnished by the Exhibition Association at current prices at Winnipeg, approximately:

Gasoline, 29 cents per gallon of 477 cubic inches; kerosene, 14 cents per gallon of 477 cubic inches; soft coal, \$8.50 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; wood, \$1.50 per cord.

Each competitor must have sufficient staff for the care and running of his own entry. Two men only, except observers, will be allowed on the steam engines during a test; one an engineer, and one a fireman. Two men will be allowed to start the internal combustion engines; after starting, one man only, except observers, will be permitted on the engine. If more men are needed the engine will be penalized 10 points for each man. No other person to be allowed on or close to the engine, and the same operator must handle the engines during all tests. One man only will be allowed on the plows.

Each motor shall be allotted a certain space on the grounds, where the motor shall be exhibited at all times except when being tested.

Tests

The tests will comprise brake-test, plowing test and such other tests as the judges deem essential. The plows, belts, chains, water-tanks, a 4-hour recording dynamometer of capacity sufficient for their engines, with sufficient charts and such other things as may be required during the tests are to be supplied by the contestants.

The rules of the Province of Alberta with regard to boilers and engines shall govern the pressures, etc., allowed. All instruments, including dynamometers, shall be deposited with the judges on the arrival of the engines on the exhibition grounds, for testing, and shall remain in their possession until all tests are completed. Provision shall be made so that a standard steam gauge can be applied to all boilers during the test. Any engine failing to complete any test shall be disqualified.

Contestants are to be prepared to assist the judges and their observers in taking dimensions, removing parts for inspection, and any other work that may be necessary for a complete inspection and test, and each competitor is asked to appoint one observer, whose duty shall be to check the fuel, water and other data taken by the official observers. No observer will be appointed to check the data taken on the engine entered by the firm he represents, but will be chosen by lot to check the data on other engines. His duties will be

merely to ascertain that a data is correct and to certify to that effect by his signature on the official observer's card.

Brake Test

The brake test shall consist of a two-hour economy test. During this test the engines are to run at their greatest load consistent with economy. Competitors will be allowed fifteen minutes after they have lined up to the brake to try out their engines, and to state the amount of load they wish to carry. After the competitor has stated the load he wishes to carry the operators will keep the brake as near that load as possible for two hours, and no change will be made. Careful measurements of the fuel and water used will be taken, and the condi-

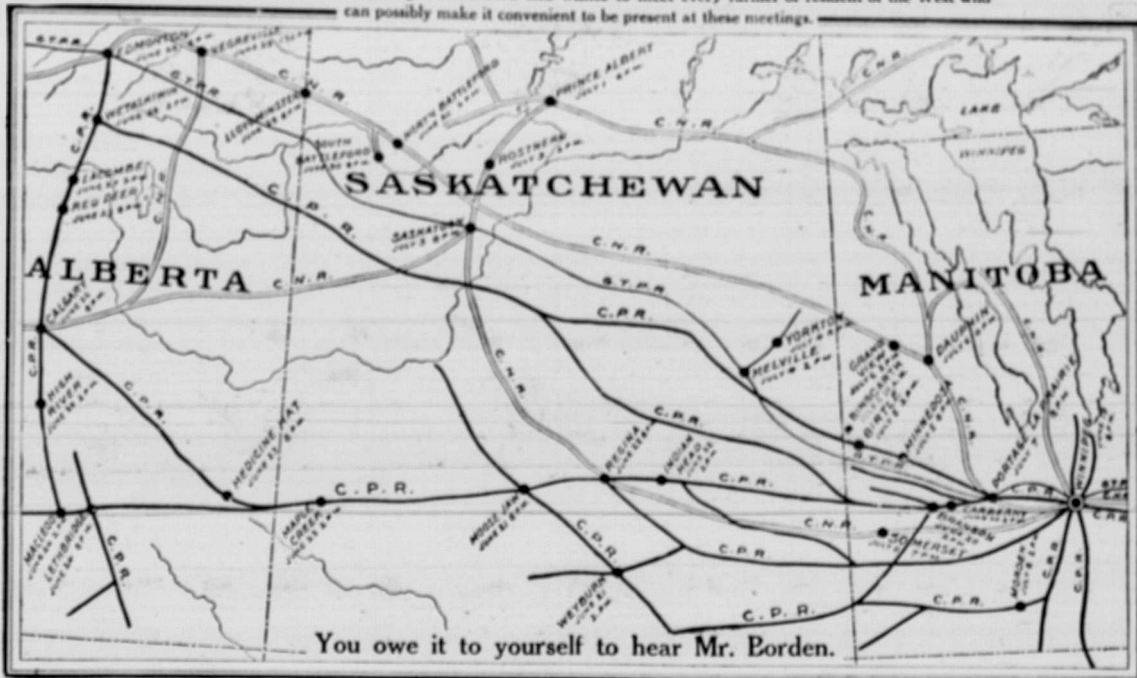
tion of effects will at the (w) the m will de measure fuel an Plow of five by the any kin of plow by the will be plow, pull of the plowed acre; replenish judges two-h plowing engine. Desig head s of the dust-pr parts, fuel and out the case of and sto handling of work property of the s-structio of lubr

It is agreed engines of the s Only 30 allowed ordinary may lin engine s a fair y their dy to such t to assure competit the testi arrange that as l

TOUR OF THE WEST

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

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



tion of the engine noted. Also the mean effective pressure developed in the cylinder will also be taken into account. After the two hours' run a test will be made of the maximum horse-power the engine will develop for thirty minutes; careful measurements again being taken of all the fuel and water.

Plowing test shall extend over a period of five hours or longer if deemed necessary by the judges. The contestants may use any kind of plow they wish. The depth of plowing to be uniform, and as directed by the judges. A recording dynamometer will be placed between the engine and the plow, which will accurately record the pull. Careful measurements will be taken of the fuel and water used; the acres plowed; the drawbar pull; the fuel per acre; the distance travelled without replenishing, and such other data as the judges deem essential. At least one two-hour chart spread over the time of plowing must be made by each contestant engine.

Design and Construction.—Under this head will be considered the protection of the working parts from mud and dust; dust-proof bearings; accessibility of all parts, such as valves, igniters, bearings, fuel and water tanks; facilities for washing out the boiler; cleaning grates and tubes; ease of manipulation, such as starting and stopping, reversing and the general handling of the engine; the clearance of working parts from the ground; the proportion of the various working parts of the machine and the materials of construction; the workmanship and method of lubrication.

General Rules

It is to be expressly understood and agreed by the manufacturer that the engines entered in the competition are of the same material and construction as those he is selling in the open market. Only such pressures and speeds will be allowed during the tests as are used under ordinary working conditions. The judges may limit the speed or pressure of any engine when they deem it necessary to a fair test. Contestants must submit their dynamometer, steam gauges, etc., to such tests as the judges deem necessary to assure them of their accuracy. The competitors, upon being given notice of the testing of their engines, are to make all arrangements for water, belts, etc., so that as little delay as possible will result.

The following are points upon which the awards will be made:

SCORE CARD

	Internal Combustion Engines	Steam Engines
Brake Test (150)		
Horse power hours per unit of fuel used	100	100
Water used per hour, gals. % of capacity	15	10
Efficiency as taken from the mean effective pressure	15	10
Steadiness of running, vibration, condition of engine	20	10
Horse power hours per 100 gals. of water	20	20
Maximum Test (50)		
Economical load compared with maximum	20	20
Condition of the engine	30	30
	50	50
Plowing Test (200)		
Fuel used per drawbar, horse power hour	100	50
Water used per drawbar, horse power hour	20	30
Acres plowed per hour per B.H.P.	20	20
Quality of plowing	20	20
Distance travelled without replenishing fuel	15	15
Condition of engine stops, etc.	25	25
	200	200
Design and Construction (100)		
Protection of working parts	20	20
Accessibility	20	20
Variation of speed	20	20
Easy manipulation	20	20
Design, materials of construction	20	20
	100	100

Prof. A. R. Greig and L. J. Smith are the engineers in charge of the entire test.

DRY FARMING CONFERENCE

Colorado Springs, June 21.—Five famous agricultural educators have signed a call for a conference of all those engaged at work in agricultural schools and experiment stations for the purpose of discussing "dry farming." Those making the call are Liberty H. Bailey, director of agriculture at Cornell University;

Dr. J. H. Worst, president of North Dakota Agricultural college; Dr. Chas. A. Lory, president of Colorado Agricultural college; Dr. John A. Widstox, president of Utah Agricultural college; and Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, Canada. The conference is called for October 16 to 20 in this city at the time of the meeting of the International Dry Farming Congress and Exposition to be held here. Leading agricultural scientists will be gathered here at that time for the Congress and the great Exposition of dry-farmed products will afford opportunity for study and comparative work. "Dry farming" is the term now commonly applied to agriculture in regions where the annual rainfall is less than twenty inches, and this is the first recognition of it by agricultural schools as a national question. The call is issued to national, provincial and state-agricultural departments and schools throughout the world where agriculture is taught.

REDISTRIBUTION BILL

C. Burdette presented the following paper at the Grain Growers' meeting with R. L. Borden at Brandon, June 20: We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without drawing your attention to rumors that are current that in order to prevent the passing of the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States the opposition in Parliament is determined to force an election by refusing to grant supplies to carry on the business of the country. Having an election before a Redistribution Bill is passed, based on the census that is now being taken, would be a gross injustice to the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. Due to abnormal development and a large increase in population, Western Canada would be entitled to a material increase in her representation in Parliament, and, as the Prairie Provinces are increasing in population more rapidly than any other section of the Dominion, and without doubt on account of its natural capability will continue to increase more rapidly than the Eastern Provinces, it would be manifestly an injustice to have another Parliament elected before a redistribution of seats is made, based on our present population. The farming community of the West

would therefore resent any action that would cause an immediate election, whether that action were brought about by the Government or the Opposition in Parliament.

GAS TRACTION IN WINNIPEG

The Big Four "30," the farm tractor which won the gold medal and grand sweepstakes in the agricultural motor competition at Winnipeg last year, will hereafter be manufactured in Winnipeg by the Gas Traction company, of Minneapolis, Minn., the first and largest builder of four-cylinder farm tractors in the world. The Gas Traction Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, has been purchased by the Minneapolis company, which is the only company manufacturing gasoline traction engines in Canada.



Erected at Dentonia Park Farm for Mrs. E. D. Massey. 34 feet high—15 feet diameter—capacity 180 tons. Built of "Ideal" Blocks.

Farmers, all over Canada, are eagerly taking up Concrete Blocks for all kinds of farm buildings.

Besides being fireproof, waterproof and verminproof, Ideal Concrete Blocks are the cheapest of all permanent building materials.

An Ideal Machine will more than pay for itself on the first house, barn or silo you build.

Write us for full particulars—catalogues free on request. 10

RELIABLE AND ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY LOCALITY IDEAL CONCRETE MACHINERY CO. LIMITED Dept. J., LONDON, Ont.

Borden at Brandon

The reply made by Mr. Borden to the Grain Growers at Brandon on June 20 is of such importance that it is here given in full. His later addresses throughout the West will only be reported as they pertain to new matter.

Two hundred delegates, representing all the branches of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, waited upon Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, at Brandon on Tuesday evening, June 20, and presented to him the views of the organized farmers of the province upon the various questions which are at present exciting public interest, especially in the West. The representations of the Grain Growers were made in the form of a series of papers, which were published in the last issue of The Guide, and which were first submitted by their respective authors to a meeting of the delegates in the afternoon and unanimously approved. The requests of the Grain Growers were practically identical with those made at Ottawa on December 16 last, embracing government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators and of the Hudson's Bay Railway, the establishment of a government system of chilled meat plants, the amendment of the Railway Act to compel railway companies to compensate the owners of cattle killed on the track through the fault of the company, the reduction of the customs tariff, the increase of the British preference and the passage of the reciprocity agreement with the United States.

The delegation was received by Mr. Borden in the City Hall prior to the public meeting, and the proceedings were presided over by R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Borden, in his opening remarks said the farmers of the West were not prepared to sit at the feet of the magnates of the East and to receive from them information and advice respecting agricultural and transportation problems. There might be gentlemen in the cities, but the farmers of the West objected to the statement that the farmers did not know what they wanted. They did know what they wanted, and he thought they would be able to convince Mr. Borden of that fact. They hoped, moreover, to convince him so fully that when he went back to Ottawa he would be in a position to ally himself with any interests that would give the farmers what they felt they so much needed.

The paper of J. W. Scallion, asking for the passage of the reciprocity agreement and the increase of the British preference to fifty per cent, was first read and was loudly applauded by the delegates. Papers by Messrs. J. S. Wood on the tariff, Peter Wright on terminal elevators, R. J. Ayson on the Hudson's Bay Railway, R. M. Wilson on the chilled meat industry and C. A. Bardsley asking that no election should be held until after the redistribution of seats in the Dominion Parliament, and the increase in the representation of the West, were also accompanied by hearty applause from the delegates.

Borden's Reply

Mr. Borden was received with hearty cheers when he rose to reply and first expressed his great appreciation of the welcome which had been extended to him and of having an opportunity to meet the Grain Growers and by comparing their views ascertain by discussion what was best in the interests of the country. Continuing, he said:

"Mr. Henders has voiced the aspiration of the farmers of this country in that they are not prepared to sit at the feet of the magnates of this country. I am entirely with you there. Neither am I. I never have sat at their feet and I never intend to sit at their feet."

"My friend, Mr. Scallion, and other gentlemen have referred to what is called reciprocity with the United States of America. Now that is a very large subject and I am going to speak upon it tonight and therefore you will not expect me to deal with it in detail here this evening.

Opposes Reciprocity

"All I have to say about that agreement is that I am absolutely opposed to it and that if you gentlemen in the West were prepared to make me Prime Minister of Canada tomorrow if I would support that agreement, I would not do it and I would not be fit to be Prime Minister of this country if I said anything else to

you than that, having the convictions upon it that I have. I will go into the question somewhat fully tonight. I went into it somewhat fully the other evening at Winnipeg and I will go into it more fully tonight. You have spoken of trusts and combines in this country. I told the manufacturers of this country at an opportunity that came to me at Montreal six or eight months ago just about what I am going to tell you now, that mergers and combines were doing more against such a policy of protection as would develop the natural resources and industries of this country than any other thing and that it was an infinite mistake to allow them to go on. I have a policy with regard to these matters which I will disclose to you very briefly after a few words, but which I will discuss more fully tonight. You have complained of the high prices of the various articles that you, as farmers, consume, but how in the name of all that is sensible you can expect lower prices by interlocking your

tariff with a country that has the highest tariff in the world I cannot for the life of me understand. How you expect to get rid of trusts and combines by interlocking your tariff with a country that is more ridden by trusts and combines than any other country in the world I cannot understand.

Tariff Commission

"I would endeavor to go about that in a businesslike and effective way through a permanent tariff commission charged with the duty of investigating business conditions, but I am not prepared to endeavor to get rid of trusts and combines in this country by interlocking our fiscal system with the fiscal system of the United States, where trusts and combines oppress consumer and producer alike, and have done so to the infinite disadvantage of every interest in that country. Of course, you have to compete in the world's markets, but when the United States of America produce a surplus of every one of these things that you produce for export and that surplus has to be sold in the world's markets, it seems a little astonishing to me that you expect to get a better price in the United States. The British market has been the best market for Canada in the past and I believe it will be the best market for Canada in the future, and the United States of America, as far as I understand



The Gate That Lasts
The frame of the Peerless Gate is made of steel tubing, electrolytically welded into one solid piece. It is strong and rigid and will not sag nor get out of order.

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates
are built to stand. They will save you money because they never need repair. We also make lawn, farm and poultry fence that stands the test of time. Agents wanted. Write for full particulars.

THE BARNWELL WIRE ROPE FENCE CO., L.M.,
Box 1, Winnipeg, Man., Brandon, Ont.

these matters, have been our competitors in the British market.

Production and Consumption

"One gentleman has referred to the increased production and decreased exports of the United States. We have had exactly the same thing in Canada. Mr. Fisher, the minister of agriculture, in December last, went into the butter question and we asked him how it was that some years ago millions of pounds of butter were exported by Canada and that now the exports were very much less.

Continued on Page 34

Taking the Burden Off the "Everitt" Owner

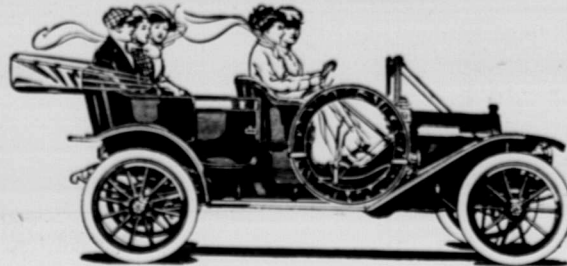
AUTOMATIC devices for oiling—positive timing and valve action—unusual accessibility to working parts—simplicity of design—low up-keep cost—Tudhope protection after purchase—these make "Everitt" driving the twin-sister to unalloyed pleasure.

IT is an "Everitt" characteristic to make each part of the car self-caring, self-attending—dependable. "Everitt" owners have motoring pleasures to the full. Could more *real* return be had in a car at \$1,450?

"Everitt" parts are few, simple and strong. Each part is made with positive accuracy. Large wheels, unit-cast motor, saved weight, roominess, a finish excelled nowhere else—these are some of the achievements of "Everitt" design. "Special Tudhope Equipment," including Extra Tire,—and 2 Years' Guarantee—these complete the car as a purchase of excellent value at \$1,450. Get the Catalogue.

A Self-Caring "Everitt" Makes Care-Free Owners

Five Passenger Touring Car—embodies class, snap and excellent design



\$1,450 at Orillia. (Top and Wind Shield extra). Get a demonstration. See the car. Convince yourself.

Tudhope Motor Company Limited, Orillia

Tudhope, Anderson Co. Limited, Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Lethbridge, Saskatoon.

SEE THE "EVERITT" AT THE WINNIPEG FAIR, JULY 12-22.

The "Everitt" will be on show at the Winnipeg Fair. If you want to see the most pronounced motor car success in Canada today, see the "Everitt." Its one casting motor gives superb power without readjustments. Ask about the famous "Tudhope Service" that protects you after you buy.



Put the "Eureka" on your wagon and you'll wonder how you ever managed to get along without it.

The "Eureka" can be instantly adjusted to suit any load you want to carry—Hay, Corn, Live Stock, Foultry, or Wood.

Can be set in any position without tools, stays set without aid of ropes, rods or bolts. Guaranteed to carry two tons in any position.

Made in 24 and 36 foot lengths, and 30, 35 and 42 inch widths.

"Eureka" Sanitary Churn is the only factory churn. It is made entirely of iron. It is clear glass.

"Eureka" Fountain Sprayer is just what you need for your lawn, garden and orchard.

"Eureka" Combination Axle makes you to work better and the better. You need not worry day.

"Eureka" Seed Drill sows your seed with the most perfect result. It is made in the East and is a complete garden improvement.

"Eureka" Single Wheel Cultivator is most perfect of garden improvement tools.

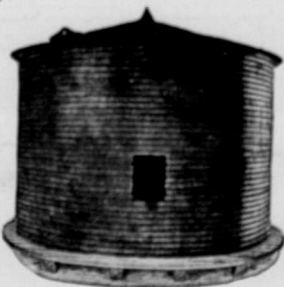
"Eureka" Hand Potato Planter is the only hand-operated planter. It is made in the East and is a complete garden improvement.

"Eureka" Fountain Compressed Air Sprayer is strongest made. It is made in the East and is a complete garden improvement.

Write for Catalogue, 17

EUREKA PLANTER CO. Limited, WOODSTOCK, Ont.

Portable Corrugated Granaries



CHEAPEST GRAIN TANK on the Market
FIREPROOF and DURABLE

WRITE US FOR PRICES HUNDREDS IN USE IN THE WEST

Winnipeg Ceiling AND Roofing Company
Dept. G.G.G.
P.O. Box 2186, Winnipeg, Canada.

Queen's University

Kingston, Ontario.

ARTS, EDUCATION, THEOLOGY, MEDICINE, SCIENCE including ENGINEERING.

The Arts course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

ARTS SUMMER SESSION

July 2nd to August 11th.

For Catalogue write the Registrar, G. T. CHOWN, Kingston, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Western Canadian Fairs

Continued from Page 7

Night, Freeman's Night, English Night, Canadian Night, Irish Night, American Night, Canadian Night.

The Western railways have announced a large extension of the excursion rates given for the exhibition which are the lowest rates made on the railway during the entire year. This year these rates, instead of being confined to the Prairie Provinces west of Fort William, will extend to the Pacific Coast and down to San Francisco and in connection with a special Home Seekers' excursion take in the entire eastern section of Canada.

Twenty Years Ago

Those who have followed the little columns of "Twenty years ago" in the daily papers of Winnipeg, will doubtless recall having read in it during the last few months a number of items relative to the first institution of the exhibition, twenty-one summers ago. From the little and perhaps raw and unsmooth exhibition of those years, to the great fair which now furnishes the annual holiday of the West, is a wonderful step forward. First, a local institution, the exhibition rapidly grew to provincial importance, and about the time when the last Dominion Exhibition was held here in 1894 it began to really assume a position as an institution of the entire West, drawing each year its regular quota of visitors from all the Prairie Provinces. This, of course, must not be taken to indicate that there has not always been a great interest taken in the exhibition by the people from the West, but it is only used in reference to the great throng of the visiting public.

Last year the exhibition's period of time was extended from one week to ten days, a measure which was considered necessary by the growing importance of the institution. The experiment proved such an instant success that it was immediately decided upon as a permanent policy, and the exhibition this year and hereafter will uniformly extend over a period of ten days or more. The fair this year commences Wednesday, July 12, and extends to Saturday, the 22nd. Most of the fixtures, such as the racing program and so forth, will have been completed before the last day, unless delayed by bad weather, but with that single exception, the big show will be on in all its glory for ten gala days, nine glorious nights. In order to complete all of the competitions and judging events in good time, it is necessary to start some of these prior to the actual opening of the gates. The judging, for instance, in the Art department begins on the eleventh, while the motor competition will actually start July 5, the early week, however, being taken up with technical examinations which can hardly be called of interest to the general public, leaving the more spectacular open competitions to the fair time.

The Horse is King

As is invariably the case with a Western fair, His Majesty, the Horse, must be given first place in the list of features. Last year, a special effort was made to attract a showing of horses that would be truly indicative of the pre-eminence of Western Canada in its horsemanship. Special prizes in the draft classes were added, until it was possible for a stud of six Clydesdales to win a cash prize of \$800, besides cups and trophies. The result of that effort was the greatest individual showing of horsemanship, roadsters, drafters, and the finer carriage types, that has ever been seen in one place at one time, west of Chicago. It was considered by many experts, including the judges, to be the finest field of draft horses that has ever been shown in the Dominion of Canada. This year the exhibition association hopes to beat that record. The innovation of increasing the prize list for Clydesdales last year proved so successful that similar additions have been made this year in all the other draft classes. As far as carriage and fancy horse types are concerned, the standing of Winnipeg in this respect at its Horse Show and at the second show of each season held at the exhibition, is too well known from the Atlantic to the Pacific to need anything more than passing reference as a reminder of the pre-eminence that the exhibition will score in this respect.

Cattle, Sheep and Swine

As it is with horses, so is the exhibition to the front with its showing of all classes

"The Razor of To-day"



GILLETTE Blades are Harder—Keener—Smoother Than Forged Razor Blades

Before the GILLETTE was invented razor blades were all forged. That is, a piece of mild steel was heated and hammered out till it took the form of a razor blade. Every heating, every hammering, changed the hardness of the steel a little—how much, no man could tell, but more in some parts than others, because these parts were hammered out more.

Naturally, to temper perfectly a blade of such uncertain and uneven hardness is impossible.

In making GILLETTE blades we start with an ingot of steel, too fine in quality to stand forging, whose composition we know by analysis. We roll this out to the thickness of the finished blade, then stamp out the blades ready for tempering.

The composition of the steel is not altered by the rolling and stamping as it is by forging, so that each blade comes out not only even in texture throughout, but of the same quality as every other blade. As our patented automatic tempering process tempers each blade through and through in precisely the same way, the finished blades have an even, uniform hardness which cannot possibly be equalled in forged blades.

Two of the hardest, keenest, smoothest shaving edges the world has ever seen are found on each and every GILLETTE blade. Not only is the GILLETTE the safest, quickest, most convenient and only adjustable razor, but it carries the best edge. That is what interests the shaver most.

Standard Sets \$5.00.

Pocket Editions \$5.00 to \$6.00.

At your druggist's, jeweler's or hardware dealer's.

The Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited

Office and Factory, 63 St. Alexander Street, Montreal.

Offices also in New York, Chicago, London, Eng., and Shanghai, China.

Factories in Montreal, Boston, Leicester, Berlin and Paris. 249

The Great Western Interprovincial Stock Show and Fair

At Edmonton, Alberta

August 15, 16, 17, 18, 19th, 1911

The Best in the West

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Ship Your Live Stock

to a strictly commission firm, secure top prices and quick returns. Market report furnished on application.

RICE & WHALEY, C.P.R. Stock Yards, Winnipeg

of live stock. It is the misstatement of this department which is really the first duty of the exhibition to the farmers of the West, and the showing of herds and flocks of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and pet stock does not lag much behind the horses in point of excellence. Among live stock hardly any show in the country can equal the display made at Winnipeg. As is well known to stock breeders, the Province of Manitoba claims the home of several of the best known herds of blue ribbon Shorthorns in the world, and the park of all these are invariably to be seen in the stables of the exhibition. More herds of cattle, with the reds, whites and strains of Scotland's shires predominating but other families well represented, more flocks of sheep, more droves of swine, and each individual a splendid unit of a magnificent whole will be shown at the Canadian Industrial Exhibition this year than has ever been assembled in the West.

Each year the dairy industry takes a more prominent place in the agricultural development of Western Canada, and each year has necessitated an increased amount of space and attention to this branch of farm showing. For 1911 an entire new building is being provided for the dairy industry, and here the better tests will be held and the general showing of dairy products made. This is the building formerly occupied by the wheat and grain section, for which new arrangements have been made.

Motor Competition

If there is one feature of the exhibition's multifarious activities which overshadows all others, and which gives to this exhibition one of its most widespread factors of interest, it is the famous Agricultural Motor Competition now in its fourth year, the foremost and practically the only event of its kind held each year in the civilized globe. What the trophy of the Golden Tour or the Vanderbilt Cup is to the automobile world, so the gold medal of the exhibition's motor contest is to the legions of the Western soil, the great engines that do the work of turning virgin prairie into waving fields of golden grain. The purpose of the motor competition is not merely the sporting element of picking a winner among a field of racing steam-plows, but is a careful and thorough method of testing out in open competition motor plowing and tractor efficiency in all of its phases, educating not only the maker to his mistakes and to his lack, but giving the Western farmer a unique opportunity of witnessing these machines under the most efficient operation and of gaining thereby the best knowledge as to a choice of machine for their individual needs, and of methods of operation. The motor competition this year will last nearly three weeks, a week of hard work being accomplished in advance of the actual opening of the gates of the fair. The dog show has become one of the outstanding events of the fair, and each year sees an increasing number and quality of the entries shown in it. The dogs this year will be judged by one of England's most noted canine authorities. The Winnipeg dog show is the most representative show of its kind in Canada, and the show this year has already received entries from every province. It will also be housed in new quarters.

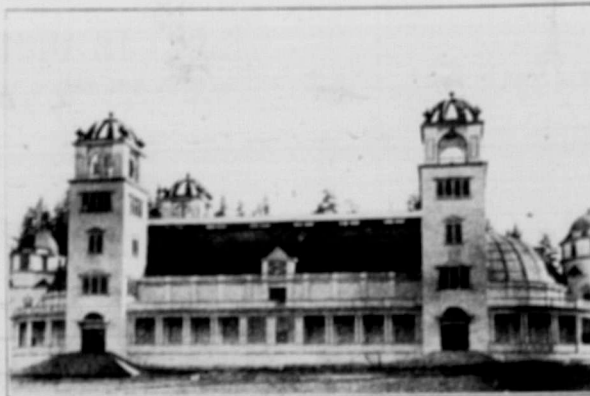
In mentioning these departments of the exhibition the poultry show must not be overlooked. Over two thousand birds now compete annually for the coveted ribbons and cash prizes. The western railways have announced a large extension of the excursion rates given for the Exhibition which are the lowest rates made on the railway during the year. This year these rates, instead of being confined to the Prairie Provinces west of Fort William, will extend to the Pacific Coast down to San Francisco and in connection with a special Homeseekers' excursion take in the entire eastern section of Canada.

Dominion Exposition at Regina

August 1-12

The eyes of the Dominion are this year centered on Regina, for it is in that prairie city, situated in one of the most fertile wheat belts of Canada, that the Dominion exposition is to be held from July 31 to August 12. Under the auspices of the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, Saskatchewan has always had reason to be proud of its annual provincial exhibition. The buildings for the accommodation of growing

agricultural pursuits, magnificent herds of cattle, horses and sheep are owned by the farmers, while an active and energetic department of agriculture are keeping pace with the developments and the needs of the country. Plans have already been successfully carried out for educational purposes and the province now boasts one of the finest agricultural colleges in the Dominion, and this winter will see hundreds of farmers' sons and daughters



Main Building Vancouver Exhibition

agricultural pursuits have been yearly extensively enlarged until it is now a permanent plant equal to those of any of Western Canada's provinces. Splendid buildings have been erected this year and the grounds otherwise improved at a cost exceeding \$250,000.

The Province of Saskatchewan has grown into prominence so rapidly and has become so important in the Dominion's development that the population of the whole of the Northern Hemisphere is turning its attention to this land of wonderful fertility and productivity—the land that is capable of raising wheat enough in one season to feed the entire British nation for two. The final

reviving agricultural instruction in the same.

The Dominion government has recognized the importance of Saskatchewan as a home for millions of people and, in order to encourage agriculture, has made a grant of \$50,000 to the province to be given in prizes and defraying the expenses of holding a ten days' Dominion exposition in the city of Regina in 1911. This grant, and a grant from the provincial government, will assure one of the most enviable prize lists ever held out to an exhibitor of the West. Recognizing the rapid growth of the city, the city council has also expended large sums of money in making preparations for the fair, by the

using every effort to make the Dominion exposition rank with the best ever held in the Dominion. A prize list has been issued that should attract exhibitors from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The live stock section, as in every Western fair, is one of the big things of the event and the interest in that has been shown by breeders from all provinces, both western and eastern, indicates that the exhibits in the several classes will, this year, be the largest the West has ever seen. The prizes offered in the horse classes, both light and draft, exceed everything yet seen in the West. Breeders of cattle, sheep and swine also have an enviable prize list hung up for them, while equal attention is given to poultry, dogs, dairy products, agricultural products, horticulture, art and domestic science.

Attractions

The management has paid special attention to the attractions and only those artists of the highest ability are engaged. The following are some of the attractions that will be seen at the fair, and any one with a knowledge of such attractions will conclude at once that these have merit and are considerably above anything that has hitherto been seen at Western exhibitions:

Blanch McKenney—wild west hippodrome, consisting of four-horse chariot races, Roman standing races competing with riderless horses, and wild cowboy races, relays and educated high school horses and stags. Richard Karsay, will be seen in a decidedly new feature "Giant Myriophony"—a musical act of wonderful merit. The Flying Banwards, six performers, will do a flying act without an equal, while tight wire acts, Morris' performing ponies, the Highland regimental band of Hamilton, and other special attractions will assure pleasant entertainment.

Horse Races

Over \$50,000 in purses will be offered for horse racing and some of the finest horses in the world will be seen on the track. The races will commence on Tuesday, August 1, and will continue till Friday, August 11. The most careful and thorough arrangements possible have been made to guard against fire. The grounds are provided with a fully equipped fire station and are also connected with the fire station by telephone, and, with the precautions taken, it is believed that any danger from fire is very remote. An ample police force will be on duty night and day during the continuance of the fair so that the public will receive every protection.

SASKATOON FAIR

The great Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition to be held in Saskatoon, June 30, July 1, 3 and 4, will prove by far the most important as well as interesting in the twenty-five years of its successful history. Last year the management spent \$15,000 on new buildings, but such is the demand for space this year that the management have decided to duplicate the large machinery hall. The erection of a fine poultry building is now under way; this is made necessary by the enormous increase of poultry exhibits in the last two years. A large permanent dining hall is also being built and visitors will undoubtedly find this a big convenience.

The display of live stock and machinery of all kinds at last year's fair far surpassed anything yet seen in Saskatoon and this year the exhibits are going to be bigger and better still. For several years the association has been determined to shut out all immoral shows and every species of gambling, and to this rule is attributed more than anything else the remarkable increase in exhibits and attendance. The people want plenty of amusements, but modern conditions demand decent attractions suitable for ladies and children.

Continued on Page 20



A Large Class of Aged Percherons at Winnipeg Exhibition

figures issued by the department of agriculture show that the total value of agricultural products of the province for 1910 was over \$200,000,000. Figures far eclipsing this stupendous amount will no doubt crown the success of 1911 and will, to a large extent, be mirrored at the Dominion exposition where thousands of Canadians as well as those from across the border and over the seas will be congregated.

Live Stock Important

Saskatchewan is essentially an agricultural country as the yearly crop statistics show, but, besides raising the finest wheat in the world, perhaps no province or country so young has made larger strides in the development of other

erection of buildings, construction of subways, establishing a street railway system, etc.

A city, to a great extent, reflects the character of the surrounding country—prosperous or otherwise. Perhaps no city in the Dominion can equal Regina in the matter of buildings. Her public edifices would do credit to the largest city in the Dominion, while her magnificent store and office buildings and residences are far beyond the average. Regina, the Queen city, has laid the foundations for a great and prosperous city in the future.

Large Prize List

The management of the Regina Agricultural and Industrial Association are

Protection AGAINST LIGHTNING Guaranteed

COMPLETE CONFIDENCE COMES TO THE OWNER OF BUILDINGS PROTECTED BY THE

"Townasley System" of LIGHTNING ARRESTERS

Constructed from 99 per cent. pure woven copper cable. This fact alone is worth the price, as copper does not disintegrate from exposure to the weather or from being buried in the ground, and therefore means that the "Townasley" Arresters will last a life time.

RECOMMENDED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THE PROVINCIAL FIRE COMMISSION

Do It Now!

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Accept no imitation. We are sole manufacturers of the Townasley System, and our goods are sold only by reliable dealers. If your local dealer does not handle the Townasley System, write to us direct.

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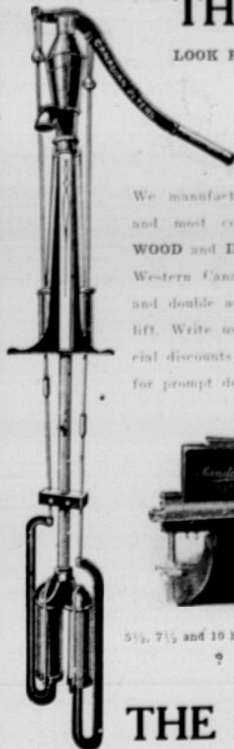
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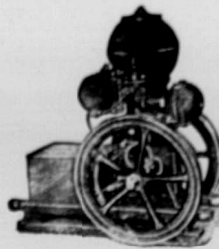
THE Manitoba LINE FOR 1911 ARE WINNERS

LOOK FOR US AT THE FAIR

A MORE COMPLETE AND BETTER LINE THAN EVER BEFORE

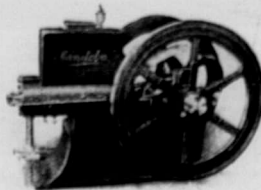


We manufacture the largest and most complete line of WOOD and IRON PUMPS in Western Canada, both single and double acting, force and lift. Write us today for special discounts on pump orders for prompt delivery.



4 and 7 h.p. Vertical Hopper Cooled

We manufacture a complete line of GAROLINE ENGINES from 1 1/2 to 25 h.p., both horizontal and vertical, stationary and portable. All engines hopper cooled and specially designed for Western Canada.



5 1/2, 7 1/2 and 10 h.p. Horizontal Hopper Cooled

"Manitoba" Windmills are made in all sizes for both power and pumping purposes. Known all over Western Canada as the STRONGEST and BEST WINDMILLS in the World. Why not buy direct from the factory, saving heavy freight and duty charges, and jobbing house profits.



Made in the West for the West. All sizes - Power and Pumping

The new 1 1/2 h.p. air cooled MANITOBA PUMPING ENGINE, the latest and most up-to-date pumping engine on the market, the greatest seller ever offered to the trade.



1 1/2 h.p. Air Cooled Pumping Engine

If your dealer does not handle the "Manitoba" line write to us direct.

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THE MANITOBA WINDMILL & PUMP CO. LTD.

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MANITOBA SECTION

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

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:

J. W. Scallion - Virden

President:

R. C. Henderson - Culross

Vice-President:

J. B. Wood - Oakville

Secretary-Treasurer:

R. McKenzie - Winnipeg

Directors:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson,

Marrington; D. D. McArthur, Lander;

C. Baudette, Foxwarren; W. H. Rowell,

Hosker; R. J. Avion, Gilbert Plains.

CARMAN DISTRICT PICNIC

The annual picnic of the Grain Growers of a Carman district was held on Tuesday afternoon, June 13, in Innes Campbell's grove on the banks of the Boyne. There was a large attendance and everybody had a good time. The speakers of the day were R. C. Henderson, R. McKenzie, Peter Wright, R. L. Richardson, editor of the Tribune, F. J. Dixon, organizer for the Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation, and Mrs. Wm. Murry, president of the Dufferin Home Economics society. W. F. Summers, president of the Albert Association, occupied the chair. There was a large number of ladies present and one of the most remarkable features of the gathering was the admirable way in which the ladies, who composed fully two-thirds of the audience, sat and listened for over two hours and a half to the addresses of the different speakers. It surely indicates that our women are becoming interested in public affairs and if the time ever comes when the women of this country have the privilege of voting, there is no doubt but that the women of Carman district will be well able to vote intelligently and take their part in the government of the country. Many of the members of the Home Economics society were present and the Grain Growers of Carman district wish to thank the ladies of this society for their co-operation in making the picnic such a grand success. After the addresses, all partook of supper in the grove, after which all enjoyed themselves in a friendly and social way before departing for home.

R. McKenzie spoke on the aims and purposes of the Association and touched on reciprocity with the United States and preferential tariff with Great Britain. "One of the main objects of the organization is that farmers shall procure a proper share of the result of their toil. You have absolutely no protection on what you produce on your farms but on everything you purchase you pay a duty averaging over 20 per cent. Every farmer knows that two markets are better than one. Do not be fooled by spell-binders telling you that you do not know what is best for your own interest."

President Henderson was the next speaker and he advised co-operation in the work of the Association. "There never was a time when the forces of might and right were more strongly pitted against each other than today. Shall capital or the common people win out?"

Peter Wright spoke on the question of reciprocity. "Everything the manufacturer uses is on the free list, everything the farmer uses is taxed. The farmers of the West are beginning to rise above party politics, and the Grain Growers are becoming a menace to vested interests who are trying to divide us. We are working for the uplift of humanity and solicit the co-operation of all who believe that truth and right should prevail."

Mr. Dixon delivered an interesting address on the subject of Direct Legislation, the Initiative and the Referendum. Mrs. Murry gave a brief review of the aims of the organization of which she is president, and an invitation to the ladies to become associated with the Home Economics society.

CONFIDENCE IN EXECUTIVE

The Springhill Grain Growers met on June 2. After reading of minutes, Mr. Clark reviewed the Neepawa address of Mr. Meighen, W. A. Rowe then spoke on the politics of the different prime ministers in regard to reciprocity, and Mr. Harper continued the discussion. Mr. Baker followed with a review of Glen Campbell's address in regard to the attack made by Mr. Campbell against the Grain Growers and the editor of The Grain Growers' Guide. The discussion was followed by the following resolution:

Moved by Mr. Harper, seconded by Mr. Smith. "That whereas certain interested parties have accused the officials of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association with partizan conduct, we, the

Springhill Grain Growers, wish to assert our confidence in their integrity and express our belief that they are working in the best interest of the farming community."

DISCUSSION AT NEELIN

Great interest centered in the last meeting of the Neelin Grain Growers' Association which arose over the question of whether the Grain Growers could assume a united political attitude and unite the Grain Grower's vote. The question is, of course, an important one and the debate was warm and absorbing. It was, however, orderly and to the point. The most interesting part naturally was the confession and the ultimate decision at which we arrived, which was, that the only way the association could vote in unison was by bringing out a Grain Growers' candidate in each election, and to pick for our candidate a man with no great predilection for either of the existing parties. We have no doubt that other branches will be interested in this question and in knowing the stand taken by our branch in the matter.

H. A. LAUGHLIN, Sec'y.

GLENORA OUTING

The annual picnic of the Glenora branch of the M. G. G. A. was held in Caver's Grove, Rock Lake, on Friday, June 16. After dinner R. M. Wilson, president of the branch, was called upon to take the chair, and addresses were delivered by the following gentlemen: D. A. Ross, Balcar, on the aims and work of the Association; Peter Wright, Myrtle, on the tariff and reciprocity; John Kennedy, on the work of the Grain Growers' Grain Company; R. M. Wilson, Marrington, on matters relative to the M. G. G. A.; J. C. Campbell, a few words on the sport and finance committee. The speeches were instructive and full of interest. During an intermission a song was given by E. Ventress. Sports of all kinds were held and a pleasant day was spent by the large number present.

MIXED FARMING IN MANITOBA

Letters are still coming in in reply to the circular re prices. Following are a couple of the belated ones.

Mixed farming is generally engaged in. In fact for the last five years extensively, and during the last two years sheep have been added to some of the farms. Dairying has fallen off somewhat during the past few years on account of scarcity of pasture and difficulty in securing help. Poultry raising was extensively engaged in, but all surplus stock as well as hogs, cattle and horses were disposed of last fall and in my opinion it will take four or five years to restore former conditions. In my judgment the reason mixed farming is not carried on more extensively is because: First. Excessive prices for lumber prevent parties of limited means engaging in the business with any degree of satisfaction. Second. Unsatisfactory market conditions, the seller having to take just what the local buyer cares to give. Stock raising without corn fodder or roots is expensive and it is next to impossible to handle roots in our busy fall season.

H. UMPHREY.

Miami, Man.

Mixed farming is becoming more general and a very good class of stock is raised, but farmers have so much to contend with in the sale of same that it is discouraging to many. Labor is scarce and wages high, while the beef trust keeps prices low at the time when farmers in general have the beef to sell. A farmer who can hold his beef and hogs until the bulk are marketed fares better. Again, pasture land on many farms is scarce, and many, for lack of pasture, are forced to sell. A few sell cream to factories and butter is sold on trade at country stores, where no distinction in price is made whether butter is good or

bad. Poultry is generally traded off like butter and eggs, quality and well dressed birds not taken into consideration. A few have private customers in the city and do much better, but a wagon load seems to stock the market and down goes the price. There is no staple market. A farmer starts to Brandon with say twenty or thirty fowls. Perhaps the paper gives the price at 17 cents. When he gets there they tell him they are stocked and the price has dropped to 12 cents. The whole business is very discouraging to the farmer. With adequate stock yards in Winnipeg where farmers could sell their stock by the car lot, and receive fair and just treatment, the stock being watered and fed on arrival, and a commission man to sell who was acquainted with the market, thus cutting out the middle men, it would be a great inducement to farmers to fatten more cattle and hogs. The same is true of poultry, butter and eggs.

J. W. BROUGHAM

Ingelw.

AFTER-MEETING AT BRANDON

The board of directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and the delegates that met Mr. Borden in Brandon on the 29th inst. took advantage of the occasion to hold an informal meeting after the close of the interview with Mr. Borden, to discuss matters affecting the interest of the organization. The meeting lasted nearly three hours. A number more of those present took part in the discussion on the action which Grain Growers should take in the view of probability of an early election in which the reciprocity agreement now before Parliament would be the issue. Frequent reference was made to current rumors that the Grain Growers contemplated putting independent candidates in the field. No one present seemed to seriously consider such a proposal and everyone seemed to regard the so-called independent candidate as a forlorn hope, almost sure to lead to three-cornered fights and liable to cause complications that would be against the best interests of the organization in the present stage of its development.

Pledging candidates to support the farmers' "Bill of Rights" received considerable support, several speakers advocating that course. General approval was given a suggestion that farmers should meet at once and every rural constituency in the province select a Conservative and Liberal, preferably farmers, who are known to take the farmers' view point on economic questions and would support the farmers' platform, and work to create public sentiment in his favor, and when the party nomination convention of each party is called, attend the meeting with the view of having your man elected as the party nominee. This will give a fair chance of a number of farmers being elected, without three-cornered fights, the number depending on the thoroughness of the work done. Several speakers referred to the growing sentiment in favor of more farmers being elected to Parliament and the evident loosening of party ties. Everything else being equal, a farmer was as likely to be chosen as a professional man if his name was properly placed before the convention. A delegate who had some election experience in England referred to the success of the Labor party there in electing representatives to Parliament, and the methods they adopted in the recent election to avoid three-cornered fights.

The immediate result of the discussion was the passing of the following resolution on motion of D. Mair, Hamiota, and J. E. Booth, Ingelw. "Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting representatives from all the branches in each rural constituency in Manitoba should meet together at as early a date as can be arranged for the purpose of considering and taking action on the best methods to adopt for extending the usefulness of our organization."

Cautiousness was the keynote of the discussion throughout. One could not but be impressed with the ease and fluency with which most of the speakers

expressed their views. Obviously the training in the branches is bearing fruit. It was quite apparent that our members are doing some thinking and giving serious consideration to the problems confronting us, with a view to their solution. The disposition of those present was to continue an aggressive policy, and that it is the policy of wisdom not to take any long chances, but to make sure of our ground at every move.

RAPID CITY RESOLUTION

The following resolution was carried unanimously at a meeting of the Rapid City branch held on June 17. "Resolved, that we, the members of the Rapid City branch, here desire to place on record our approval of the Dominion government's proposed reciprocity with the United States and also desire to see free trade in agricultural implements and an increase in the British preference, a government-owned and operated Hudson's Bay road, and government-owned terminal elevators, and very much regret the tactics of combines and others to hinder the efforts put forth to accomplish these ends."

ELM BANK RESOLUTION

Elm Bank branch sends in the following strong resolution: "Whereas the Canadian manufacturers of farm implements are charging exorbitant prices for their goods in the Canadian market and selling them at a lower price in the foreign markets, and whereas this condition is made possible through a government policy of protection to certain interests, also a source of revenue, and, whereas we believe the millions added to manufacturers' profits annually under this system should be paid into the Dominion treasury, therefore be it resolved, that we, Grain Growers, do hereby pledge ourselves to purchase, exclusively, foreign manufactured implements until such time as the government should abolish this tax."

At a meeting of the local association of Lander, held June 17, the following resolution was adopted: "That we, the members of the Lander branch, hereby wish to place ourselves upon record as being heartily in sympathy with the reciprocity bill insofar as it goes, but still adhere to our demand for free agricultural implements and other items specified in the memorandum presented to the Federal government on December 16, 1910, and also a fifty per cent. increase in the British preference, and further, that we deplore the fact that the government is so tardy in fulfilling its promises re the speedy construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway."

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It tells all about the perfect seedbed

This man uses Rotary Harrow Attachment
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Save all this slavish work
By using a Kramer

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DEPENDABLE FARM POWER

Harvesting and Threshing

RUSH work this: Harvesting before the dry, hot days come. Don't let dollars rattle from grain heads when a **Modern Farm Horse** will work without rest, night and day on the cheapest kind of kerosene feed. A 45 H. P. will pull five big binders and with its steady, strong, all-day stride will make acre after acre disappear like snow before a summer sun.

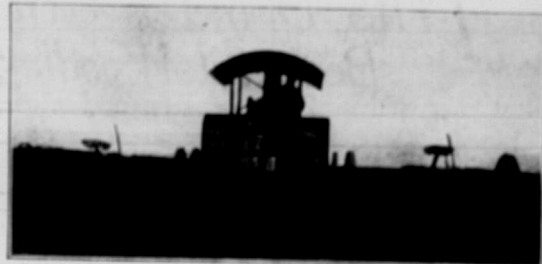


45 H. P. Harvesting 50 to 60 Acres Daily

Safe and quick. No danger with a Hart-Parr. No fire anywhere to start standing grain. With a 45 H. P. Tractor 100 acres a day can easily be cut. No danger of killing this **Modern Farm Horse**. Heat and flies do not affect it.

Threshing: Steady power delivery is a feature of

lation of humus, pulverizes soil, facilitates drainage, prevents evaporation and prepares seed-bed of high fertility for next season.



30 H. P. Pulling three Tractors, Cultivators and Sowing Implements

The 30 H. P. Modern Farm Horse

is a one man rig adaptable for every sort of farm traction:—Summer Fallow, Harvesting, Threshing, Discing, Seeding, Hauling, Roadgrading, Feed Grinding, etc.

The "30" is constructed largely of steel—with all steel gears. The high-speed gears have machine-cut teeth. It has two speeds—one for plowing—one for hauling and road work. It is spring mounted and rides

45 H.P.

MODERN FARM HORSE

(HART-PARR GAS TRACTOR)

30 H.P.

the **Modern Farm Horse**. A separator must vibrate regularly in order to deliver a certain number of bushels of clean grain per hour. No man can be certain of making a profit if he has a jerky, irresponsible engine to tease and fret him.



45 H. P. Making Separator Run

Threshermen like a **Modern Farm Horse** because it delivers such steady power to separators. No danger from fire—no hot boiler—no engineer—no coal—no water—no lost time. More money in your pocket at the end of the season.

SUMMER FALLOW

Great success follows summer-fallow in Western Canada. It clears out weeds, gives land a needed rest. Allows accumu-

lation of humus, pulverizes soil, facilitates drainage, prevents evaporation and prepares seed-bed of high fertility for next season.

Be Sure to See Our Tractors at the Winnipeg and Regina Fairs

Our tractor will not be entered in the Winnipeg Motor Competition for two reasons: 1st.—Such contests cannot bring out questions of durability and reliability, and these are of first importance in selecting a tractor. 2nd.—The rules are so constructed that the results mean nothing to farmers. Four different companies will win Gold Medals for Gas Tractors—so what are they worth? You don't have to read the results of the Motor Contest to learn what a **Modern Farm Horse** can do. In nearly every locality in Western Canada one or more Hart-Parr Tractors have been at work for one to three years. **ASK YOUR NEIGHBORS WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.**

Write us for Literature and convince yourself.

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PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE,
MANITOBA.

THE CHAPIN CO., Calgary,
Agents for Alberta.

WOODLAWN

See Cut on opposite page

*THIS District is everything that the name implies:
Beautiful Woodlands bordered by Pretty Lawns.*

1.—This is the only place near the city protected by two Rivers, so that fires have not destroyed its native wooded grandeur.

2.—This is the only place near the city free from the railway menace. Good old Fort Rouge is becoming a railway checkerboard, used by four great systems, with big shops in the middle.

3.—The only River properties around the city crossed by three main thoroughfares, with the outer portion as accessible as the inner.

4.—The Council has passed the necessary legislation for Asphalt Paving St. Mary's Road through our property to the new College site.

5.—This property is 4½ miles from the new Union Station, being over two miles closer than the nearest point of the new College site on Pembina Highway.

6.—This property is the same distance as the old Agricultural College, where lots are selling at from two to three times as much, though cut off from the city by three separate railway systems.

7.—A large bonus has been offered for a bridge at River Park over the Red River, which will give an additional approach to this property, though not a more direct one.

8.—The roadways leading to this property are very direct and bordered by beautifully treed and carefully restricted areas.

The Prices we had originally intended placing on this property will not take effect until August 1st. In the meantime Lots can be purchased on easy terms as low as \$7.00 per foot.

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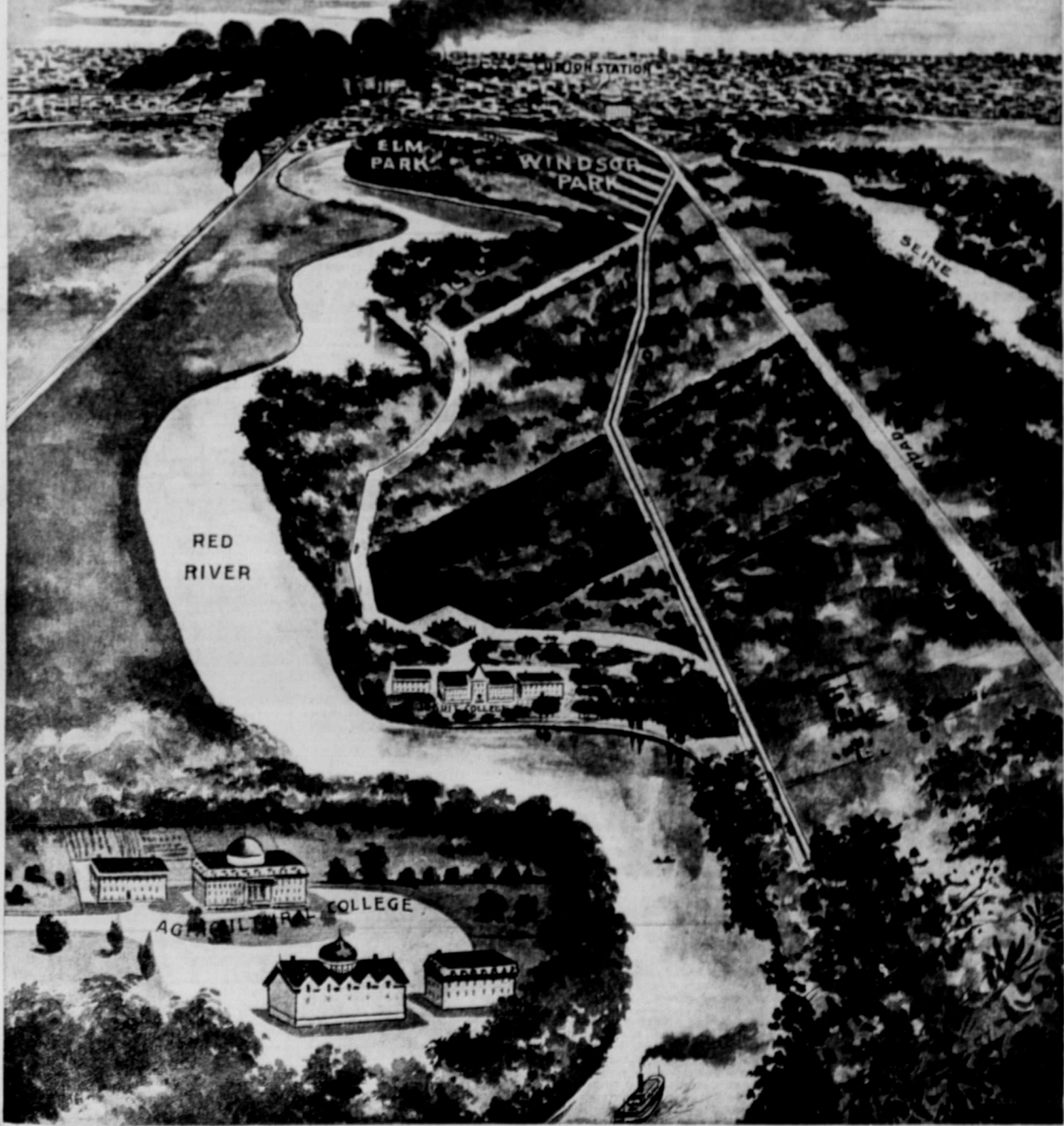
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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 letters 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 necessarily those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and so letters not of public interest will not be published.

NASKATCHEWAN ELEVATOR BILL

Editor, Guide.—As the Saskatchewan Co-Operation Companies Bill is now passed and becomes law, and as Mr. F. W. Green, the provincial secretary, is sending out answers to questions sent to him in respect to this bill, I wish, if you will give me a place, to criticize the bill and Mr. Green's circular. In the circular heading, "Answers to Questions Received," and sent out March 21, on the second line he states that the company will be a limited liability one. I have read the bill over several times and have also read the discussions on the bill in the legislature, and I have yet to find in the bill of the amendment or the debates where the word "limited" is mentioned. If I understand the name of the company right, it is called The Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Company. It is a liability company, of course, also a joint stock co-operative company, but where is the word "limited"? Again, if I understand aright, any number of persons who form a company for the transaction of business, whether it is co-operative or otherwise, if the company is not a limited liability company, then all are liable for the debts of that company, whether they have their shares paid in full or not, should it fail in business. Now, suppose a local of the elevator company is formed and it fails, then every person who subscribes for stock is liable to the creditors of the company, according to the amount of shares that person holds, whether the shares are paid up or not. Then, again, suppose the central management made a failure of the business, then the whole of the shareholders of the company are liable to the creditors of the company, whether his own particular local has made a success or not, he must pay the debt for the company when called upon to do so. No wonder that the government was satisfied with the security of the subscribed stock for the loan of 83 per cent. loaned to the company, for so long as the word "limited" was not in the bill, or company, they had the property of every shareholder as security for the money loaned. So Mr. Green has no right to send out circulars giving the members of the Association to understand that it is a limited liability company when it is not. Now let us look at the amendment made by George Langley, of which so much has been said and so much has been promised in that one word. But, here again, the Grain Growers must be very careful what they are about, for those words, "incidental to the production of grain," are liable to give them lots of trouble and are liable to cause lots of injunctions and law suits. For instance, in one of Mr. Green's circulars he gives people to understand that they can handle an commodity, which, if he will just sit down and think awhile, he will find out they cannot. Let us look at the word "incidental," meaning pertaining to the production of grain. Now will Mr. Green say that fruit or barbed wire or some of the other articles they have mentioned are pertaining to the production of grain? I go so far as to say that flour, bran and shorts are not "pertaining" or "incidental" to the production of grain but an after production of grain, although flour is incidental or pertaining to the life of the grain grower and his family, also to the life of our business men and their families. For instance, supposing the central office of the company was to buy a number of cars of fruit, to be distributed to the locals, and just as they had received them an injunction was served on the company

forbidding the sale of the fruit as not being "incidental" or "pertaining" to the production of grain, where would the company be? Any body of men, or any person interested in the fruit business would have a perfect right to have an injunction served on the company forbidding the sale of the fruit, and what applies to fruit applies to other merchandise not in the true technical term of the word "incidental" to the production of grain. So, Sir, I say that neither the government nor Mr. Langley were true to the Grain Growers in putting such a debatable word in the bill. If Mr. Langley had been true to his trust he certainly would have seen that no such word would have been in the bill, and every word would have been clear and every child who could read the English language could understand it. The bill should have been called the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator and Trading Company, Limited, instead of the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator Company; then all who took shares would have no



A new owner in 1911, on farm of W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man.

doubt that they would only be liable for the full price of the shares and no more. Then, again, the powers of the company should be clear and instead of the words "incidental to the production of grain," it should read, "with power to buy and sell grain and to do a general trading business," putting away all doubt as to the powers of the company and giving the Grain Growers what they were asking for.

WILLIAM NOBLE.

Oxbow, Sask.

FARMERS' PARTY

Editor, Guide.—I would like to support those others who advocated a Parliamentary party of their own for the farmers. We have demonstrated exhaustively for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party, and to all appearances we have gained next to nothing. Not because there is any room for doubt as to the justice or the policy of our demands, but because he and his backers dare not, or will not, concede them to any substantial extent and they are merely trimming their sails a little to suit the change of wind power among voters, while they take a chance to whittle away our connection with the Old Country and to go blindly into a confidence deal with Uncle Sam. Next, we are to demonstrate for Mr. Borden and party, who are accused of being the originators of the monopoly system. For them, at least, we can say that they show signs of supporting the imperial connection, of opening up the Hudson's Bay route and of attending to chilled meat storage

There is even ground for a suspicion that they will favor the Referendum on occasion, but dare we hope that they can or will pass a co-operative bill, or generally make satisfactory progress on the lines that we want? No, it is asking too much of poor humanity. Too long have we watched in hope deferred while Liberals have exhibited their incapacity to understand foreign and colonial politics and Conservatives have shown their mastery inactivity when time was ripe for reform and progress in political economy. Why should Canada dream on, a generation or more behind the Old Country in co-operative trading, behind the other colonies in public railway service, behind even India and Egypt, and why permit grafters to speculate unchecked in exploitation of our natural resources or in the import of strange and questionable types of humanity? It has been suggested that existing M. P.'s be pledged in writing to vote for our demands, but that would only make them do the double shuffle. They are already bound by pocket and party to their present doctrines and would merely make show of striving vigorously for those acts which we demand and which they hope never to consummate. Such pledging systems too much like the ballot as applied in small communities, it enables a man to make much protest against abuse while secretly voting for the abusers for a consideration. No, give us a straightforward campaign with farmers of substance for our champions, who we know have all their interests with us, and let us avoid all lawyers and political place men. We have ample knowledge and intelligence to run our business, and we require no cunning wherewith to rob anybody. Those who want acts of value must go up themselves and get them and not sit crying on the fence.

J. M. LIDDELL.

Pincher Station, Alta.

ALL SHOULD HELP

Editor, Guide.—I am no longer a farmer or directly interested in grain growing, but I have to recognize the efficiency of your journal in exposing the cause of the agriculturist. For more than twenty-five years I have worked in conjunction with organizations of which the Grain Growers' Association is the final result. I know what has been accomplished. I know where we have failed. But I do not know, cannot conceive, what the condition of the farmer would be today had there been no organized effort made to protect his interests. That this result has been accomplished by a small percentage of the whole farming community is a damaging comment on those who have benefitted but have not contributed. The efforts of the few were so successful that many held aloof because they did not see the need of their assistance. But the game is not finished; the battle not won. Interests opposed to the farmers' welfare are making a grand last stand to retain the Special Privileges which they have so long enjoyed. Will the farmers rally and stand shoulder to shoulder or will the sophistries of the manufacturers and the fables of the politicians be powerful enough to create a political animosity that will weak—ne ranks? It would be an everlasting disgrace. I don't read your paper regularly but—well, I have said enough in praise of your work. I have read the arguments (so-called) of the Manufacturers' Association, in favor of a permanent protective tariff. In my boyhood I learnt that "In every country it always is and must be in the interest of the great body of the people to buy what they want from those that sell it cheapest."—Adam Smith. I have never read an argument to refute that article of my political creed. Freedom of trade tends to the prosperity of all, prosperity produces contentment, contentment begets loyalty to the institutions which make such conditions possible. Examine the reverse and you to the favored few, wealth to the few, poverty to the many. Poverty produces discontentment, discontent begets disloyalty, annexation, etc., and hatred of the institutions which made such conditions possible. I hear

some saying, "Oh, well, it is a good thing for the farmers to organize, but they are asking too much. They want everything their own way." Well, of course, the manufacturing interests never asked too much. Busses, bounties, rebates, etc. eh, what?

No, when I see that the farmers are getting too much and poverty threatening the non-agricultural portion of the community, I will try again for an argument in favor of protection and for repeal of reciprocity. The principle of free trade is sound. That of protection rotten. A building cannot be stronger than its foundations nor a man or a government than the principles on which they rest.

A. EASON.

Wawanawa, Man.

C.P.R. TAX EXEMPTION

Editor, Guide.—Sir, it is impossible to believe that the government are in earnest in desiring to compel the C.P.R. to pay taxes when we know that they are granting the C.P.R. fresh favors all the time, charters, extensions, subsidies, etc. If every such application were refused and the petitioner acknowledged that they ought to pay taxes under the intention of the original charter, they would be brought to time, and, meanwhile, there are plenty of other companies willing to build. But no, the government is corrupted, if not by actual personal gifts, yet by the lust of power and place. The voice of the people through Direct Legislation alone can save us.

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta.

THRESHING COMPANIES

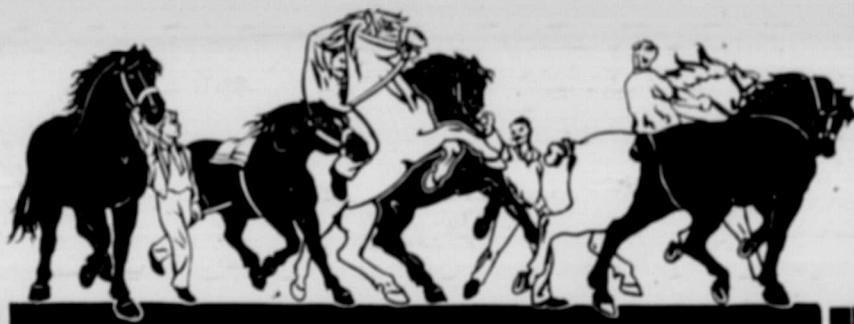
Editor, Guide.—In reply to J. Champion's article in January 18th Guide, I wish to relate my experience with threshing machine owned by farmers' companies. I have been with threshing machines for fifteen seasons, some time as engineer, but most as separator man. The majority of these seasons I worked for farmers' companies. Some were satisfactory and some were not. The most satisfactory way I have found is for the company to elect a president and a secretary-treasurer. The president to have a competent separator man, and see to ordering oil, repairs, and so on; also to deliver them to the machine. The separator man to have sole charge of the outfit and crew. When a man leaves the crew the separator man gives himself a cheque on the treasury, also keeps an account of it himself, and each farmer's thresh bill. At the end of the season, each man of the company pays his thresh bill to the treasurer, just the same as though he were an outsider. Then the expense and labor bills are figured out and the balance divided amongst the company, according to stock owned. The great secret is to get a competent separator man and let him run the outfit. If he does not make good the president fires him and gets another, but above all things don't allow any of the company to try to boss things. It won't work. As to who should thresh first, I find a good way is to start at one end and thresh one day for the first man, then the next until each of the company has received one day's threshing. Then begin at the first job and finish him up, and so on, until the company have their threshing done. After that if you like thresh for outsiders. If any of the company wants to work on the outfit, let him work as hard as any other hired man, subject to orders of the separator man. This may not be the very best way, but is the best I have experienced yet.

W. C. KIRCHNER.

Hart, Sask.

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Use the
DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR
Why should YOU experiment or take chances with anything else?
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W. Mr. I. Saskat had 1 nevert Growe fuff i their them before gation of Per by Joh Camp upon 1 farme the it agree a grea easter Mr. that h life th in fav operat Hudso dwell i industr kind o out th In this progres of De and la "pe it not asked breath, then in The of bein Living ary, a across for the anxio United organiz might views, by the rink s stream



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Days of the Fair

Wednesday, July 12	OPENING DAY - CANADIAN NIGHT
Thursday, July 13	MANUFACTURERS' DAY ENGLISH NIGHT
Friday, July 14	CHILDREN'S DAY - FOREIGN NIGHT
Saturday, July 15	TRAVELLERS' DAY - SCOTCH NIGHT
Sunday, July 17	PIONEERS' DAY - BRITISH NIGHT
Tuesday, July 18	CITIZENS' DAY - CANADIAN NIGHT
Wednesday, July 19	STOCKMENS' DAY - IRISH NIGHT
Thursday, July 20	AMERICAN DAY - AMERICAN NIGHT
Friday, July 21	AUTOMOBILE DAY - CANADIAN NIGHT
Saturday, July 22	CLOSING DAY

Marvellous REGAL SPECTACLE

- * REPLICA IN FLAME OF THE CORONATION NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.
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July 12 Ten Great Days
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Borden's Tour

Wednesday morning, June 21, found Mr. Borden and his party at Estevan, Saskatchewan. Only a few days' notice had been given of this meeting, but nevertheless a strong delegation of Grain Growers, representing the Estevan, Hiram, Roche Perce, View Hill and Carduff associations, gathered to present their views to Mr. Borden, who received them in the gallery of the skating rink before the public meeting. The delegation was introduced by A. G. Hawkes, of Perceval, and Mr. Borden was addressed by Johnson Graham, of Estevan, and E. J. Campbell, of Carduff, who impressed upon him the demands of the organized farmers, laying particular stress upon the importance of passing the reciprocity agreement which they declared would be a great benefit to the farmers of south-eastern Saskatchewan.

Mr. Borden replied as he did at Brandon that he would rather retire from public life than support reciprocity, but he was in favor of government ownership and operation of terminal elevators and the Hudson's Bay Railway. Mr. Borden dwelt at some length on the chilled meat industry, saying he considered the best kind of farming was that which turned out the produce in the finished state. In this connection he spoke of the great progress made by the little country of Denmark, which he said sent butter and bacon all over the world.

"Denmark is a free-trade country, is it not?" a member of the delegation asked when Mr. Borden paused for breath, and the leader of the Opposition then immediately changed the subject.

The Estevan district shows every sign of being strongly in favor of reciprocity. Lying close to the United States boundary, and knowing that their neighbors across the line are getting higher prices for their grain, the farmers are naturally anxious to secure the advantage of the United States market, and even the organizers of Mr. Borden's meeting, who might have been expected to share his views, are not convinced, as was proved by the display in the streets and in the rink whose meeting was held, of streamers and bannerettes bearing the

words, "We invite discussion on reciprocity," and "We want to know what reciprocity will do for the Northwest."

Weyburn Meeting

The public meeting at Estevan was without any feature of special interest and the train then moved on to Weyburn, where Mr. Borden addressed a crowd of 200 people from the grand-stand at the exhibition grounds. In the audience were upwards of 100 members of the Grain Growers' Association, who were invited to present their views and resolutions at the opening of the meeting. Frank Shepherd, of Weyburn, and James Smith, of Yellow Grass, accordingly addressed the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Shepherd presenting the resolutions dealing with Federal affairs passed at the last convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and Mr. Smith reading a paper on the tariff. Mr. Smith's paper was loudly applauded except in his reference to the possibility of the West demanding separation from the East, which was apparently disapproved of by the entire audience. One feature of the Grain Growers' platform which had not been previously dealt with was that of co-operative legislation, and Mr. Borden, who replied to the delegation in the course of his public speech, said he saw no reason why the farmers or any other class of people should not be permitted to organize co-operative societies if they so wished.

Moose Jaw

Moose Jaw was reached on Wednesday evening and here again Mr. Borden was waited upon by the Grain Growers prior to the public meeting. The delegation included representatives of fifteen associations, Moose Jaw, Red Lake, Sunnyhill, Keefer, Drinkwater, Robson, Lawson, Marquis, Lion's Head, Beaverdale, Coburg, Belber, Pioneer, Newberry and Calaroupi. Short addresses were given by Messrs. H. Durrell, president of the Moose Jaw Grain Growers' Association, E. N. Hopkins, honorary president, and J. A. Maharg, president of the provincial association, the platform of the Associ-

ation being presented by Mr. Maharg. Mr. Borden, in reply, repeated his previous statements to the Grain Growers and, referring to the resolution declaring that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers were in favor of raising the revenues of the country by a direct tax on land values, instead of by customs duties, said he did not believe that the country generally would submit to such a system.

Mr. Borden was accorded a civic reception at Moose Jaw, which he acknowledged in a short speech made from the grand-stand of the ball park between the innings of a game between Moose Jaw and Brandon. The meeting in the skating rink was most enthusiastic, the audience numbering 1,500 people.

QU'APPELLE AND INDIAN HEAD

On Coronation Day Mr. Borden and his party were at Qu'Appelle, Indian Head and Regina. The most interesting event of the day, perhaps, was the meeting between the Conservative leader and his friend, Hon. W. F. G. Haultain, the leader of the Conservative party in Saskatchewan. Whether the two Conservative leaders discussed the question of reciprocity is not known, but their relations appeared to be entirely cordial in spite of the wide difference of their views on the dominant question of the day, and they went together to the coronation celebration at Qu'Appelle, where Mr. Borden received an address of welcome from the mayor and Mr. Haultain delivered an inspiring address on loyalty to the school children. No political meeting was held at Qu'Appelle, and the Grain Growers made no representation to Mr. Borden at that point.

At Indian Head in the afternoon, however, a large public meeting was held, and before Mr. Borden spoke resolutions adopted at the last convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, in favor of reciprocity, general tariff reductions, the increase of the British preference, government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators and the Hudson's Bay Railway, co-operative legislation, the amendment of the Railway Act and the establishment of a government system of meat chilling and cold storage, were presented to him by Mr. A. E. Wilson, reeve of the municipality

of Indian Head. Mr. Borden replied to the Grain Growers in the course of his speech, repeating practically his former answers on similar occasions.

Regina Meeting

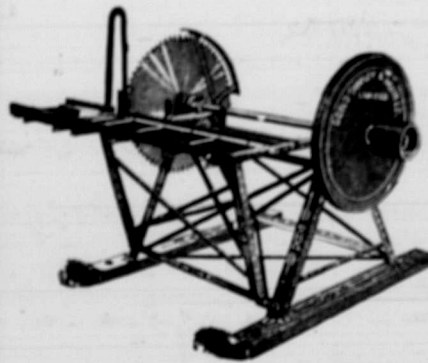
The Opposition leader was again met by the Grain Growers at Regina, receiving them in the waiting room of the skating rink before the meeting. The associations represented were Didsley, Grand Coulee, Tregava, Lunsdon, Belle Plain, Bethune, North Plain and Pilot Butte, and the spokesman of the delegation was Mr. F. C. Tate, Conservative M.P.P. for Regina County.

Mr. Tate said that the measures the Grain Growers were advocating were things that the farmers of the West felt were absolutely necessary to the proper development of this country, but they did not wish to be sectional in the matter for they realized that beside being farmers and citizens of Saskatchewan they were also citizens of Canada, and above all citizens of the British Empire. As such they had to consider the best interests of the empire as a whole and they had not lost sight of this in making their demands. Mr. Tate then presented the demands of the Grain Growers as submitted to Mr. Borden at other points, and in regard to the tariff said the farmers had felt for many years that they were being heavily burdened by oppressive duties. They were promised relief from this burden by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896, but that relief had not yet been given to them. They approached Mr. Borden, however, as a man in whom they had absolute confidence, and they felt that whether he agreed with their views or not he would at least give them a sincere and straightforward answer. The most important matter he desired to bring before Mr. Borden was that of reciprocity, and he could assure him that no matter how Eastern people might regard the proposal, the people of Saskatchewan as a whole were strongly in favor of it, as was shown by the unanimous vote of the Saskatchewan legislature and the resolutions of the Boards of Trade of the province. Men on both sides of politics in Saskatchewan believed that reciprocity would be a great benefit to the Western country, and they greatly desired that it should be passed.

Continued on Page 20

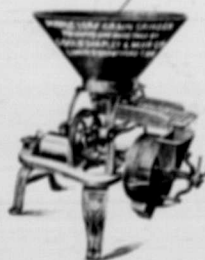
IDEAL Gasoline Engines and Windmills

Maple Leaf Grinders, Brantford Steel Frame Wood and Pole Saws
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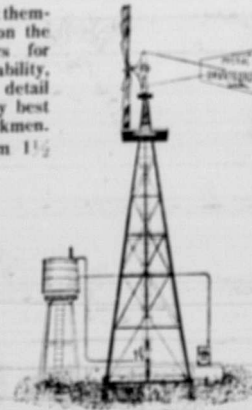
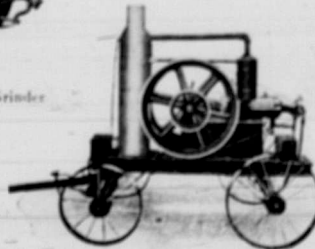
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SEE OUR EXHIBIT OF ENGINES AT WINNIPEG AND ALL LEADING WESTERN FAIRS

Western Canadian Fairs

Continued from Page 12

entirely free from offensiveness and under this rigid limitation the association has had a steady growth in their midway, featuring more attractions each year of the right sort, along proper and even educational lines.

"Every day a gala day" is the slogan of the manager in preparing the program of 1911 for Saskatoon Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. In education, entertainment and amusement the coming exhibition will far eclipse any of its predecessors.

VANCOUVER EXHIBITION August 31 to Sept. 9

The Vancouver Exhibition Association will put on their second annual exhibition August 28th to September 8th. The fair that was held last year was, owing to the incomplete conditions, more or less of the carnival nature, but it was well patronized and received all the support that could possibly be expected from the neighboring cities and country districts.

Although the exhibition last year did not establish any reputation as an agricultural exhibition, apart from horses and poultry classes, which were extremely good, this year however will be vastly different as the management have had ample time to get in touch with the farm exhibitors and have received hearty support from the various stock breeders' associations, fruit growers, poultry raisers, etc., and the exhibition should now rank with the best on the Pacific coast as an agricultural fair. The exhibition board is composed of forty of the most substantial business men in the city who are very enthusiastic and devote a very great deal of time to the promotion of this enterprise.

In order to furnish accommodation for the large number of horses expected to be exhibited at the fair, the largest and most complete horse show building in Canada has been erected, and altogether the plant of the Vancouver Exhibition Association will compare very favorably with any in the West. The exhibition

grounds have the most beautiful situation imaginable and are situated right in the city of Vancouver with ideal shipping facilities by railroad, electric lines and steamboats. The capacity of the grand stand has been doubled as well as the manufacturers' building and stables.

Prize List

One of the most complete prize lists, both involving money and classifications, that has been issued up to date in Canada is offered. It is the intention of the management to cater to every class of agriculture and industrial department. Apart from sports and attractions, the prize list is in the neighborhood of \$55,000.

Edmonton Exhibition

August 15-20

Far to the northwest, where the trapper gets his winter supplies and where the wild Saskatchewan hurries eastward, is the town of Edmonton. Situated, as it is, in one of the oldest and most fertile belts of Western Canada, the city of Edmonton has grown from a little trading post to a magnificent centre, boasting a population of over forty-four thousand. A beautiful situation and a bracing climate combine to lend enchantment to the traveller, and many who go to visit remain to live.

Beautiful farm homes cover the plains around this prosperous city, and the annual Edmonton Great Western Fair and Inter-provincial Stock Show reveals to the visitor the wealth of the farmers. Yearly, the management of the Edmonton exhibition has sought to keep pace with the growth of the city in the matter of providing accommodation for this great summer fair. During the last two years, in particular, the Edmonton stock show and fair has been a credit to the province of Alberta. Realizing that the fair was destined to become one of the largest in the West, the first steps taken were to acquire land for exhibition purposes, and one hundred and forty-seven acres was secured in the eastern part of the city which was served by the street railway,

Special attractions are offered to stock raisers to go and exhibit at the Vancouver exhibition this year. Apart from the prizes offered, low rates will be arranged for freight so that breeders will be brought in touch with one of the best markets for horses, cattle, etc., on the North American continent.

Special excursion rates are also offered as far east as Montreal and, as it is an ideal time for tourists to visit the sea coast and, incidentally, to take in the circuit of large exhibitions, the management of the Vancouver exhibition are practically assured of an attendance that will considerably exceed their greatest anticipation.

every reason to be proud of their structure.

Plans for 1911

On account of so many entries made for the fair of 1910 more space and accommodation for stock was absolutely necessary for the Edmonton fair of 1911, which is being held on August 15 to 19. For this reason the directors decided that they would again appeal to the citizens, and a by-law for \$175,000 was submitted and carried by a majority of 700. Out of this amount \$100,000 was given over to the erection of a stock pavilion, \$10,000 for a manufacturers' building, \$10,000 for extensions to sheep and swine buildings, etc., leaving a balance of \$14,000 to cover extras.

The prize list of the Edmonton exhibition is this year the largest that has ever been offered. The association has desired to make stock the feature of this year's fair, and consequently they have devoted the greater part of their energies to that end. The \$100,000 stock pavilion, erected this year, will give ample accommodation to all exhibitors who may attend. In all, \$17,945 is offered as prizes, and of this amount \$12,705 will go to the live stock exhibitors. Up to date the secretary of the fair board has been flooded with live stock exhibit applications, and judging from present indications the fair will be one of the greatest stock shows ever seen in the West.

Attractions

Besides paying great attention to the fair in regard to agricultural pursuits, the management are seeking to have a line of attractions that will not only be amusing, but will be of an educative character. One of the chief attractions will be the special coronation program, which will be an exact representation of the coronation as conducted in the old land. The program of horse races will be the best ever seen at the fair, \$11,000 in purses being offered, which will induce a number of the best horses to appear on the track.

Growth of Fair

To give some idea of the growth of the Edmonton fair the following figures

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are given. In 1909 there were 241 entries, in 1909 there were 1,203, and in 1910 this number was increased to 2,080. What the figure will be this year no one can tell, but so far, applications exceeding the number of 1910 have been received by the secretary.

The Edmonton fair is an annual gathering of a thousand varied interests and benefits of activity. To some it means only sport and recreation; to many it is the holiday of the year,

Brandon Inter-Provincial Fair

July 24-29

Visitors and exhibitors who intend visiting the interprovincial fair at Brandon this year, which is to be held July 24 to 29, will notice many changes in the spacious fair grounds. The grounds are already recognized among the prettiest in the Canadian West, but the management are by no means satisfied with this, and continue to make permanent improvements which, besides being very necessary from a utility standpoint, are also very artistic and certainly improve the general appearance.

For many years the grounds have been inclosed by a high board fence which had become blackened with age, and was by no means very beautiful in appearance. Secretary Smale has succeeded in getting this fence on the south side down to the poultry building replaced by a heavy woven wire fence about eight feet high. Good substantial fence posts have been used, and the difference in appearance can hardly be described. The remaining part of the board fence, it is expected, will be done away with in the near future.

Considerable improvement has also been made in buildings, additions being added to the cattle, horse, sheep and swine accommodation. So far the holding capacity of the Aberdeen-Angus barn has been exactly doubled by the extension of the wall on the south side fourteen feet. As the barn is one hundred feet long, the addition will enable them to put one hundred and four head in this building instead of fifty-two as formerly, by arranging a row of stalls down each side and having two rows facing each other down the centre, similar to the arrangement of the big barn. A lean-to has also been built on the north side of the large barn.

Sheep and Swine

Sheep and swine exhibitors, who have perhaps had the best excuse for grumbling at the accommodation provided in former years, will be pleased to know that their interests have also been looked after, two new pens having been constructed one hundred feet by sixteen feet. These additions have been very necessary, as in former years the sheep have been housed in pens around the side of the enclosure, which was not as satisfactory as a large building. To divide the large pens into smaller ones, welded wire has been run down the centre, and single round strands of wire have been used for cross partitions. By using this welded wire the sheep

when a week's relaxation from the humdrum round of life is to be enjoyed. But to the thinking farmer and farmers' wives, the solid citizens who make up the backbone of the Empire of the West, the exhibition is a liberal course in education, an event to be watched for its material advantages as well as its mere pleasures; for the thinker an opportunity for a view of Western Canada that could not be gained in a month's travel.

will not be hurt in any way as there is no lock on the wire to tear wool out or in any way spoil the fleece. The north end pig pen will also be used this year for sheep.

The new pig pen addition has been built at the south end and consists, as mentioned above, of a building one hundred feet long by sixteen feet wide, large enough to make two stys eight feet wide, thus providing room for thirty-two pens. The roof is a sloping one, having nine foot posts at the sides, thus allowing plenty of space for a free circulation of air. The lumber used in building these pens was taken from the old stock secured from the wooden fences and from bill boards.

The interior fixtures of the large horse barn, which were pulled out to provide a show ring for the winter fair, have all been replaced, and the other barns as well restored to order. A large new barn will be completed before the date of the fair arrives, and is to be constructed like the west Clydesdale barn, known as "The Queen of the West." This building will be also one hundred feet long, and wide enough to allow four rows of stalls. The new barn will be for Percherons and Belgians.

Other Additions

A fifty foot addition is also being added to the poultry building, as an increase in entries is expected this year. The comfort of the judges and the press has also been remembered in this wholesale building propaganda. Stands twenty feet long by nine feet wide have been built in the rings with desks at end. This is an excellent move and will be appreciated by all who will make use of it. The seating capacity in the stand at the horse ring has also been doubled, as it was found decidedly too small last year to accommodate the crowds who watched the awarding of the ribbons. All the buildings are to be painted white and, when all preparations are completed, it will be hard to find more ideal grounds for a summer fair than will be in existence at "The Wheat City."

The prize list at the Brandon exhibition has always been of a character to attract exhibitors, and this year more generous prizes than ever are offered. Splendid attractions have been secured by the management to appear before the grandstand, while on the race track will be seen some of the best horses in the world.

Alberta Provincial Fair

June 30 to July 7

Once more the management of the Calgary Industrial Exhibition announces that arrangements are completed for the holding of Alberta's provincial fair, and on June 30 the gates will be thrown open to the public till July 7. The Calgary exhibition has expanded with the growth of that city and the developments of the country. Sunny Alberta has every reason to be proud of the city of Calgary and the annual fair which mirrors the prosperity of the province. From a small agricultural fair in 1907, the Calgary exhibition has grown to one of Canada's greatest fairs. In 1910 the total attendance was 76,800. The total number of entries was 3,741, and \$22,000 was paid over in prizes. The increase in paid attendance over the previous exhibition was 21,425. These figures indicate, in a measure, the growth of the annual fair. No effort has been spared to make the 1911 exhibition

eclipse all previous ones. Additional accommodation has been provided for live stock, and a spur track to the grounds simplifies the unloading and re-loading of animals and heavy machinery. Experienced shippers, provided by the exhibition company, and the hearty co-operation of the railway officials will relieve visitors of a vast amount of worry and trouble in connection with the transportation of their exhibits.

The management of the Calgary Exhibition has this year put forth efforts that promise to make the fair the best ever held in the province. Over \$60,000 worth of new buildings have been erected to give accommodation for the exhibits at the forthcoming exhibition. These new buildings and improvements include the following: A Rock pavilion 140 feet wide by 300 feet long, with a judging ring 84 feet by 220 feet, and seating capacity for 2,500 people. This

Continued on Page 26



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Coronation was Brilliant Spectacle

By L. N. FORD

How much could a single pair of eyes see of the grandest of imperial functions? Little indeed, except Westminster Abbey, shrouking in austere dignity behind the improved Gothic entrance hall and labyrinth of ungloriously scaffolding, tricked out in scarlet. Members of Parliament and peevish purports arrayed, could go by steamer from Chelsea as late as 8 o'clock, and regale themselves with memories of Plantagenet water fetes. Ordinary mortals with abbey tickets and police passes bestirred themselves by daybreak, and puffed through streets already thronged with sightseers. With excessive precaution, the police, Lord Kitchener's battalions, seasoned and raw, were already lining the roadways, gaily decorated with masts, banners, festoons, laurel baskets, flowers.

Barriers and gates for holding back riotous mobs and shutting up orderly, good-natured crowds were not yet closed. Multitudes were swarming along the processional route. Everywhere there was an electric thrill of expectation and pleasurable excitement. The metropolis, if it had slept at all, had awakened for a long Roman holiday not to be ended before midnight, when hosts of revellers in brilliantly illuminated streets would still be singing "God Save the King."

and became would-be abbey on hill-tops throughout England. In the early morning triumphal arches, merrily of fibrous plaster, could be admired, and the onrush of spectators could be witnessed, but it would be hours before the passage of the three royal processions, with their troops of life guards and well-horred equipages, dazzling liveries and picturesque medievalism would be flashing by. The royal procession was reserved for the holiday crowds massed behind the soldiers and the police, and for the tenants of decorated timber yards lining the processional route.

In the Abbey

Abbey seatsoldiers turned their backs upon everything outside, and entering the transept or choir were entertained for hours with a series of pageants on lines, symbolical of the beauty of regal magnificence. They alone witnessed the coronation conducted with the ritual of a thousand years ago, and with all the grandeur of an imperial state. Outside was a vast expectant multitude. Within was silence before the assembling of the grandest of all courts. The spectators' first impression in looking down from the heights of the triforium was that of a harmonious environment for the stately of human functions.

Floors were carpeted in two shades of blue, with heraldic designs and initials of the king and queen, and beside and underneath the Jacobean thrones, the chair of state, and the ancient coronation seat, were Persian tapestries of matchless beauty. The hangings of the galleries were blue velvet shot with silver. There was less amber and more silver in the decorative scheme than at the last coronation, and the effects were less garish and more refined. The frontals and dossals for the altar were new embroideries, with damask presented by the king and queen, and were silver and gold reproductions of early century designs. Banners gleamed and gold plate shimmered, and armor and Flemish tapestries ornamented the

entrance hall. It was a magnificent stage setting for a unique pageant of royalty and empire.

Other coronations could not have been either more joyous in spirit or brighter and more varied in color than this one, certainly not the last one, when the sovereign had barely recovered from an alarming illness, and the spectators were sobered and chastened by disappointment and anxiety. If that was a thanksgiving service, making an intensely human appeal to the heart, as the one before it had seemed a romance of fairyland, this was a sumptuous imperial pageant, rivaling in splendor the coronation of George IV., and by its sheer magnificence stimulating the loyalty of all Britons.

There was no effect of anti-climax in a belated ceremony. Instead of a decline of popular interest there were unrestrained outbursts of enthusiasm within and without the abbey. There was the incomparable beauty and sparkling vivacity of the spectacle, and underneath the glory of pageantry, with its grandeur of ritual, there was the sacrament of loyalty.

The abbey, when the apostles began to fill it at an early hour looked as if it did

the nave and up the choir, where there was a swarm of gold-faced officials with staves to receive them, there was a continuous progress of ambassadors in uniform, Indian princes in oriental robes, colonial premiers in court costumes with breasts ablaze with decorations, peers and peeresses with their ermine and miniver, privy councillors in blue and gold, and judges in white satin and knee breeches, members of Parliament and dignitaries of the civil service in such bravery as they could muster, and the great dames and leaders of fashion in beautiful toilettes and mufflers, with their diamonds and pearls.

Who could ever forget the splendor of that stately court in the abbey? What painter under royal command could hope to portray the bewitching revel of blends of radiant color, the shimmering brilliancy of gold and silver sheen, the sparkling fires and softened iridescence of tens of thousands of jewels, and the air of gaiety and distinction pervading the ancient fane?

There was time enough for a roll call of the embassies and of the empire in the choir, and of the peerage in the transepts, and also to decide whether it was a white and gold coronation like the last one, or a

brother's Egyptian bravery, and Emperor Menelik's swarthy-faced cousin from Abyssinia. The Infante don Fernando Marie was there. The German Crown Prince was in glittering uniform. Archduke Francis Joseph was recognized by his typical German face, while Queen Wilhelmina's broad-shouldered husband seemed like a prosperous Dutch burgher. The Russian Grand Duke Boris was resplendent in gold lace and decoration, while there were princes in gorgeous uniforms from Roumania, Servia, Bulgaria, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, and many German states. Prince Henri of Prussia was conspicuous for his gracious bearing.

Charles P. Taft, brother of the president, was in regulation court dress in the north choir gallery. Mrs. Taft was dressed in a white satin gown, embroidered in brilliant white tulle, encrusted with pink crystal and were diamonds and pearls; Miss Taft in white tulle, embroidered pink crystal beads. Ambassador Reid was with the diplomatic corps in the choir, and John Hays Hammond with several envoys. Hays Hammond was in white, with exquisite lace and diamonds. Mrs. Hammond's coronation robe was blue cloth-of-gold changing from peacock green to silver turquoise, and her jewels were diamonds.

Mrs. William Phillips wore white satin with silver and pearl embroidery, and Mrs. John Ward white brocades, each brilliantly jewelled.

Magnificent Spectacle

When the procession entered the nave and choir, what had been a magnificent court had transformed into the theatrical spectacle, admirably staged and managed. The grandest scenic effects of Drury Lane or His Majesty's were magnified beyond comparison, and intensified with realism; instead of actors and actresses masquerading as Royal personages with a swarm of court dummies and improvised ladies in waiting, there were living pictures with princes playing princes' parts, and with prelates, pursuivants, functionaries with gold-tipped wands, and nobles with standards and regalia, surrounding the real king and queen.

It was modernized royalty, being up-to-date, yet invested with a glamor of quaint heraldry and mediaeval traditions. First came princes and princesses of British stock and continental courts, a score or more princesses richly jewelled, passed through the choir and across the theatre to the royal boxes, with attendants to manage their trains which were floating behind them like crimson or purple clouds with silvery linings. Princess Patricia was easily the handsomest among them and the Crown Princess of Germany was easily recognizable.

Over two hundred figures had been already marshalled in three divisions with spaces reserved for the king and queen. The first portion moved into the nave, the second was waiting for the queen and the third for the king, with yeomen as a rear guard. The Prince of Wales had a modest retinue, his boyish figure in Garter robes passing up the choir with uncertain step, and his face flushed with excitement while taking his place in front of the great company of nobles beside the Duke of Connaught, where the king himself had stood at the last coronation.

After a brief interval the Queen's



KING GEORGE V. and QUEEN MARY in their Coronation Robes



nine years ago. From the west door to the organ screen there were lofty galleries, and these were continued in the intermediate spaces over the choir aisles, and on both sides of the transepts. The recognition platform under the central tower was encompassed with galleries. The abbey was almost unrecognizable, except for the rose windows, the columns, and the vaulting, but nave, choir, transepts, and presbytery were brought into homogeneous relations as a theatre for a unique spectacle.

Beautiful Toilettes

There were boxes for members of the royal family and guests of honor, the choir was reserved for foreign envoys, colonial premiers, and diplomatic corps; the peeresses were in the north transept in tiers of chairs rising to the level of the triforium; the peers were in the south transept, with the commons in a gallery above them; and on each side of the choir there were sloping platforms for privy councillors, diplomatists, judges, and men and women of distinction in society.

The spectators themselves, as they filled the empty spaces in these galleries, were the first pageant in the abbey. Through

more joyous one, with brighter colors, and more brilliantly jewelled.

There must have been four hours between the opening of the doors and the arrival of the procession—the British princesses and German prince, the Prince of Wales with his heralds, Queen Mary and her retinue, and the king's procession with the bearers of the standards, regalia and swords, and the great functionaries of the state and royal household. During that long interval, opera glasses were freely used, and there was a continuous buzz of animated conversation in all the galleries.

Laurier an Outstanding Figure

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in blue, was the most conspicuous Dominion statesman, and Louis Botha, though not in uniform, was stalwart and straight-backed like a soldier. A dark, wiry little man, with a sea roll in his stride through the choir, was the modest Admiral Togo, the Japanese Nelson, and a wide-awake genial soldier was Nogi. Indian princes were revealed by their Oriental robes, and Prince Ching by his inscrutable Chinese face. There were Sultans from the Straits, Ethiopians in white, the Khedive's

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procession entered the nave and choir with an outburst of triumphal music and "vivats" from Westminster school boys. Heralds led the way for the gentlemen at arms, two bishops and three noblemen carrying the crown and regalia. But who could have eyes for them when the queen was behind them with six train-bearers, mistress of robes, ladies of the bed-chamber and maids of honor. The queen's ivory satin dress, with tudor rose, embroidered in gold thread on the centre bodice and shamrock, thistle, lotus, oak leaves and acorns elsewhere, was of matchless loveliness and drooping from a furled cape was a train of purple velvet, embroidered in gold, which spread sixty square feet behind her.

The queen's monogram with a crown was resplendent among the shamrocks, roses and thistles in the centre train, which was bordered and lined with ermine. Magnificent jewels completed the glory of this regal costume, which differed essentially from Queen Alexandra's coronation dress, mantle and train. Tall handsome girls dressed in white tissue were more effective than pages as train bearers. Nearly all were dark, with brilliant complexions, like Lady Eileen Butler and Lady Victoria Carrington, and one Lady Dorothy Brown was a typical fair Irish beauty.

Enter the King

The king's retinue was picturesque and magnificent. He was the less dominating figure than the man had been who last was crowned. I was glad with Westminster school boys whose loudest vivas were reserved for the approach of the king. It was longer, quainter, grander than the King Edward's procession had been.

Slowly it approached the Central Theatre, headed by heralds, abbey clergy, officials, royal household bearers, regalia and standard bearers.

Archbishops and bishops, splendidly vested, were attended by chaplains, and traditional coronation functionaries were followed by purse bearers and pages. Four Knights of the Garter in blue mantles were ready to carry the golden pall, and Kings of Arms, Yeomen of the Guard, Gentlemen at Arms were revealed by the costume and weapons, the glories of

chivalry and medievalism. There were splendors and pageantry and color.

The king himself, with Parliament robe bordered and lined with ermine, and train carried by eight pages, was sacrificed to the grandeur of his own retinue. When the king and queen were in chariots by the south wall, there was a spectacle of incomparable stateliness and beauty. Bishops and clergy were around the altar, the queen's retinue on one side and the king's supporters on the other. The chief performers were in the centre and from the steps of the theatre to the chair and west door of the nave was the long line of the king's retinue with medieval costumes, banners and gold lace.

The Prime Minister was in his own place near the throne. He was not masquerading as Lord Privy Seal, nor was he inferior in state to Earl Marshall and Lord Chamberlain, the chief servants of the royal household, nor to the Lord High Steward and Constable. He was not acting as mentor for the sovereign like Lord Melbourne behind Queen Victoria, but was there in the simple uniform of Prime Minister. This was an innovation which reconciled sincere Radicals. Lord Loreburn and Lord Morley wore their grandiose trappings as Lord Chancellor and Lord President of the Council.

Another departure from precedent was a multiplication of standards, Wales having for the first time its own banner, and five overseas dominions being represented by former viceroys.

There were fantastic contrasts in stature which would have been comical on a burlesque stage. Lord Loudoun, with spurs, was a giant of 75 inches, and the Duke of Beaufort was nearly as tall. Close behind them, with sword, was the diminutive Lord Roberts, trying to keep abreast of Lord Kitchener. Bypay of this sort made no impression on the sightseers. The unique majesty of the glorious spectacle was overpowering. The procession pageant was converted at once into a solemn ceremonial, full of medieval symbolism, implying in the earliest times confirmation of the people's choice of monarch after he had been lifted up on the warrior's shields.

The Ceremony Commences

When the group of dignitaries, led by

Lord Loreburn, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Duke of Fife, was formed on each side of the theatre, George was proclaimed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and heralds. The archbishop's voice rang out with resonant power, and acclamations strong at the outset with the help of Westminster boys increased in volume with every repetition and was finally muffled by a fanfare of silver trumpets that was made to square to every wind.

This dramatic prelude was followed by a long pause, during which all the regalia except the swords were placed at the altar, and the litany was begun with a somnolent drone, to the accompaniment of the setting sung at the last coronation, which was repeated from Purcell's scores. The brasses came out well in support of the organ in Merbeck's plain song creed. A sermon by the Archbishop of York was as prosaic as the music and delivered in a drowsy monotone.

When the oaths were administered, the king responded in a faint voice and kissed the Bible while on his knees. It ought to have been one of the great moments in the service but the grouping was ineffective, and the trumpets were silent. The spectators were not thrilled until the anointing function had opened with the "Veni Creator Spiritus," sung to an ancient melody of serene beauty. The orchestral prelude to Handel's anthem, "Zadock the Priest," inspired a religious exaltation. When the choir sang the triumphal passages there was, for the first time, music worthy of the supreme occasion.

Peereases ceased to toy with their coronets, and smart women in the gallery forgot about their coronation clothes. The king by this time was in the coronation chair and four Garter knights, bearing the old pall, and a cluster of prelates and chief officers of the household surrounded him, while the crimson robe was taken off and priestlike vestments were put on. The archbishop's voice could be heard and the dean's uplifted arm could be seen during this passage, but the king was invisible until the supporters drew aside and he was revealed in full glory with a cloth of gold, anointed and consecrated like a high priest to the service of the Empire.

The symbolic rites of the investiture,

which were jumbled together at the last coronation were more impressive when taken slowly. These were presenting the spurs and the royal robe, the bestowal of the orb and two sceptres, the exposal with the ring and the gift right hand glove. Without understanding the symbolic subtleties, the spectators were thrilled by the glorious apparition of royal power.

When the king was arrayed in majesty, like a golden knight in an embroidered robe, the crown was waiting on the altar as a source of Divine order in transference of earthly business. The dean raised it reverently and the archbishop placed it upon the king's head. This last supreme act had come with tremendous simplicity. There was a single moment of hallowed silence before the stalwart king of arms raised the coronet and the silver trumpets rang out. Peers beside the king put on their coronets promptly, but there were signs of hesitation and fumbling in the south transept. The well-drilled emotion of the Westminster boys under the headmaster now found vent in a joyful shout of ten repeated "God Save the Kings." The choir was already singing Sir Walter Parratt's anthem, "Be Strong and Play the Man."

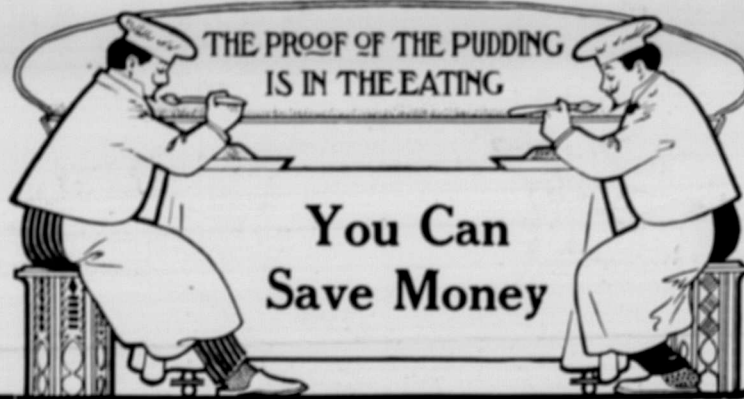
The Grandest Tableau

When the bible had been presented, the king, gloriously crowned and armed with the symbols of sovereignty, turned toward the throne and was fairly lifted into it by the prelates and officers of state. As he sat with the orb and sceptre surrounded by heralds, bearers of regalia, bishops and court officials, there was the grandest tableau of the whole coronation.

The climax had been reached and the various acts of homage by the archbishop, princes and representative peers were not impressive, inasmuch as the coronets were not taken off simultaneously and the ceremony had not been rehearsed. Sir Frederick Bridge's homage anthem, "Rejoice in the Lord," was splendidly sung, with the motive from a Lutheran chorale. There was a thrilling touch of nature when the king embraced his son with unaffected heartiness. The abbey resounded with acclamations.

The queen's coronation came as a beautiful interlude before the conclusion. Supported by two bishops and surrounded

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by train bearers and maids of honor, she knelt before the altar, and then behind the coronation chair, and four handsome duchesses held a golden pall over her while she was anointed and crowned. The crown was put on, the sceptre and ivory rod were placed in the queen's hand and, with the archbishop's benediction, she returned to her own place, passing before the other throne and making a graceful courtesy to the king. The queen was as composed and lovely as a bride at a wedding during this ceremony, and with the ladies around her, made the loveliest picture seen in the abbey.

The Music

While the king and queen were kneeling in their grand robes, the four living composers were introduced in connection with Stainer's and Chandler's seven-fold and three-fold masses. Sir Edward Elgar's offertorium, "Hearken Thou," was empty and without character. Dr. Alcock's "Sanctus," was given and Sir Edward Stanford's "Gloria in Excelsis" lacked the dignity of the elder composer. Sir Hubert Parry's "Te Deum" was jubilant without being very impressive.

After the retirement of the king and queen the "Altar Deum" filled the long pause which left a chill and anti-climax after King Edward's coronation. When they emerged in regal robes, crowns and sceptres, portions of their retinues had already returned without any recessionary pageantry, which had apparently exhausted its resources during the protracted service, or rather the spectators had feasted its satiety on the glorious effects of the ceremony. And yet this triumphant progress was a marvel of imperial magnificence carried out slowly and without confusion or hesitation.

Leaving the Abbey

Heralds, women of the guard, standard bearers, court officials, state functionaries, garter knights, pages, maids of honor, bishops, chaplains, abbey clergy passed out and the king and queen with them, the Cullinan and Koh-i-nor and sapphires flashing from their crowns, and their faces beaming with gracious smiles.

Organ and orchestra were playing joyous music, and the splendors of the scene left the spectators breathless.

But loyalty could not be silenced. Etiquette was forgotten, and the Westminster boys again leading the way, there were rounds of cheers as the king and queen disappeared and these were refined with surges of enthusiasm outside when they were welcomed by their subjects outside the abbey in the homeward course to the palace.

So ended the coronation. The holiday fete continued hour after hour until midnight. There had been no disclosure of human infirmity at the supreme moment of royal greatness, as there was at the previous coronation. The king was in robust health, and the queen's happy face was unclouded with anxiety. The secrets of state functions are hidden until diaries are printed, when the truth is revealed that the ring was jammed on the wrong finger, or that some great personage tumbled on the steps of the throne, or that the archbishop turned the crown half around on the sovereign's head. Apparently nobody had blundered, and neither the archbishop nor the dean had made a mistake in hand or foot. It had not been a thanksgiving service for convalescence of the sovereign; it had not appealed to human sympathy, but to patriotic pride and imagination. There had been in pomp, pageantry and homage a close approach to royalty, a golden link of royalty had been strengthened in the Empire.

A Few Reflections

Police arrangements which had been so strongly condemned beforehand worked admirably today. Notwithstanding myriads of people in the streets, casualties were happily few. All vehicular traffic along the line of the royal route was suspended before nightfall and crowds bent on viewing the illuminations were kept moving in two constant streams. Drizzling rains had no adverse effect on the extraordinarily brilliant display of electric devices. The principal buildings in the city and west end, the central space at the Bank of England shone with something like solar radiance, and the homes of unromantic commerce seemed to be transformed into fairy palaces.

Within a small area were twenty thousand electric lights and they cast a reflection into the sky that must have

been seen for many miles. On the Bank alone were five thousand lights. White lights shaded by pink cups predominated, but there were many magnificent devices, principally huge gold laurel wreaths containing the royal monogram and surmounted by multi-colored lights. Piccadilly presented the finest spectacle, the street being illuminated in one harmonious design, but throughout the region where the clubs, hotels and embassies most abound, innumerable examples of costly and elaborate, and sometimes ingenious, illumination and decoration arrested attention and compelled the admiration of the perambulating multitude.

WHEAT AREAS

A cablegram received on June 17 from the International Agricultural Institute at Rome gives the following data concerning winter wheat:

	Area sown in	
	Fall of 1910	Fall of 1909
	Acres	Acres
Belgium	371,000	358,000
Gt. Britain and Ireland	1,915,000	1,915,000
Roumania	4,843,000	4,942,000
British India	29,556,000	27,710,000
Spain	10,242,000	890,000
Tunis	1,236,000	890,000

The wheat crop in British India is estimated at 369,601,000 bushels compared with 357,109,000 last year.

The condition of winter wheat in Belgium on June 1 was 3 per cent. higher than the average for the last ten years; in Roumania it was 15 per cent. higher.

CHANGES HIS MIND

Medicine Hat, Alta., June 23.—Further evidence that the Conservative forces of Saskatchewan are beginning to line up solidly against the proposed reciprocity pact between Canada and the United States was received this afternoon, when R. L. Borden appeared at a meeting at Maple Creek, the last point to be visited in Saskatchewan by the Conservative leader until he reaches Lloydminster on June 29. The evidence was furnished by D. J. Wylie, member of the Saskatchewan legislature for the Maple Creek constituency.

Mr. Wylie is a follower of Mr. Haultain, and voted for the resolution adopted

unanimously by the legislature in favor of reciprocity, reduction in the duties on farm implements and the increase of the British preference. Mr. Wylie was chairman at the Borden meeting at Maple Creek, and he seized the opportunity to state his position on the matter. "They say that open confession is good for the soul," he said, "and I am going to make one to you. You know that the Saskatchewan legislature adopted a resolution in favor of this reciprocity pact. You know that the Conservative members voted for it, as did the Liberals.

Action Was Ill-Advised

"I want to say that that resolution was sprung upon us somewhat hurriedly. There were other important questions before the legislature at the time. It was a busy season. Sessions of the House were being held day and night. We did not have time to consider it as it should have been considered; we came to a verdict with insufficient evidence. At first sight the proposal looked as if it might be of some benefit to Saskatchewan, but I think when you have heard some of the gentlemen here today you will have your minds made up that it is not.

"I say that no two men have any right to go to Washington or any other place and tie the people of Canada up with an agreement so drastic and so far-reaching in its effect until the people have first had the opportunity to pronounce upon it."

The statement was received with the greatest satisfaction by the 400 or more friends of Mr. Borden who were present. —Winnipeg Telegram.

The Premier Cream Separator Co., of Toronto, Ont., have opened a branch office at 199 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man. The Premier has never before been sold in Western Canada.

**Pleasant View Herd of
POLAND CHINAS**



One Hundred Pigs for sale, from such sows as Saskatchewan Queen, Jolly Queen and Queen Artadians and by such sires as Scott's Lad and King Oling. The leading breed on the North American continent. Prices right.

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A Trip Through Italy

By W. J. Tregillus

As promised, I am giving you a few impressions received during my trip through Italy. Starting from New York for Naples, breaking the journey at Gibraltar and again at Genoa, we arrived there May 11.

Naples is a delightful city, and some of its customs appeared to us very very quaint; I was very interested in the manner in which they made up their teams. Three animals is the usual number for a team, worked abreast; sometimes they would have three horses, others three mules, three donkeys and occasionally three oxen, but the most extraordinary would be an ox in the shafts in the centre, with a horse on one side and a donkey on the other. The oxen and mules are very fine, the horses (except the teams belonging to the rich for their carriages) are very poor. The rigs used for transfer are two-wheeled carts.

The cultivation of the land is done principally by oxen, nearly all white, and very striking in appearance. I have seen this kind nearly all through Italy, at all kinds of work. The city milk supply is brought in from the neighboring hill farms, but the houses on the outskirts of the city are supplied direct from the animals—cows or goats—which are brought around and milked at the door. This cannot be good for the animals, however good it may be for the customers, and strikes only as being a strange way of supplying milk.

Very Rich Soil

The soil around Naples and Pompeii is mainly alluvial and volcanic, and very rich. The Italians certainly get the most out of their land; they are good workers and employ very little animal labor in their cultivation. They use mainly human labor—I say human, because men, women and children all work on the land.

The district around Naples is chiefly given over to raising vegetables and in the early mornings big loads are seen coming into the city. From Naples to Pompeii the land is flat and irrigation is used. The method is unique. A well is dug and the water pumped into a large basin by a mule attached to a sweep power, which operates an elevator. The mule is sometimes blindfolded so that it cannot see the way out. It then thinks it is on a circle instead of endlessly making a journey. From the basin, which is 9 or 10 feet high, the water is run on the garden patch, which is only a few acres, and I am told that the amount of produce obtained is remarkable; the season being long and warm, three or four consecutive crops are secured.

In other parts three or four crops occupy the land at one time. Fruit trees are planted in rows the long way of the field, and vines beside them carried up their trunks, then carried from one tree to another; between these rows of trees either vegetables or field crops are grown. Before one crop is off the ground another is planted, labor is freely spent, and satisfactory results obtained.

In the north, the character of the country and methods of farming alter. Here grains and grasses are more extensively grown, and in the districts of Milan and Turin large areas are given over to the production of rice. The land generally is very clean and the crops heavy and it is a delight to travel through it. I have seen only two patches of weedy land in my whole trip and one cannot but be charmed with the high state of cultivation, the fertile country and the forward state of the crops.

Haying in the south is over and in full swing in the north; the grains are ripening and we are enjoying fresh fruits—cherries and strawberries—and vegetables (cabbages, peas, beans, carrots, potatoes, etc.) which are very acceptable to the Western Canadian.

Advance in Agriculture

Agriculture is prosperous and has made great advances. This is attributed to the better government of the country since it was taken out of the hands of the Pope in 1870. At that time 75 per cent. of the people were

illiterate, but today there are only 25 per cent, and as education is now compulsory, it will not be many years before Italy will be, like Denmark, an educated country.

The King of Italy is a good man, takes a great interest in his people; in fact, lives for them, and their welfare; is deeply interested in agriculture and promotes its advancement in every way possible. He has, through direct personal influence, inaugurated many good methods. For instance, in any district where there are 2,000 or 3,000 inhabitants, centres for teaching agricultural and elementary veterinary science are established, and persons of any age, of either sex, can obtain help or education from professional men. Another innovation which I understand originated with the king is the teaching of agriculture to the soldiers; they are taught this, and employ their spare time usefully, instead of, as formerly, uselessly in the barracks, where they had nothing to do.

It was the King of Italy who originated "The International Institute of Agriculture."—This organization represents forty nine nations, and cannot but be of great advantage to every country identified with it, for all difficult and important problems of international interest are discussed, and all discoveries published in the monthly bulletins. The third annual congress was held while I was in Rome and, although I could not follow the deliberations, which were in French, I visited the headquarters of the institute, and was shown through the beautiful offices, assembly rooms, council chambers, etc., which are all in one building, built at the expense of the king, in the beautiful park "Villa Borghese," adjoining the Pincio Park. The offices occupied by the representatives of Canada are exceedingly fine.

The King of Italy believes that agriculture is the foundation of any country's prosperity, and proves his absolute belief by his actions, which are reflected in the solid improvement of his country.

State Owns Railways

Another great impetus was given to agriculture when, six years ago, the state took over the railways, which were then in a deplorable condition, and the rates for passengers and freight were very high. The state lost heavily on the first year's working—something over 60,000,000 francs (\$12,000,000). They had to expend so much bringing the permanent way and rolling stock into good working order that this was the adverse balance at the end of the year. Now everything is in excellent condition, splendidly equipped, with prompt and ample service and at rates 50 per cent. less than formerly. Passengers can now travel third class for one and one-half cents per mile, or first class for four cents per mile. Italy also owns her express delivery, as well as her parcels post. By the latter, six pounds weight can be sent for twelve cents, or twenty pounds for twenty cents, this weight being the limit. The express rate is twenty pounds for one and one-half cents for every 100 miles. It can therefore be easily seen how this would help agriculture and be a boon to the people generally, showing us there can be no question as to the success of public ownership of public utilities, under proper management.

Able Minister

The minister of agriculture, who is appointed by the premier, and is, of course, approved of by the king, is a very able man, thoroughly acquainted with agriculture in all its phases—practically and professionally—consequently much of the prosperity is due to him and the way he gives expression to the wishes of the king. How much better, would it be for the country if all ministers of agriculture were chosen for their knowledge and ability, instead of for their service to party. There would then be some help in developing agriculture. It seems quite time that there should be an awakening, and that the farmers should choose their own representatives and ministers and not allow professional politicians to be palmed off on them. Men of honor, honest and in-

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Remember
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No water, no plumbing, no excavating, no burning. Specified by architects and endorsed by leading health inspectors throughout the Dominion.

All rural districts can now have modern conveniences without sewage. Write for catalogue.

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Gourelay pianos are high priced, but worth the price. Thoroughness in construction insures Gourelay Pianos against Loss of Tone, and tone is the important factor in any Piano. In every Gourelay Piano the expert knowledge of its builders and the determination to use nothing but the best either in labor or material produces a sympathetic richness of tone that is unmatchable among Canadian Pianos.

Above style in choice mahogany or walnut only \$425. Three years terms if necessary.

Catalogue and prices of Gourelay Art Pianos mailed free on application.

Duplicates of the above styles of Pianos on Exhibition at our Stand in the Main Building, next Eaton's. All are cordially invited.

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This handsome Dominion Art Piano, brand new, in genuine walnut or mahogany, with ivory keys, full metal plate, double repeating action, violin spruce sounding board, three pedals, five layer cross banded pin block, and specially designed in the highest style of art, only \$295, on terms of three years if necessary. It is manufactured and guaranteed by the makers, the Dominion Piano Co., for a term of 10 years. Over 80,000 satisfied owners are its best recommendation.

telligent, should be selected, not those who are the most adept at thwarting the wishes, the desires and the best interests of the people, and when one sees the difficulties, the time required to throw off the bonds of religious and economic slavery in the older countries, the necessity for a young country like ours to mark well her course and to prevent drifting into similar conditions comes home with great force. It is the duty of every citizen to seriously study these questions, look the situation straight in the face, according to his best judgment, for we and we alone are responsible for allowing the present state of affairs to exist, and we are the ones who must remedy same.

It is a surprise to find such general

advancement in Italy; a great many thoughtful men are among her citizens, a large number are Socialists. These divide naturally into three classes, the conservative and thoughtful, the moderate and active, and the advanced or extreme, which are the anarchists. The latter find no favor with the general public and the others consider them detrimental to the cause of Socialism.

Italy has many lessons for us, and had I time I should like to write more, but I have copious notes and if you desire when I return I will take up other questions, such as agricultural co-operation. Travelling every day, and often sight-seeing till late at night, gives one little time for more than attention to pressing correspondence.



American-Abell Plows Able Canadian And Success Go Hand-in-

OUR CREED—"We believe honest goods can be sold in any methods."

GOOD PLOWING is as necessary to good crops as is good seed, and good plowing depends upon the power used.

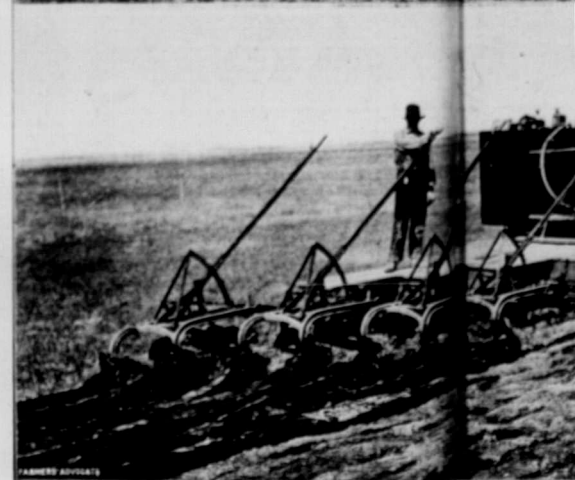
THE UNIVERSAL MOTOR

Will do your farm work and can be operated by one man—think of the saving alone in the wages of several men.

THE UNIVERSAL MOTOR

weighs only five tons and can therefore get on land and do the work under conditions when heavier engines are useless. Your engine need never be idle then.

40 H.P. Brake Test
20 H.P. Actual



The above cut shows one of our 28 horse power Simple Mount Tricycle Tractors pulling eight plows, breaking tough gumbo soil at the Walker Farm.

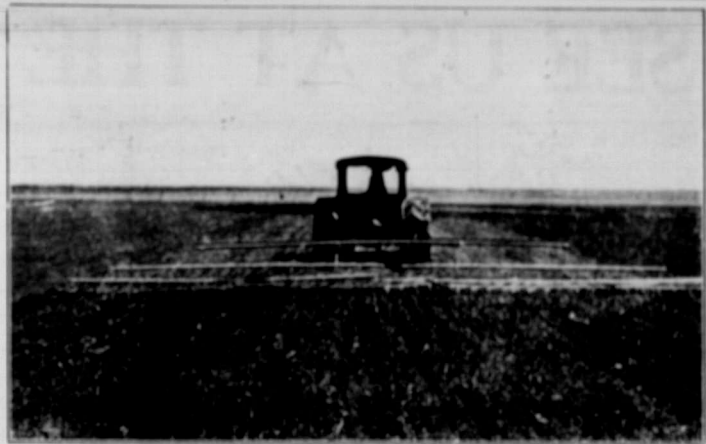
NOTICE We will exhibit on the Fairgrounds and make our offices and warehouses your headquarters. All will be shown you and all line of machinery.

American-Abell Engine and Tractor

WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON, CALGARY

Model Plow Engines Canadian Farmers Success Hand-in-Hand

Best goods can be sold to honest people by honest methods."

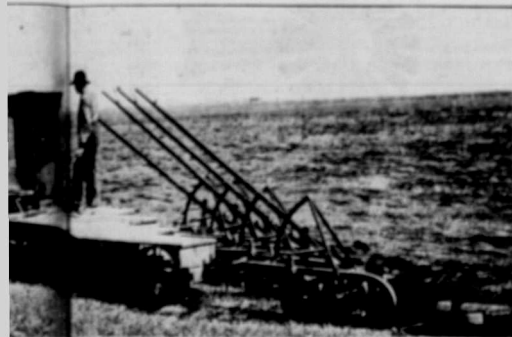


FOR HEAVIER WORK we would recommend our steam tractors. They have the power that is necessary for breaking and will stand up under heaviest work.

Be sure and see the American-Abell line at the following Fairs: Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon.

We will enter the brake and plowing tests at Winnipeg and will give a special Plowing Exhibition at Saskatoon.

Watch Us Win!



Simple Mount Tricycle Type Special Plowing Engines in action on the Walker Farm, near Warren, Manitoba.

Fairgrounds and also will be pleased to have you at your warehouses your headquarters where every attention and all line of machinery will be in operation.

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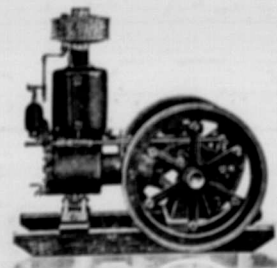


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THE NEW 20 H.P. "FLOUR CITY" TRACTOR IS JUST THE ENGINE FOR THE SMALL FARMER—Watch its record in the Winnipeg contest. We are also showing 30 and 40 h. p. sizes in both the Kerosene and Gasoline class.

Toronto
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SEVERAL . . . NEW LINES

THE NEW 20 H.P. PORTABLE "STICKNEY" is the "JUMBO" of this famous line and is a size long called for by our customers. We will also show its new **BABY BROTHER, THE 13 1/2 H.P. "STICKNEY"**—the most sifty little engine you ever saw—and a full line of sizes between these.



THE NEW AYLMER PITLESS SCALE is the very latest and best on the market, has no loose weights—combines strength, simplicity, durability—will save its cost every year on the farm. Be sure and see it.

Our other lines are so well known they need no exhibition. Canadian Airmotors, Toronto Grain Grinders and Roller Crushers; Steel Saw Frames and Saws; Steel and Wood Tanks; Tank Heaters; Toronto Wood and Iron Pumps; Aylmer Pumps and Standard Scales; Well Casing; Iron Pipe and Fittings.

Send for our catalogues. Ask for prices on goods you want to buy.

THE NEW CLIMAX WELL DRILL is without doubt the best yet devised—drills swiftly and silently either Rock or Hydraulic process.

THE DEMPSTER MOUNTED WELL AUGER bores wells 18 to 36 inches in diameter. If interested in well making be sure to look these over.



Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co. Limited

WINNIPEG TORONTO CALGARY

NATIONS PAY TRIBUTE

London, June 24.—One hundred and eighty-five ships of war, representing eighteen nations, paid homage to King George V. and his consort, Queen Mary, at Spithead today.

Spread over a six-mile stretch of sea were the fighting monsters, all dressed in flags and bunting and presenting a many-colored picture. It was a magnificent tribute to Britain's sailor king. In this international war fleet, the Delaware, the United States dreadnought, stood out as the biggest warship afloat. Spick and span, her brasses shining and reflecting the midsummer rays like mirrors, she floated, dressed from stem to stern with bunting. From her turrets bristled her great guns, and from her fighting tops shone the smaller calibre rifles.

As the king and queen, on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, proceeded through the long lines of battle-ships, cruisers and other vessels, each ship gave the royal salute. The thunderous tows of the great guns was deafening. Of the ships in the great column, 167 represented Great Britain, and 18 were the most splendid types of other nations. There had been a great exodus to Spithead all morning. Thousands of Canadians and Americans were in the van.

CANADA'S TRADE INCREASES

Ottawa, June 26.—Canada's trade for the first two months of this fiscal year totalled \$112,170,119, which is \$7,000,000 better than for the same period last year and indicates that the year will show a trade total of considerably more than \$750,000,000. During these two months there were imports—totaling \$74,936,779, a betterment of \$5,500,000, while exports of domestic produce showed a slight decline, totalling \$31,998,988, or \$1,750,000 less than for the same period last year.

Exports of products of the mines amounted to \$5,430,343, a gain of \$200,000 while products of fisheries was \$788,380, a decline of \$350,000; products of the forest \$5,846,111, a decline of \$2,450,000; animals and their produce, \$4,031,359, a slight decrease; agricultural products \$12,077,309, a slight decline; manufac-

tures \$4,914,819, a decrease of \$209,000. In the month of May alone the total trade was \$67,748,230, a betterment of \$8,500,000. For that month exports totalled \$20,155,756, a betterment of \$2,000,000, and imports totalled \$43,257,895, a gain of \$4,500,000.

Canada's Wheat Production

Canada, according to statistics compiled by the trade and commerce department took seventh place last year as a wheat producing country.

The world's wheat production totalled 3,651,866,000 bushels. Russia produced 770,000,000, the United States ranked second and British India third. Canada produced 522,459,421 bushels of grain of all kinds, of which 259,367,036 bushels were raised in the East and 262,980,385 bushels in the West.

Vessels carried 63,877,641 bushels to Canadian ports and 25,017,527 to United States ports. The Great Northern Railway carried 4,658,970 bushels to Duluth.

Tabulating Census Returns

The tabulating of the census returns began this morning at the census and statistics bureau. A small army of clerks is engaged on the work, armed with a score of adding machines and card punchers. Returns from the census commissioners are pouring in and will be coming in for some time yet. Commissioners Blue counts on having the total by October.

Smallpox at Dawson City

Smallpox in Dawson City has been reported to the department of the interior, Ottawa. The outbreak is apparently a serious one. Seven cases were reported on Saturday and today the number has risen to seventeen.

Mecurs, R. A. Lister & Co., of Toronto, Ont., have opened a Western office at 197 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man., where they will handle the Melotte Cream Separator. Lister & Co. are sole selling agents of this separator for the British Empire. The Melotte Cream Separator was formerly handled in the West by the Melotte Cream Separator Co. of Winnipeg, Man. The Winnipeg office will take care of all business in the Western territory.

GOVERNOR IN HUFF

Melbourne, June 25.—A remarkable series of incidents marked the final coronation levee held by the governor-general, Earl Dudley. Whether by accident or the ministers' claim, or by design, as the governor general asserts—not a single member of the cabinet of the Commonwealth put in appearance at the function. Lord Dudley is indignant at what he considers to be a slight put upon the representative of his majesty. He summoned Acting Premier Hughes to Government house and demanded an explanation of the ministers' non-attendance. Mr. Hughes explained that the occurrence was purely accidental, and in no way the outcome of concerted action among the members of the government. The governor general, taking the explanation to be insufficient, upbraided the acting premier for having failed in his duty. Hughes retorted that Lord Dudley was the last person to accuse anyone of not doing his duty. An acrimonious discussion followed. When the minister departed his lordship wrote to the cabinet asking a further explanation. No further reply has yet been received.

CHURCH UNION TEST

Montreal, June 25.—A test of church union will be made here during the next two months. Knox Presbyterian church and the Dominion Square Methodist church taking part. While Rev. I. A. Montgomery, of Knox church, is away on his holidays in July, his congregation will unite with the Methodists under Rev. E. L. Hart, and when in August the latter takes a thirty-day rest, his congregation will be placed temporarily under the spiritual leadership of the Presbyterian pastor.

C.N.R. CONTRACT

Toronto, June 26.—D. B. Hanna, third vice-president of the C.N.R., stated today that tenders for the heavy mountain section of the British Columbia end of the system had been awarded, and the contracts would be signed this week. There is 160 miles in this section

which covers the gap between Hope and Kamloops. It must be completed in two years. No tenders have yet been called for the 250 miles between Kamloops and Yellow Head pass.

SECRET ALWAYS

Tampa, Fla., June 26.—"The secret of the destruction of the battleship Maine will never be known," said Gen. W. H. Bixby, chief of engineers in charge of the work of raising the Maine, upon his arrival here today from Havana. "The destruction of the vessel was such," says Gen. Bixby, "and the deterioration has been so great that it will be impossible to tell whether the ship was blown up from a force within or without."

SHERIFF SEIZED TOWN

Toronto, June 26.—The town of North Toronto was seized this morning by the sheriff of York, because of the town's failure to pay an award of \$5,300 and two years' interest for land taken for a street. The town council has agreed to sign a check for the whole amount, and the sheriff will release the town.

AUSTIN COLLAPSED

London, June 26.—Considerable mystery surrounds the non-appearance of the coronation ode, which the poet-laureate, Alfred Austin, promised to be out the first thing this week. Rumor has it that Austin submitted the poem to the king, in which their majesties were referred to in such fulsome terms of praise that both the king and queen objected to its publication. Austin is reported to be in a state of nervous collapse.

BORDEN AT SHOAL LAKE

The Grain Growers of Shoal Lake will hold a monster picnic on July 5, at which R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, will be the chief speaker. Special excursions will run from Russell and Neepawa.

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Alleged Humor

EXCELSIOR
(With Modern Improvements)

The shades of night were falling fast
As through a rural village passed
A youth who rode, as sure's you're born,
An auto with a blatan horn,
Excelsior.

His speed was high, his head was down,
He went like sixty through the town,
And from that horn exultant rung
The accents of an unknown tongue,
Excelsior.

"Try not to pass," the old man said;
"Or I will break your blossom' head."
A whiff of dust, a whirl of air,
An old man standing with a stare,
Excelsior.

"Oh, stay," the maiden said, "and take
Me in that machine of lovely make."
A voice replied like an encore,
"I've tried that game; for me no more."
Excelsior.

"Beware the cop, beware the jug,
Beware the fines." But his chug-chug
Was all they heard for a good-night,
A voice replied far up the height,
Excelsior.

At hour of dusk a speedy cop
Upon our hero got the drop,
And landed him within the jail,
Where still he hollered out his wail,
Excelsior.

There in the coop he calmly lay,
Till they assessed how much he'd pay.
He hocked his lamps, his watch, his rug,
And sped away with his chug-chug,
Excelsior.

ALMOST A TRINITY

W. E. Hildreth, president of the American Wine Growers' Association, said at a recent dinner at the Hotel Manhattan in New York:

"The German brewers, because the kaiser accused the German students of excessive drinking, went too far in their defense of beer when they called it liquid bread.

"Beer is not liquid bread. Wine is not liquid bread. At the same time it is incontrovertible that a moderate use of pure wine is of amazing benefit to the health."

Mr. Hildreth smiled.
"Why," he said, "I know a man who was so strengthened and improved by a good American claret that he wrote enthusiastically to his wine merchant: 'Thanks to your wine I am another man altogether. In fact, I'm quite myself again.'"

WASN'T GREY SLOW

The professor of shorthand adduced this unanswerable argument in an address to a new class the other day:

"We are told that it took Grey, author of the well-known 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' seven years to write the famous poem. If he had known stenography he could have done it in seven

We will have attractive exhibits at the following Fairs:

Saskatoon

June 30th to July 4th

Brandon

July 24th to July 28th

Regina

July 30th to Aug. 10th

and will be pleased to meet any of our customers who may be attending these places.

Our exhibit will be made in conjunction with one of MESSRS. SUTTON & SONS, of Reading, England, and we would invite attention to the pure seeds and model vegetables we will show, and also to the collection of roots and grasses. We will have samples of many of these grasses and foders grown in our own grounds, and these will be interesting as showing how valuable some of these English grasses are likely to be for use in this climate.



The present season is a good one for tree growth and we will this year have good rooted stock of shrubs and fruit trees to offer. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries, etc., are especially good this year and we would advise procuring them in the fall. The last few years trees delivered in the fall seem to have given better results than those moved in the spring, especially when they have to be sent long distances. WRITE US FOR OUR CATALOGUE.

THE PATMORE NURSERY CO., Brandon, Man.

minutes. We have graduates who have done that same poem in that length of time."

SOME COMPOSITION

"How do you like your new typewriter?" inquired the agent. "It's grand!" was the immediate and enthusiastic response. "I wonder how I ever got along without it." "Well, would you mind giving me a testimony to that effect?" "Certainly not; do it gladly." He rolled up his sleeves, and in an incredibly short time pounded out this—"after Using the automic Back-action a type writ, a for thre emonthan d Over. I unhesitatingly pronounce it prons nee it to be a even more than the Manufactur claim? for it. During the time been in our possession e.i. the rec monthid id has more th an than paid paid for itself in the saving of time an d labor? John S Gibbs. "There you are, sir." "Thanks," said the agent and moved away quickly.

AN INCURABLE CASE

The man from Saskatchewan died, and at once approached the pearly gates with all the breezy assurance of a western deputation approaching the Laurier government, and demanded admittance. But St. Peter had some questions to ask first, among others:

"What did you die of?"
"I was frozen to death."
"Indeed! The weather must be very cold there."

"Oh, yes, the thermometer sometimes registers 40 or 50 degrees below zero—but you really don't feel it you know."

"That will do," said St. Peter. "Your case is incurable. I must send you to a place where the climate is different in every respect from the climate in Saskatchewan."

And the Saskatchewan man had to take the elevator down to where it is hot and you feel it.—Toronto Star.

SCOTCH IT WAS

Two Scotchmen staying at a third-rate hotel in London discovered that the washstand in their room was minus soap. After ringing the bell, an attendant appeared and asked their wishes.

"Sen' up sape, lad—a wee bit sape, quick!" exclaimed one of the Caledonians.

The attendant gazed open-mouthed at the two men, muttering—
"They ain't French, nor German, nor yet Spanish. What can they want?"

The Scot became angry.
"Mon," he thundered, "can ye no understand plain Scotch?"

The attendant promptly withdrew and returned with a bottle and two glasses.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT

The section foreman was laboriously filling out a report covering the killing of a cow by the second section of No. 64. The fussy claims agent certainly required an unreasonable amount of in-

formation, as evidenced by the printed questions on the blank form:

"Number of train?"
"Number of engine?"
"Name of conductor?"
"Name of engineer?"
"Speed of train?"
"Where was the animal struck?"
"Etc., etc."
He succeeded but indifferently until he came to the final question, and here he experienced the inward consciousness of one qualified when he wrote, in reply to "Disposition of animal?"
"He lan wan kind and gentle cow."

THE COME-BACK

"A statesman, according to the old-fashioned creed must never change his mind," said Governor Woodrow Wilson at a dinner in Trenton. "A changed mind may indicate a splendid mental development, but the old-fashioned are sure to call it inconsistency, and they are sure to come back at the inconsistent statesman as tellingly as the old parishioner came back at his pastor."

"A certain young pastor announced nervously one Sunday morning:
—'I will take for my text the words—'And they fed ten people with ten thousand loaves of bread and ten thousand fishes.'"

"At this misquotation the old parishioner from his seat in the amen-corner said audibly:

"That's no miracle—I could do it myself."

The young preacher said nothing at the time, but the next Sunday he announced the same text again. 'This time he got it right.

"And they fed ten thousand people on ten loaves of bread and ten fishes."

"He waited a moment, and then, leaning over the pulpit and looking at the amen-corner, he said:

"And could you do that, too, Mr. Smith?"

"Of course I could," Mr. Smith replied.

"And how would you do it?" said the preacher.

"Why, with what was left over from last Sunday, of course, said Mr. Smith."

WHEN NYE HELPED RILEY

Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley, when they were giving readings together, were on a train one day when Nye abstracted Riley's ticket from his hatband, the hat with the ticket being stuck in the hand being laid on the seat between them.

"They'll want our tickets here, Jim," said Nye casually, and Riley began an exhaustive search for his missing ticket. When he had searched everywhere at least ten times over, and looked on seat and floor again and again, but in vain, he exclaimed: "Say, Nye, I have lost my ticket! They'll make me pay over again."

"Pay over again!" said Nye. "I wouldn't. I'd see them hanged first."

You get under the seat, Jim, and it'll be all right."

So Riley got under the seat and lay there gasping with nervousness as the ticket collector came to the compartment.

"Tickets, please," said the conductor.

Nye handed the man two tickets.

"Two tickets here, sir! Where's the other gentleman?"

"Oh," replied Nye nonchalantly, "the other gentleman prefers to travel under the seat."

And from under the seat came poor Riley ignominiously and as mad as a wet hen.

ADAM'S AUNT

The late Judge Adams, in company with a maiden aunt, visited the French Exhibition at Earl's Court, London, in the year 1890. In a chamber in the western wing of the building was a representation of 'Eve's Garden,' and so designated. The famous 'Dick' and his aunt, having arrived early, found 'Eve's Garden' deserted, when the lady seated herself on one of the magnificent arm-chairs and soon dozed off into a gentle slumber. Presently a new visitor arrived, and being unprovided with a program, made a few inquiries of the witty legal luminary. "What does that huge artificial red apple on the table represent?" he queried.

"That's Adam's apple," replied Dick.

"Who's the angelic lady in white?" he demanded.

"That's Eve."

"And who is the venerable looking old lady in black there, apparently sleeping in the arm-chair?"

"That's Adam's aunt," replied the other.

"Poor dear soul!" muttered the new visitor, sympathetically and absent-mindedly, 'she must have deeply mourned the sad fate of her stunning nephew!'

—Irish Weekly Mail.

VERY GOOD REASON

Upton Sinclair, the well known writer, told the other day about a school address that he once made.

"It was a school of little boys," said Mr. Sinclair. "The Jungle was selling at the rate of 100,000 copies a day at the time and feeling flush I opened my address by laying a \$5 bill on the table before me."

"I am going to talk to you boys," I said, "about Socialism. I hope to convert you all to Socialism. When I finish my remarks the boy who gives me the best reason for turning Socialist will get this \$5 bill."

"Then I spoke for some 20 minutes. The boys were all converted at the end and I began to question them.

"You are a Socialist, are you?" I said to the boy nearest me.

"Yes, sir," he replied.

"And why are you a Socialist?" I asked.

"He pointed to the crisp \$5 bill.

"I am a Socialist," he said, "because I need the money."—Chicago News.

\$60,000,000

of Insurance is now held in force by The Great-West Life Assurance Company. This figure has been reached in less than 19 years. The Company's rapid progress is a clear indication of the value of the Great-West Policies. Low rates of premium are charged and high profits are paid to Policy-holders. The chief reasons for these desirable conditions are:

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Head Office - Winnipeg

Borden's Tour

Continued from Page 19

Mr. Borden in replying expressed his appreciation of the patriotic as well as of the fair-minded manner in which the views of the Grain Growers of the Regina district had been presented, and said he was prepared to grant their requests when he came into power except with reference to reciprocity and the tariff. His ideas on the tariff were that it should be so arranged as would raise the necessary revenues of the country without permitting of extortion or oppression by trusts and mergers, and would at the same time encourage the development of the natural resources of Canada and their manufacture into finished products by the labor of the Canadian workers.

The public meeting at Regina was the largest of the tour so far, the audience, which filled the skating rink, being larger than at Winnipeg. The speakers were Dr. Roche, of Marquette, Mr. Borden and J. G. H. Bergeron, ex-M.P. for Beauharnois, Quebec. Mr. Borden was well received and given a good hearing, but failed to arouse much enthusiasm. There was nothing new in the speeches, in fact Mr. Borden and his party have said practically nothing in their speeches which they did not say at Winnipeg and Brandon.

At Lethbridge

A week of strenuous campaigning has brought Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, to the fair city of Lethbridge, where he will rest over Sunday if the citizens will allow him to rest—and then continue his speech-making at High River, Calgary and Lacombe on Monday. Mr. Borden has addressed twelve public meetings since he left Winnipeg on Tuesday morning, in addition to making shorter speeches to half a dozen delegations of Grain Growers and acknowledging civic addresses of welcome at most of the towns and cities which he has visited. The

end of the first week of the campaign finds Mr. Borden a little weak as to his vocal organs but well pleased with the success of his tour and the very gratifying reception he has been everywhere accorded. The welcome to Mr. Borden has indeed been cordial, political friends and opponents joining everywhere to do him honor. At every place where he has stopped bands and automobiles have met him and he has been whirled around and shown city and prairie, wheat field and brick yard, in an almost bewildering panorama.

Definite Statements

To the Grain Growers who have waited upon him at all the principal towns and cities so far visited, with the exception of Medicine Hat, which is a ranching and industrial rather than a grain growing centre, the leader of the Opposition has spoken frankly and directly. Except in regard to the tariff, the British preference, reciprocity and the amendment of the railway act, Mr. Borden has definitely promised that when he gets into power his party will grant the demands of the Grain Growers. He had, in fact, previously committed himself to the government construction and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway and government assistance to the gilled meat trade, and his conversion to government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators, which he voted against in the House of Commons three years ago is a distinct achievement on the part of the Grain Growers and those members of his party who have been urging the matter upon him for some years past. Mr. Borden frankly acknowledges that the Conservative party is not a unit on the question of government ownership of elevators, and states that he expects some difficulty and opposition carrying out this policy, but nevertheless has definitely made it a part of his platform.

Favors Co-Operative Bill

Mr. Borden has also, since the tour began, announced himself as in favor of the enactment of legislation which will provide the necessary machinery for the organization of co-operative societies, but apparently he has not yet grasped the special difficulty of which the Grain Growers have complained with regard to the railway act—the fact that the present law does not adequately protect the owner of stock which are killed on the track but allows the company to escape liability in ninety cases out of a hundred. Mr. Borden overlooked this matter altogether at the earlier meetings and first referred to it at Regina on Thursday evening when he apparently gathered that the railways were able to avoid the payment of compensation because of the money and legal talent they were able to employ to fight the claims. Mr. Borden's suggestion was that the farmers should fight such cases through a central organization which might be as powerful as the railway company, but he will probably get more light on the subject while in Alberta and a definite pronouncement will doubtless then be forthcoming.

Unsatisfactory on Tariff

On the tariff, in which Mr. Borden does not agree with the Grain Growers, he has been definite in only one respect—his opposition to the reciprocity agreement—and he stated plainly that if he were offered the premiership on condition he supported the pact he would refuse it. As to the British preference, Mr. Borden has studiously avoided, except to point out that the present tariff does not give British goods a preference of 33 1/3 per cent. in all cases. Whether he is in favor of increasing the preference or decreasing it, whether he is in favor of retaining it as at present or wiping it away altogether, he has not said. Neither has he given any intimation as to whether he believes in a higher or a lower tariff on agricultural implements or on imports generally. Instead he promises to appoint a permanent tariff commission of experts and to frame a tariff on a basis of ascertained facts, stating that he believes a tariff can be arranged in such a way as to raise the necessary revenues of the country without oppression or extortion on the part of trusts and mergers and at the same time encourage the development of the natural resources of the country and their manufacture into finished products by the labor of Canadian workmen.

Fails to Convince Farmers

On all of these questions Mr. Borden and the other members of his party have

Continued on Page 48

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We are not going to make a proposition full of "catch-phrases," so bought and a dollar-down \$10.00 check machine, but will make a suggestion as follows:

Go to your home dealer, the man whom you know and who knows you. Tell him to order you a Pastime Washing Machine. He will do it, and after it comes to will say to you (remember, this is not a stranger a thousand miles away who is talking to you, but your home dealer): "Here is your Pastime." Take it home, use it for four or five washings, and if for any reason you do not want to keep it, bring it back. You are not restricted to any special number of days to try it. Satisfy yourself, and when you are perfectly satisfied, write with your dealer at home.

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SINGLE FARES and EXCURSION RATES on all railways. Exhibits solicited.

An invitation is extended every reader of The Guide to visit this Great Fair. Every precaution has been taken to insure the comfort of visitors.

Entries Close July 15th.
P. PAYNE, President.

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GRAIN GROWERS' ANNUAL PICNIC

AT SHOAL LAKE

Wednesday, July 5

D. W. McCuaig, Chairman Elevator Commission, will speak on Manitoba Government Elevators, and R. McKenzie, Secretary Man. G.G. Ass., will speak on Terminal Elevators

The Marquette Grain Growers' Associations will present Memorials to

R. L. BORDEN

Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, and he will address them in reply

CARNIVAL OF SPORTS—Big Carnival of Sports, including Football, Baseball, Athletic Events, etc. \$400 in Prizes. Minedox Brass Band in attendance. Boating on the Lake. Large Public Park at the Lake Free. Hot Water Supplied Free for Lunches.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAINS—From Neepawa and Russell, stopping at All Stations. Return Train leaves Shoal Lake at 10 p.m.

Admission to Grounds 25c.

NO TICE

Pursuant to the resolution* of the "Directors of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited (at a meeting held at Winnipeg, March 28, 1911), notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held at the Trades Hall, Corner of James and Louise Streets, in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, on Friday, July 14th, A.D. 1911, at the hour of 10 A.M.

D. K. MILLS,
Secretary-Treasurer
Winnipeg, June 16th, 1911.

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HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

The following address on the Hudson's Bay railway was presented by R. J. Avison, at the Grain Growers' meeting with R. L. Borden, at Brandon, June 20.

Owing to his geographical position, the Western farmer is very much concerned in the carrying charges of his product to the large consuming centres of the world. Western farmers have looked forward for a quarter of a century to the time when they would have an outlet to the European markets by way of the Hudson's Bay, reducing very materially the expensive land haul that their product is now submitted to while going for export. The government of Canada has incurred a very large expense in providing railway transportation, but the experience of Canada, as well as the United States, in that railway corporations will change all that the traffic will stand and that control of rates by legislation does not seem to afford an adequate remedy.

The people of Western Canada look upon the outlet by the Hudson's Bay road as their last resort. They have frequently expressed their confidence in a trade route from the Western prairie via Hudson's Bay to European markets. They have taken occasion to present their views on this question to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his last summer, and in winter to his government at Ottawa, and are very much gratified at the assurance that the government of Canada is going to build a railway towards the Hudson's Bay in the near future, to be owned by the government in perpetuity. While thus gratified at the prospect of a government-owned railway to the tide waters at the Hudson's Bay, as long as there is a possibility of any or all of the existing railway corporations getting control of the operation of that road they cannot rest content. Nor will they be satisfied until an assurance is given that the road will be operated in such a way that the traffic charges, both passenger and freight, will be so arranged as to meet the carrying charges on the cost of building and operating, such carrying charges to apply to the water portion of through export and import rates on goods imported as well as exported, and the road operated by a commission appointed by the government.

THE FIDDLER'S FAREWELL

With my fiddle to my shoulder,
And my hair turning gray,
And my heart growing older,
I must shuffle on my way.
Though there's not a hearth to greet me,
I must reap as I sowed,
And the sunset shall meet me
At the turn of the road.

Oh, the whin's a dusky yellow
And the road a rosy white,
And the blackbird's call is mellow
At the falling of the night,
And there's honey in the heather
Where we'll make our last abode,
My tunes and me together
At the turn of the road.

I have fiddled for your city
Through market place and inn
I have poured forth my pity
On your sorrow and your sin;
But your riches are your burden,
And your pleasure is your good,
I've the whin-gold for guerdon
At the turn of the road.

Your village lights call me,
As the lights of home the dead,
But a black night befall me,
"Ere your pillows rock my head"
God be praised, though like a jewel
Every cottage casement showed,
There's a star that's not so cruel
At the turn of the road.

Nay, beautiful and kindly
Are the faces drawing nigh,
But I gaze on them blindly
And hasten, hasten by;
For oh, no face of wonder
On the earth has ever glowed
Like the one that waits me yonder
At the turn of the road.

Her face is lit with splendor,
She dwells beyond the skies,
But deep, deep and tender
Are the tears in her eyes;
The angels see them glistening
In pity for my load,
And—she's waiting there, she's listening,
At the turn of the road.

—Alfred Noyes in Blackwood's Magazine.



As It Looked Before the Storm

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

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

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

WA WADDELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tles, Lacombe Sheep.—A. J. Mackay, McDonald, Man.

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

PURE BRED HEREFORDS FOR SALE — FIVE 1 1/2 year old heifers, one two year old bull — J. M. Hopper, Box 141, Newdale, Man. 44-6

F. J. COLLYER, WELBYN, SASK, BREED- er of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

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

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

JERSEY CATTLE — DAVID SMITH, GLAD- stone, Man.

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



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THE MOST PERFECT METHOD of Clothes Making Yet Devised

CLOTHING to fit perfectly, MUST be made to measure. The old-fashioned Ready Made Clothes are all made to fit AVERAGE types, not REAL men. That's why they don't fit YOU. PAQUET GUARANTEED CLOTHES are NOT Ready Made. They are cut to your exact MEASUREMENTS BEFORE they are made up. Our new method makes this possible. It is the most perfect method of Clothes Making yet devised.

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Question Drawer

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

MUST HAVE NAMES

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

INSURANCE ON BARN

R. H. W., Pincher Creek — A gave B a mortgage on his farm; some time after A built a barn and insured it with C. About a year after the barn was insured, B demanded the policy transferred to his company and A did so. But when B saw the policy, he wrote A, saying his company would not accept it (I think partly on account of its being a mutual company, but I think mainly on account of his company being in the insurance business), and that they were going to have it cancelled (which they did, and insured in their own company). There had been only \$1,000 on the barn, but A decided he wanted more and wrote B, asking him to put \$1,400 on it. It is about a year or so since the barn was burned down and when B was called on for the insurance he said that they did not have the barn insured. In B and his company liable, and if so, for which amount, the \$1,000 policy they cancelled or the \$1,400 they were asked or rather ordered to put on the barn?

Ans.—The circumstances may not be correctly stated in correspondence, but if they are it would be our view that A. would have the right to charge B. and his company with the amount of his first policy, namely, \$1,000.

CAN SUE FOR WAGES

W. K. A., Sask. — An old gentleman now residing in Battleford, hired to a farmer in Ontario three years ago at so much per month, and worked for him twenty-five months. He gave one month's notice before leaving to come out West. The employer giving him part of his wages promised to send balance as soon as he could get it. Now the employer claims he does not owe anything. The wages are now over one year old. What steps can employee take to compel payment of wages? When are wages outlawed in Ontario? Can employer collect wages without having to return to Ontario? Can collect wages on a verbal agreement? Can employer transfer wages to another party and can he collect them as though it were his own wages due him?

Ans.—The employee can sue for wages by action

brought in Ontario. The employer could assign the claim to some person in Ontario, but it will be necessary that the employee go to Ontario to give evidence at the trial or that his evidence be taken under a commission issued by the Ontario Court to a commissioner residing at Battleford. The claim would outlive six years from the time it was due.

FREE TREES

N. T. S., Sunnyside, Sask.—Can you inform me where I should apply to receive free grant of government trees?

Ans.—Write to Norman M. Ross, B.S.A., B.F., Chief of Tree Planting Division, Indian Head.

FENCE BETWEEN FARMS

Subscriber, Sask.—A runs a fence around his quarter, B has a quarter alongside of A's quarter, can A compel B to pay half the cost of fence on line between them while B's quarter lies open on all sides?

Ans.—No. **—B**

WANT ADDRESSES

A. B. C., Sask.—If party will send us his P. O. address we will be pleased to give him the information he desires.

FENCE LINE

I. A. M., Alta.—Settler fenced his land in September, 1909. Owner of adjoining land had his land cropped on shares (he lives in the States). Settler sent him account for half of net cost of boundary fence, he takes no notice of account, he has now had benefit of fence for a year. Can settler make him pay?

Ans.—If party in States makes use of fence he must pay 1/2 of expense of constructing same.

DEHORNING CATTLE

Subscriber, Crossfield, Alta.—I have some work seen that I wish to dehorn. Will I saw off horns with a saw or will I get a dehorner? In case I can't get a dehorner what distance from skull will I cut them off for the best result? I would like to have short stubs left to rasp, etc. Will I put anything on horns to keep them from injury? What is the best way to fasten on while cutting off horns?

Ans.—It would be better for you to get your own's horns removed with the dehorner as the saw is a painful method of dehorning. It is easier to cut horns off close to the skull as the horns is softer close to the base of the skull, but they can be cut off at any length. In dehorning, the cut's head may be thrust through a strong barred arrangement and securely tied. Tar is a good thing to put on stubs after the horns have been removed.

YOU should see Our Exhibit At Winnipeg, Brandon or Regina Fairs



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If you have stock of any kind on your farm it will pay you to examine our STEEL STALLS and STANCHIONS, LITTER CARRIERS, HAY CARRIERS, COW BOWLS, STACKERS, etc., etc.

LOUDEN'S GOODS are designed and built for service. They make stock raising or dairying both pleasant and profitable. Keep down expenses by doing away with unnecessary help, and keep your stock in good health by permitting a free circulation of light and air. Do not make your stables dark and unsanitary by using old style wooden stalls and partitions.

LOUDEN'S STEEL STALL is the strongest, neatest, most sanitary and durable stall made. Don't fail to see the actual goods at our exhibit and ask us to give you an estimate. If impossible to see our exhibit, ask for our free catalogue. A card brings it.

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FARMERS! ADVERTISE IN YOUR OWN PAPER when you have anything to sell. It's the best paper you can use, and your support, however small it may be, is appreciated.



ALBERTA SECTION

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

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Brown, Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. Truglia, Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Froom, Calgary

Directors at Large:

James Speakman, Pethold; D. W. Warner, Edmonton; J. Spitzer, Nahn.
District Directors:
F. E. Austin, Banff; George Long, Nanton; J. R. Hunter, Strathmore; E. Cavell, Pethold; M. E. My, Strathmore; S. W. Buchanan, Cowley; J. E. Gotsdiner, Glendon.

Mr. Borden in Alberta

By the time this is published the tour of Mr. R. L. Borden will be over, at least as far as Alberta is concerned. What will be the result? Not being able to prophesy successfully this is a question which must remain unanswered, but at least it will be possible to say that at every place where the members of the United Farmers of Alberta wanted to approach him they received a very courteous hearing and that he impressed his audience as a very impressive speaker, believing sincerely in the views which he is propounding. The only unfortunate point in the whole proceeding is that he is so entirely at variance with the West on the subject of vital importance, the fiscal policy. We, in Western Canada, believe that the only remedy for prevailing conditions is the gradual lowering of the tariff until the day of actual free trade will arrive, at the same time working fast enough, so that the present generation will not be in their graves when that time arrives, while Mr. Borden evidently thinks that it is the burden duty of the producers and consumers of this vast country to still postpone the baby even though he has a vigorous growth during the last thirty years. That the farmers of Alberta will have shown Mr. Borden that they also are sincere, and that they want the unjust tariff burden removed, will also be known.

Realizing the importance of this trip and the advisability of approaching the man who may be called upon to form a government within a very short period, the farmers of Alberta will have had no opportunity of showing that they are united on the declaration of principles laid down by the Farmers' Convention held in Ottawa in December last. Efforts were made to meet Mr. Borden at every point and the arrangements completed are that the executive committee will meet him at Red Deer and there present a case on behalf of the whole Association, while at the other places where he will stop, deputations will be given about half an hour in some separate hall previous to the opening of the public meeting. By this means it will be possible to show that the farmers of Alberta are united.

Reports of the presentations made will be received later, and so far the only advance information to hand, beyond mention of the fact that the members will be ready, is from Lethbridge, where the local unions in that district have met and decided upon the following resolution:

We, the United Farmers of Alberta, of the Medicine Hat constituency, according to the deep interest we feel in the demands of the farmers, as laid before the Dominion government by their deputation to Ottawa last December, and having no official ties, either collectively or individually, which bind us to either of the dominant political parties of the country, but feeling that we can best serve the interests of the toiling masses by supporting at the polls those who give us reason to believe them not dominated by party spirit, selfish interest or corporate greed, approach you in the true spirit of brotherhood for a plain, unequivocal, decisive explanation of your convictions concerning the demands set forth by the above-mentioned deputation, and also that you, as the able leader of the opposition we recognize you to be, cease your attacks on the reciprocity pact and permit it to be enacted into law, unless your better judgment would favor the embodiment of all that was asked relative to the customs tariff between the United States and Canada and the Mother Country.

And, whereas, we do not believe an appointed commission as set forth in the bill known as "The Grain Act" recently before Parliament, will be sufficient to render the farmers justice in controlling the grain trade, we urgently desire the government ownership and operation of all the terminal elevators.

And, whereas, the operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway when built, has been left in abeyance, presumably for the purpose of letting it to some private corporation, contrary to the demands of the thousands who hoped to obtain

cheaper transportation rates over that route, we beg a clear explanation of your position on this matter.

And, whereas, we who have lived for the past three to five years, from thirty to sixty miles from market, have abundant reason to believe that undue influence has been exercised against our esteemed member to Parliament, C. A. Magrath, in his continued efforts to secure for us rail-

PROMINENT U.F.A. MEMBERS



SIDNEY BROOK

Sidney Brook, of Lillies, Alta., president of Wolf Creek Union of the U.F.A. is a native of England. He emigrated to Canada some twenty years ago and first studied theology, being for three years actively engaged in the ministry. He was obliged to abandon his profession on account of nervous trouble. Since then he has been engaged in farming in Manitoba, coming to Lillies, Alta., a year ago with his wife and two children. He takes an active interest in all matters affecting farmers as a class and the community as a whole.

way relief, we earnestly beg your united support in a fulfillment of the plans he has so wisely laid before the House, that we may hope for better conditions at an early date.

And it is by us further resolved, that each and every candidate for public office in both our provincial and Dominion governments, soliciting our support, must express his ultimate belief and trust in government for and by the people, and that he shall not cease to labor to the end that the Initiative and Referendum method of law making with the right of Recall be placed upon the statute books.

WHAT UNIONS ARE DOING

At the last regular meeting of Edwell Union the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this union views with alarm the influx of negroes into Alberta, which influx is increasing in volume with alarming rapidity and if unchecked promises in the near future to have a disastrous influence upon the welfare and development of this fair province." A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the premier.

FRED JAS. POWELL, Sec'y, Edwell, Alta.

Wolf Hill Union is progressing nicely and the members are taking great interest in the work. This year we bought our formalin and strychnine by the co-operative plan and are making arrangements to secure twine the same way, with a consequent big saving to us.

GEO. G. GRAVES, Sec'y, Hartshorn, Alta.

Lake Demay Union discussed the reciprocity question at the second meeting and on a vote being taken it was found that all were in favor of the agreement and the secretary received instructions to notify the minister of finance to that effect. The question of buying a car o-

four was gone into at some length and it was decided to secure prices from those firms willing to deal direct with the farmers, also that quotations should be secured on fence posts.

E. EMERY, Sec'y.

Lake Demay, Alta.

Donalda Union will purchase twine on the co-operative basis and an offer was received from a local merchant to give all members of this union a discount of five per cent. on goods purchased from him. The merits and demerits of different methods of measuring and summer fallowing was discussed.

G. B. MURPHY, Sec'y.

Harker, Alta.

Windy Ridge Union is getting right down to business and we expect to order a large amount of supplies on the co-operative basis this year. The crop prospects look good at present. There has been plenty of moisture during the last few days and we think we have now enough to ensure a good crop, no matter what turns up from now on.

M. E. BABKA, Sec'y.

Windy Ridge, Alta.

The last regular meeting of West Lethbridge Union was held at J. Watson's and some very interesting matters were gone into. A letter was read from Mr. Moore, of the C.P.R., in regard to the siding which is being asked for. Mr. Moore stated he would like to meet a committee and be taken over the ground. The committee having charge of this matter was empowered to attend to same. A committee was appointed to deal with the matter of school taxes, and to interview the district in regard to the matter. A new district has been formed here and we do not think we should pay taxes to the old one. Crop prospects are decidedly good in this locality. A lengthy discussion ensued on the pound law, but the general belief is that a herd law would be more servicable.

ROBERT CRAWFORD, Sec'y, Lethbridge, Alta.

A meeting was held in Milk River school house on May 24 for the purpose of organizing a local of the U.F.A. Owing to the bad roads and heavy rains there were only about twenty present. The meeting was called to order by I. F. Rowland, who acted as chairman, and I. Rouse was elected secretary. The chairman addressed the meeting in a clear and concise manner, outlining the benefits to be derived from the U.F.A. He suggested that the meeting consider whether they were in a position to elect suitable permanent officers owing to the small attendance, and it was decided, after some discussion, to adjourn till June 14 for the purpose of electing permanent officers for the present year and to complete the organization.

Fishburn Union has considered the hail insurance question and will endorse the Strathmore plan of compulsory insurance. The question of U.F.A. calendars was also favorably considered and this union can be put down for thirty.

CHAS. HARVEY, Sec'y, Fishburn, Alta.

A special meeting of Grain Belt Union was held on May 30 to receive the resignation of the secretary-treasurer as he will be going away for some time. This was received with regret and Mr. Chris. Johnson, of Granum, was elected in his place. A good deal of other work was also attended to, among others a carload of binder twine being ordered, subject to crop conditions at a later date.

W. L. ANDERSON, Sec'y, Claresholm, Alta.

Wyoming Union finds some very interesting items in Circular No. 4, especially Mr. Sheppard's scheme of U.F.A. calendars, which should be a good plan of keeping the members in touch with their local unions. The members are all taking a good interest in the work and

there are a large number in attendance at every meeting.

F. G. BURTON, Sec'y, Sedgewick, Alta.

There were twenty-two members present at the last meeting of Terpeno Lake Union and among the business transacted was that of appointing W. A. Lea as pound keeper for 1911-12, appointing a committee to arrange for a picnic at Earle on July 7 and to secure information relative to the appointment of a secretary of a Local Improvement district.

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

Some of the farmers of Rimbey district met in Pethold Hall on May 20 to discuss the formation of a local union of the U.F.A. We had with us as speaker, E. Carswell, of Pethold, who gave us a very good talk on organization and co-operation, good talk on organization and co-operation. It was resolved that we organize and twelve handed in their names for membership. The hour being late an adjournment was then made to Saturday, May 27. At this meeting four additional names were handed in and it was decided to call the branch by the name of our post office, Rimbey. The following were duly elected as officers: President, T. A. Iddings; vice-president, S. Reed; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Beeley; directors, A. W. Teggart, P. Donnelly, H. Watts, B. Rimbey and W. McEvoy. It was decided that meetings should be held the second and fourth Saturdays of each month and the balance of the evening was spent in discussing the advisability of co-operating and buying in large quantities as binder twine, barb wire, woven wire, flour and sugar, and advice on this subject will be cordially received. You will hear from Rimbey again soon.

JOHN H. BEELEY, Sec. Rimbey, Alta.

Cadogan Union is meeting regularly and there is something fresh to bring up at each meeting and to keep the interest of the members. For instance, on May 6, F. W. West, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at Provost, gave us an address on the Canadian and American banking systems, while at the meeting previous to that Mr. Johnson gave an address on dry farming. On May 20 we had a very successful debate and on June 3, D. Stewart gave us an address on wheat history and cross breeding. The result is we always have a full house, not only of members but of others who are becoming interested and will therefore be members before long.

R. C. GEORGE, Sec'y, Cadogan, Alta.

At the last regular meeting of the Big Hill Union it was decided to change the date of meeting to the second Friday in each month. After some discussion the following resolution was passed and ordered to be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "Whereas, Hon. W. S. Fielding, in a reply to R. L. Borden on April 21 last, declared that your cabinet could not remove the tariff on agricultural implements nor increase the British preference to 50 per cent, this meeting resolves to and does pass a vote of censure on Hon. W. S. Fielding for the attitude which he has thought fit to assume, and further, we consider his statements in reply referred to a pure insult to the farmers of Canada." The secretary received instructions to extend an invitation to the local member of the legislature to meet with the union at the next meeting and discuss local affairs.

EVAN REESE, Sec'y, High River, Alta.

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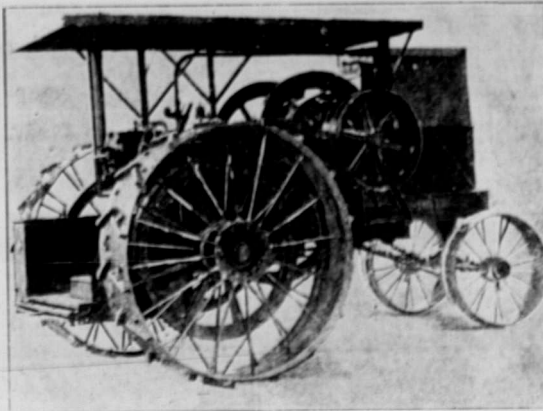
Canadian Stover Gas Engine Co.,
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Gentlemen,—I have used one of your small engines for pumping and sawing, and as a general chore-boy for the last two years, and am delighted with it.

I sleep well, and the sore back and tired feet are things of the past.

No money would induce me to part with this engine unless I could duplicate it at your warehouse.

Souris. P— S—



Canadian Stover Gas Engine Co.,
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Gentlemen,—Please ship at once one six h.p. engine (horizontal), and 10 inch plate crusher.

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ONE YEAR LATER

Your engine has ample power, and has given the best results.

Your engine is so simple that any one can take care of it. Work is now a pleasure.

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Development of the Gasoline Farm Tractor

The perfecting of the modern gasoline engine, developing great power in small compass and with light weight, which made possible that superb piece of mechanism, the modern automobile, and its younger sister, the aeroplane, also gave to the world something of which it had stood in need for many centuries and which is destined to play a more important part in the world's history than either of the vehicles mentioned. It gave to the world the first really practical and economical improvement over the use of horses as a pulling power on the farm and thereby radically increased the ability and efficiency of every farm implement formerly pulled by horses.

It is strange that with all the world's wonderful inventions and improvements in other lines, it was not until the first decade of the present century that any practical improvement over the use of horses as a pulling power on the farm was devised. The amount of work which can be gotten out of the majority of the farm implements—the plow, the drill, the harrow and the binder—is necessarily limited by the limitations of the power used to pull them. Every one of these implements has within it capabilities for much more work than horses can get out of it.

In the early automobile motor, crude as it was, the inventor of the first successful gasoline farm tractor saw the solution of the problem of developing great power with light weight and in small compass, and he immediately set to work to build his kind of automobile.

The improvement over the draft horse rather than over the driving horse—constructed to draw a heavy load slowly rather than to carry a light load swiftly.

The Necessary Engine

But the automobile, whether it be a luxurious pleasure car or a heavy commercial truck, uses up most of its power in propelling itself, and has little to spare for pulling a heavy load behind it. An engine which uses up only a small part of its power in propelling itself and has a surplus of power for pulling requires very different design and construction. This was soon discovered by the first experimenters.

Naturally, the first tractor turned out was not very successful. The eight horse-power engine, mounted on low trucks, would barely pull its own weight in the stubble field, and, after a few weeks of attempted work, this forerunner of modern farming was abandoned. Realizing the need for more power, but overlooking the fact that light weight was equally important, the experimenter next built an engine which developed fifteen horse-power in its single cylinder, but the first traction test showed that most of the fifteen horse-power was used in driving itself. There was a decided improvement, however, and the inventor started on a tour of North Dakota to get more funds. After some weeks of travel and many disappointments, he interested a few well-to-do farmers, who realized the need of some improvement over horses and farm hands. These men furnished the money to build a few more engines, and the inventor started on experiment number three.

By this time he realized the necessity of light weight combined with power,

and the next engine, following the idea of the automobile motor then popular, was built with two cylinders in the place of one. This proved a step in the right direction, for, while the stationary power was the same as with the single cylinder, the two smaller cylinders were much lighter, and the two lighter explosions required less weight of metal in the traction parts than did the one heavy explosion of the single cylinder.

On the Right Track

The practical, though crude, working of the lighter two-cylinder engine demonstrated clearly that the experimenters were on the right track, and they purchased a four-cylinder motor—then just beginning to be popular in Europe, but little used in America—and proceeded to build a high-wheeled, light engine which used only eight per cent. of its power in propelling itself and which could wade through the low, wet places better than horses. After the first season's work, which included threshing as well as many kinds of traction work, the builders could readily see that the practical farm tractor had arrived, for, while the cylinder measured only four by five inches, four 11-inch plows were easily pulled in stubble and a 28-inch separator was driven steadily all day.

The rest is a story of progress, step by step, of strengthening the weak spots and experimenting with larger motors and higher drive wheels. The ordinary automobile motor was almost valueless, for it would not cool nor

is not actually at work in the interest on the investment, and depreciation, which, if the engine is properly cared for, amounts to very little.

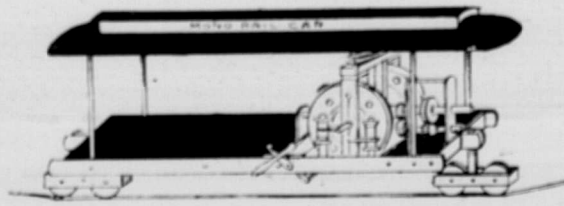
Another great necessity in a farm tractor is simplicity and ease of operation. The successful tractor must do its work faithfully in the hands of a comparatively inexperienced operator. It must be as nearly automatic as it is possible to make it, requiring as little care and attention as possible.

It is in just these particulars that the modern gasoline farm tractor is of greatest value. It provides the farmer with a portable power plant which supplies all his power needs and which enables him almost entirely to do away with horses. With it he can not only do his breaking, plowing, harrowing, disking, drilling, harvesting and threshing, but also do many kinds of work for which stationary power is required, such as sawing wood, pumping water, drilling wells, grinding feed and shelling corn.

Western Canadian Fairs

Continued from Page 22

building will be used as a judging pavilion at the summer exhibition. Five large horse stables have also been erected, a dog building, superintendent's cottage, police and fire quarters, and various other additions are also being provided. The large sale building has been converted into a stable for the accommodation of cattle, and will be turned into a hitching floor for the horse show at the time of the annual spring fairs. A large addition has also



Mono-Rail to be exhibited at Calgary Industrial Exhibition, June 30 to July 7

stand up to the grind of running on a low gear hour after hour; the bearings were small and the other parts too light. There was only one thing to do—design a new motor and test it out in the field. This took three years more and still more money, but each change meant improvement and each improvement gave the experimenters the courage to keep on, until gradually they built up a really successful, practical and economical farm tractor.

The indispensable feature of a successful farm tractor is all-round serviceability. In order to provide a profitable investment for the farmer it must supply practically all his power needs and must free him from the necessity of keeping a large number of horses throughout the year in order to do a few weeks' work. An engine which can be used to advantage only in doing one or two kinds of work, such as breaking and threshing, does not provide a profitable investment for the farmer; but an engine which can do practically everything that horses can do, and do it better, quicker and cheaper—and in addition can do many things that horses cannot do, is something the owner of a good-sized farm cannot afford to do without.

Basin of Comparison

The importance of this all-round serviceability is often lost sight of in estimating the value of a farm tractor. To figure up the cost of breaking an acre with a tractor and then to compare the result with the cost of breaking an acre with horses does not afford a correct basis of comparison, for, in addition to the cost of the feed consumed during the actual work of breaking, there should also be charged to the breaking account a fair percentage of the expense of keeping the horses during the year, during a large part of which they are doing no work. The only expense which can possibly be charged to a farm tractor when it

been made to the platform for unloading stock from the railroad.

Prize List

The prize list includes prizes to the value of \$25,000, which will no doubt prove very interesting to the rapidly growing list of yearly exhibitors. To give some idea of the growth of the exhibition, it may be mentioned that the following percentage increase in 1910 over the entries of 1909 are shown as follows: Horses, forty per cent. increase; cattle, eighty per cent.; sheep, one hundred and ten per cent.; swine, eighty per cent.; grain, two hundred and forty per cent.; eggs, eighty per cent.

In obtaining attractions, the directors of the Calgary exhibition have secured, as far as possible, features that will be strictly educational in their scope; this year, especially, the attractions will be of more than ordinary interest. Arrangements have been made for a large model mono-rail car to be demonstrated in front of the grand stand on two hundred feet of cable. This car will be fifty-two feet in length and will be most interesting to visitors with a mechanical turn of mind. Arrangements are also made for a demonstration of the new Hercules rotary engine, which is destined to revolutionize engines in the near future. The latest model aeroplane will also be seen in flight two or three times daily.

The exhibition management has been particularly fortunate in being able to complete arrangements for 1,000 feet of moving picture film of the coronation which will be reproduced in front of the grand stand on the evenings of July 4, 5 and 6. High class moving pictures will also be shown each evening until the pictures of the coronation arrive. These pictures, with excellent music and other high class attractions, including horse racing, will make the performance in front of the grand stand one of the most interesting ever provided for an audience in Western Canada.

A very interesting and novel feature which will be added to the American day program on the afternoon of July 4 will be a drill by the Arab Patrol of Al Kader Temple A.A.O.N.M.S., Portland, Oregon. The members of this patrol will, with 250 other Sherifians, be stopping over in Calgary on American day, and after spending an hour or two sight seeing and being entertained to luncheon by the local temple, will visit the fair grounds, and have very kindly consented to devote a half hour to entertaining the thousands who will be seated in the grand stand on that day. This is one of the most novel pieces of entertainment ever put on by a Canadian fair, and is sure to make a big hit.

Portage Industrial

July 10-13

Probably no point is better known to the pioneers of Manitoba than Portage la Prairie; for at one time—in the early seventies—the settlers scattered over the prairie west, south and north of Portage, from a distance of ten to one hundred miles, drew their wheat to the flour mill at that point. Settlers from the outside points usually made this trip late in the fall, when the rivers and streams were frozen over; consequently there were many hardships associated with the journey to the mill for the winter's supply of flour. Many of the pioneer farmers scattered over Manitoba went together on these trips, and lasting friendships were formed, and it has become the custom to renew these old friendships at the annual Portage Industrial exhibition.

Being situated, as it is, in one of the finest agricultural centres of the West, the city of Portage la Prairie has grown and prospered. The Portage Industrial Exhibition has expanded to proportions which entitle it to rank as one of the largest and best annual fairs in the West. One of the principal reasons for the remarkable growth of this show is the fact that Portage la Prairie is situated on the main lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific, and has numerous connecting branch lines, which render it possible for the farmer and the pleasure-seeking visitor to reach this prosperous city with very little inconvenience and, comparatively speaking, small expense.

The fair of 1911, which will be held on July 10, 11, 12 and 13, promises to eclipse all previous years, and the directors have found it necessary to erect new buildings and enlarge the old ones in order to accommodate a larger number of exhibitors and visitors. The race track has also been resurfaced and the athletic fields have been considerably improved. The grounds, too, have been vastly improved, and the exhibitors, as well as the pleasure-seekers, should enjoy their outing immensely on these beautiful park-like grounds.

The prize lists show a substantial increase in both the cash prizes and the already long list of cups, medals and other specialties. Portage fair has always been noted for its splendid showing of live stock, and it is to this end that the directors pay special attention.

It would not be doing the board of management justice to omit making special mention of the excellent grand-stand attractions which have been booked for the coming exhibition. The management have engaged features which, as well as being amusing, are educational. The entire program, including stellar vaudeville acts, horse racing, motor racing, etc., will lend enjoyment to the pleasure-seekers, and it goes without saying that he who sees the exhibition will have a busy day in which education and pleasure will be intermingled.

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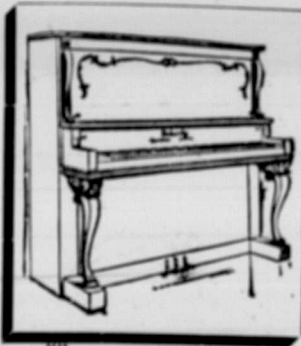
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Last year we put on the greatest show of Pianos and Organs ever seen in Canada and this year, with still greater space, our show will be bigger and better than ever.

The Doherty Piano and Organ Exhibit will occupy the entire west end centre of the North Manufacturers' Building, and we now extend to you a hearty invitation to visit us and make our exhibit your headquarters. We will have a quiet room where you may meet your friends, write your letters and make yourself at home.

Doherty Dealers and Doherty Owners from all over this great Dominion will be with us, and whether you own a Doherty instrument or not your welcome will be hearty.

In passing we will say that there will be some mighty interesting prices quoted during this Exhibition, and if it isn't possible for you to visit Winnipeg during the Big Fair, just drop us a line and we will tell you what we are going to do in the matter of prices to make this Fair memorable.

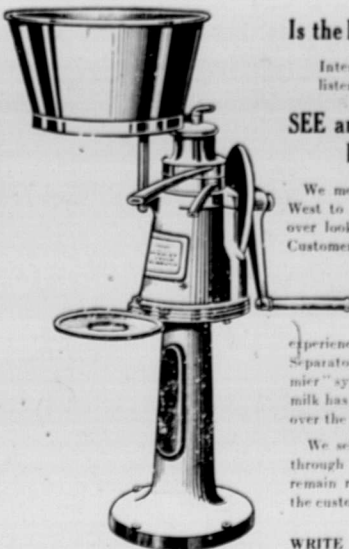
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SAVED HIS FILLY

ST. JOVITA, QUE, March 3rd, 1911.

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GRAIN DEPARTMENT

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR CO. LIMITED
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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice President:
Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred W. Green - Moose Jaw

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District Directors:
No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Perivall; No. 3, T. Wood, Coalington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. D. Fells, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Klaby; No. 7, Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greenall, Hinton.

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

BUSY TIMES

Busy times are expected for the Grain Growers' Association. Petitions on both sides of the Dominion House are to try this summer to educate Western farmers. One side will say one thing and the other side something different. It will be difficult to accept all both sides say, but we can listen. Then tell our story. The interest elevator question is on a fair way to solution. The government of Saskatchewan, the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association have joined hands to make it go. President Maharg, Vice-President Dunning and the rest of the executive, aided by Mr. Moffatt, of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and Mr. George Langley, make a team in organization matters hard to withstand, the whole matter resolves itself into one organization. What will line elevator companies do when Grain Growers of the West are all in one co-operative concern to handle their own grain?

The gift of Saskatchewan Association, the breadbasket of the Empire, to the king on his coronation will also attract attention and show there is nothing small about Saskatchewan.

The terminal elevator question is still in the air. Nothing short of our demands will satisfy it. By the way, on June 5 the writer passed through Regina and could not but remember the night last winter when 500 stalwart farmers landed at the same station by special request. After the crowd had disappeared which came to meet our train I remember seeing a troop of armed policemen quietly march out of the shadows and go away. Evidently trouble was expected, but this was no Cromwellian army. They knew, however, they had been quietly held up by the terminal elevator men and they now know that the government knows and that they then knew it. Was it the government which has not starchy enough to see justice done in this matter? Western farmers do not wish to resort to swords and staves, therefore a detail of policemen is unnecessary. Votes will tell, however, and farmers will soon learn to load their ballot with farmers' cartridges instead of half and half. Henry George says: "The struggle is to be between labor and land owner," but some believe there will be a struggle first between capitalist and land owner, so there are to be busy times.

FRED W. GREEN,
Secy, S.G.G.A.
Quebec, Que.

HAIL INSURANCE

In accordance with the resolution passed at the annual convention at Regina, our Borden branch took the matter in hand and approached the Saskatchewan legislature in this connection. Underlined we give the resolution in question and the government's reply.

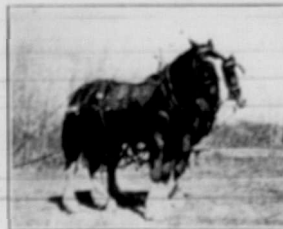
"Whereas the companies operating in Saskatchewan in hail insurance are not doing a satisfactory business, and, whereas the provincial government agreed to see satisfactory business was conducted, resolved, that we call the attention of the provincial government to the existing conditions with a view of establishing a system of hail insurance by assessment as adopted at our last convention."

"Whereas the hail insurance companies now operating in Saskatchewan are not doing a business acceptable to the farmers of the province, therefore be it resolved, that a provincial hail insurance be established, the revenue for the said system to be raised by a tax not exceeding two cents per acre, all land to be subject to said assessment, providing that any resident ratepayer be allowed to register out one section or less from the assessment and participation in the benefits."

Government's Reply

"Your letter of the twentieth instant, addressed to the deputy minister of agriculture, informing him that a resolution was passed at a meeting of the Borden Grain Growers' Association calling upon the provincial government to enact a compulsory hail insurance law during the coming session of the legislature, has been

transmitted to this department, hail insurance matters having been always dealt with here. I presume your Association did not come to such a momentous decision without having before it some information which would appear to justify the government in engaging in the enterprise suggested, and I would be favored if you would kindly let me have a resume of the statements that may have led your Association to come to the conclusion you report. This request is made because I observe that you do not give any indication as to the ideas of your Association relating to the probable cost of the scheme you propose or of the manner in which you suggest it should be put into effect. I presume that your Association would not approve of uncultivated land being



A Pair of Heavy Clydes.
Property of W. J. Reid, Cadmon, Sask.

taxed, or, if it is thought that it should, some idea will have been formed of the manner in which the objections of the cattle growers in the west of the province, and the mixed farmers in the north, to a universal tax can be overcome. These objections are very strongly held and would, of themselves, be sufficient to prevent the legislative assembly, with present information, adopting any scheme that carried with it a proposal for a universal tax to provide a fund for hail purposes.

"I wonder, too, if your Association is aware that there are very large sections of purely wheat growing country where the prospect of hail is such an unimportant factor as to lead the farmers of these sections to give little consideration to the question of insuring their crops against hail." One of the most remarkable things noted during the period that the government proscribed hail insurance was the fact that in the whole section bounded on the south by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, extending northward for approximately forty miles and lying between, say, Whitewood on the east and Pense on the west, there was practically no hail insurance ever taken. This is an old and well established wheat growing area, and if the farmers in that section would not take advantage of a voluntary scheme for hail insurance it is reasonable to conclude that there would be at least some objections towards a tax which they did not expect to receive any benefit from.

"Another phase of this matter suggests itself, and which is not referred to in your letter as having been discussed by your Association. It is a well known fact that in many districts throughout the province where hail did not occur the crops have been destroyed by frost. That there would be difficulty in making collections throughout such districts to pay for damage done by hail in other districts is a matter sufficiently obvious to need no argument to establish it.

"In any reply which you may see fit to make to this communication I would also ask to be furnished with any conclusions of your Association as to the probable rate that would have to be levied over the province to meet the requirements of any compulsory hail insurance. Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN A. REID,
Deputy Prov. Treasurer.

IMMIGRANTS AND THE C.N.R.

We received the following letter from Mr. Wainwright dealing with the C. N.

R.'s form of contract issued to immigrants. Our meeting today considered the question of the C. N. R. form of contract issued to immigrants bringing horses and stock along with them, by which it appears that the settler himself is conveyed free, and is, therefore, not entitled to any right of claim against the company in case of personal injury resulting from a railway accident. I am directed to express the strong feeling of the meeting because a case of accident or death may mean loss and ruin to those who may have been unfortunate enough to trust their lives and property to a careless railway company. It was pointed out that were we living in Russia, Servia, or some other clime, where life is held cheap, we might expect such indifference to afford a safe travel, but seeing that we live in a country which claims to be foremost in the van of progress and liberty, such iniquitous conditions ought not to be allowed to exist, but that settlers should be conveyed on the same conditions which operate on the railways of the United States, where a settler has the right to claim compensation in case of injury.

The following is the resolution which was adopted: "That the executive of the Central Association have their attention drawn to the conditions of the C. N. R. form of contract affecting incoming settlers, which do not entitle them to any rate of claim to compensation for personal injuries in case of railway accident, which we consider to be inimical to general settlement and unjust to the agricultural community, and we hereby request that steps be taken to secure such an amendment of these conditions as will afford a guarantee of safe conduct to every incoming settler to his destination with assurance of legitimate compensation in case of personal injury."

G. E. WAINWRIGHT.

Borden, Sask.

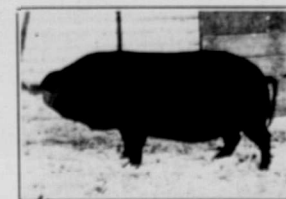
NEWSY BRIEFLETS

Newberry.—The annual picnic of the Newberry Grain Growers' Association will be held in the grounds of S. R. Newberry on July 1. The usual sports will be arranged for. F. C. Tate, M.L.A., is expected to speak on Association matters. We hope they will have a lively time and capture a few more new members.

Wild Rose, from the far north, has sent us a subscription towards our coronation fund. They also send us membership fees for five additional members. This is going some at this time of the year.

Bangor is sending a delegate to meet Mr. Borden at Melville.

Cut Knife.—There seems to be a great wave of enthusiasm on the part of Grain



Mortgage offer owned by D. J. Drum,
Walpole, Sask.

Growers in this district. Two Associations have been formed within the last week, named East and West Cut Knife, respectively. W. H. Dodds is after literature.

Ivor is interested in the purchasing of binder twine, etc. There is nothing like buying co-operatively.

Elmore wishes us to send a speaker on Association matters during the summer. We shall endeavor to do this. We are experiencing difficulty in this connection owing to our officers being practically tied up organizing the new elevator company. **Victoria Plains** intends sending a delegate to meet Mr. Borden at Regina.

Cooper Creek has cooped eight new members since we heard from them last.

They are indeed very much on the job. They purpose holding a plowing match on the 22nd of the month, Coronation Day, also a picnic. We wish them the best of wishes.

Govan.—Still they come. More membership fees for 1911. Thank you. **Whiteberry** sends us a donation towards our coronation fund stating that if it is too late, to devote the money to some other good cause.

Lawson intends sending a speaker to meet Mr. Borden at Moose Jaw.

Floral is sending delegates to Mr. Borden's meeting at Saskatoon.

Punnichy.—Secretary George writes wishing us success. We hope their picnic which is to be held on July 29 will draw a great crowd. Mr. Baumank, of Dundurn, will be in attendance to address the gathering on Association matters. This gentleman has the Association's work at his finger ends and will be able to explain

A REMINDER

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company locals.—Don't forget the first general meeting of your company, Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Moose Jaw, 1 p.m., Thursday, July 6.

CHAS. A. DUNNING,
Sec'y-Treas.

fully the benefits of the new elevator company.

Lenfeld, a lately formed branch, sends us a donation towards our coronation fund with good wishes.

Audrey passed the following resolution at the meeting on June 7: "That the Audrey branch of the G. G. A. do hereby pledge their votes to no one but an independent candidate to Parliament."

Unity is interested in the purchasing of binder twine. They would also like another bank at their point.

Kerobert.—Mr. W. J. Byrner writes us for information respecting the forming of an Association.

Copeland has thirty-one members. They have sent us their fees for 1911, also a contribution towards our coronation fund.

North Tisdale sends us membership fees for 1911.

Spy Hill is interested in the elevator question. They are also sending a delegate to meet the leader of the opposition at Melville.

Lawson, Bryceon and Boldenhurst are arranging to have a picnic on July 12. Tugaskie is having one the same day. It is unfortunate that the dates of these two gatherings clash, otherwise F. C. Tate, M. L. A., who will speak at Tugaskie, would have been able to cross over.

Pangman.—Unfortunately Messrs. Maharg and Hawkes will be unable to be present at this gathering on July 7, owing to the first general or organization meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company falling on the day previous. We have asked Thos. Conlan, of Newberry to help us out in this connection. Mr. Conlan is a great speaker and is exceptionally well posted up in Association matters.

Rocanville is interested in the elevator question. They are to call a meeting shortly to try to subscribe the necessary amount of stock to form a local. Secretary Harkman encloses \$1 for membership cards. He evidently means business.

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Borden at Brandon

Continued from Page 19

He said the production had increased by enormous figures, but the consumption had increased even more, therefore we did not export any. A report published by the United States Bureau of Statistics, however, shows that in ten staples, wheat, corn, barley, tobacco, cotton and so forth, production has increased more rapidly than consumption in the United States during the past 40 years. As far as wheat is concerned, you know that the production has increased enormously. The increase, I believe, is from about 250 million bushels in 1874 to 137 millions, I think it was, in last year.

Borden is Sincere

Having referred to evidence given before the United States Senate committee on the reciprocity bill, in which it was stated that the United States could grow sufficient food to support a population of 300,000,000 people, Mr. Borden continued:

"I must respectfully deprecate any suggestion which apparently was made by one of the speakers that men who are opposed to this reciprocity compact are not sincere. I make no claim that any man here is not perfectly sincere in his advocacy of reciprocity. I respect his views absolutely and I give him credit for the utmost possible sincerity, but at the same time I deprecate the fact that he should suggest that I or any member of the Liberal-Conservative party are not equally sincere in our views on this subject. As you have spoken plainly I trust that you have no objection whatever that I make this protest in courteous terms as I have endeavored to make it. I am not specially in public life for my love of it, and during the time that I have been in public life I shall endeavor to do what I considered to be my duty and at any cost, and I will endeavor to do that. I thank no man for saying that I am not sincere when I say that I am absolutely opposed to the proposals of the Government in this matter.

"There are some other matters on which I think we are very much nearer agreement. I do not suppose you consider the question of your public domain in these three Western Provinces a matter that concerns your interests as farmers, otherwise you would have mentioned it. I, myself, would consider that it was a matter which concerns the farming community as well as all the population, and would have been glad to speak of it, but as you make no allusion to it I will not speak further upon it now.

British Preference

"Now, with respect to what you have brought to my attention as to the British preference. Some gentleman has deprecated our having any customs duties at all in this country, as I understood him (applause). But you cannot build Hudson's Bay railways and Georgian canals without revenues and we have to get to raise the revenue somehow. I think some gentleman from Ontario said last December that the farmers of Canada were prepared for direct taxation (hear, hear, and cries of "We are"). That may be the case, but you will perhaps permit me to say that I doubt if the farmers of Canada as a whole are prepared to submit to it. I will give you some figures on that tonight. The gentleman who spoke on the British preference is apparently under the impression that it is on a 33 1/3 basis at the present time. Well that is not the case. The British preference was established in 1897, not as a British preference at all, but as a preference to any country. Eventually in 1898 it was made a British preference of 12 1/2 per cent., then it was increased to 25 per cent., and to 33 1/3. But in 1907 all that was abolished and the British tariff is now an itemized tariff like the intermediate tariff and the general tariff, and you have to look at each item to see what the extent of the British preference is. So that when you speak in that way you have not quite informed yourselves as to the real aspect of the situation. As far as the British preference is concerned you would increase it to 50 per cent. and then you would wipe away the tariff altogether (applause). With regard to that I would like to say this, that where industries have been established in Canada, for example, some in my own little province of Nova Scotia, and where you see a

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tall Block, 42 Jasper St., Edmonton,
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Ellis Block, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Campbell & Co., Rooms 11 and 12, McIvor
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St. Mary's, Ont.



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ALARM CLOCK

To attract the attention of some—there are others who hear a

DOLLAR BILL DROP

If you are among the latter class and therefore capable of appreciating a proposition that will drop DOLLARS into your pocket while you sleep, get our information on shipping cream and eggs. We are waiting to send it to you.

The Brandon Creamery & Supply Co. Ltd.
"The Old Reliable"

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Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave., The "Shrunken" Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good meals, and warm, comfortable rooms.

Rate - **\$2.00** a day

ANGUS McLEOD
JAMES MORTON Proprietors

FREE BUS

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

community of 30,000 or 40,000 that has grown up through the development of those industries, I do not believe that you would want to see them driven out of Nova Scotia and those people driven to seek their livelihood in the United States."

Tariff and Competition

The problem of tariffs and the question of whether the consumer or the foreign producer paid the duty, Mr. Borden said, had been a subject of economic discussion by men who had spent their lives upon it, and was not one that could be settled in a few pages of typewriting. The lowering of the tariff sometimes resulted in eliminating rather than increasing competition, and he remembered that when the duty on agricultural implements was lowered in 1894 the result was that four or five implement firms were displaced by one.

"By taking it all off," said a voice from the hall, which was loudly cheered. "I don't think that made much difference in binder twine and barbed wire," replied Mr. Borden, and immediately protests arose from all parts of the hall. One delegate in the front row said he was paying \$3.75 a hundred pounds for barbed wire which cost him 15 cents a pound before the duty was taken off, and a number of other Grain Growers supported this statement, saying that the price of both barbed wire and binder twine were only half what they were when the duty was on.

Mr. Borden accepted the correction as gracefully as possible. "I know," he said, "to the supposition of information of my friends at once. I do not pretend to have practical information on the subject, but the matter has been discussed in the House of Commons on a number of occasions and I have been informed that the price of these things has not been decreased."

"You have been misinformed," rejoined a chorus of farmers' voices.

"Well," said Mr. Borden, "I look to your superior knowledge. I was given the information in the House of Commons and I thought it was given me by men who know what they were talking about (they didn't). Now as to other questions.

Terminal Elevators

"You have spoken to me on terminal elevators. This matter has been debated many times in Parliament. Dr. Schaffner has devoted a great deal of study to it and has impressed his views upon his fellow members of Parliament, and as I stated at Winnipeg, it seems to me that government control and operation of the terminal elevators is the only effective means of putting an end to the grievances of which you farmers have complained.

"We are prepared to stand for that (applause). I realize that this is a tremendous step, and one that may subject me and those of the Conservative party who stand with me to some criticism and opposition, yet I think the principle involved, and justice to the Western farmers, will warrant us in taking that progressive step.

Hudson's Bay Railway

"As far as the Hudson's Bay Railway is concerned, the Liberal-Conservative party has been committed to the construction of that railway ever since the summer of 1896 when Sir Charles Tupper stood for and made it a part of his platform. I believe that it ought to be constructed by the government and without delay, and when the Liberal-Conservative party goes into power I think we can construct it within four years. (Applause). And when we do build it we do not propose to hand it over to any railroad corporation but to place it in the hands of an independent commission for operation, with full government control of rates. (Loud applause).

Chilled Meat

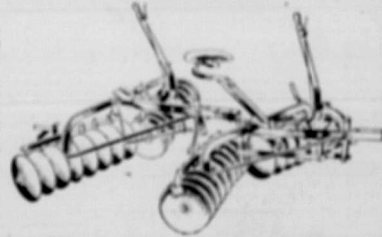
"So far as the chilled meat proposition is concerned, I entirely agree with the very forcible paper on that question. I am led to believe that mixed farming is the very best form of farming and I am glad to assure you that in this respect my views are entirely in accord with your own." (Applause).

Redistribution

With regard to the question of redistribution, Mr. Borden said the Western country had very greatly increased in population, and no one would regret more than he would to see the government go to the country without giving the West its increased representation. The opposition, however, did not control dissolution. The reader of the paper on this question

The "Bissell"
Double Action Disk

You want a disk harrow with the greatest possible capacity for hard work. Here it is—The Bissell Double Action Disk Harrow. Gives two cuts, full width, in half the time. One harrow is Out Thrown, the other is In Thrown, which gives it the name Double Action. For a double quick and effective harrow buy the Bissell Double Action.



Connect a group of four, six or more Double Action Disks together when you desire to do work on a large scale, with either horse or engine power. For further information, write Dept. O.

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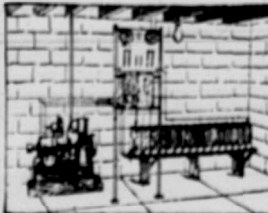
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"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk"

Contains full information and complete feeding directions for using

Blatchford's Calf Meal—The Perfect Milk Substitute

Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed. No milk feed. The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Established at Lancaster, England, in 1869.

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TOWNSHIP LOTS

Will make money for you. Buy lots in Divisional Points between Winnipeg and Edmonton, and let them grow into money. Melville, Watrous, Buggy, Wainwright, Tolfield and Scott Townships lots should in time prove equally as good an investment as though you had purchased lots in the beginning in Canadian Pacific Townships similarly located, such as Brandon, Medicine Hat, Regina, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge and Calgary. You can buy lots in these Grand Trunk Pacific Townships on a cash payment of \$10 and the same amount each month. Prices of lots average about \$100 each. Corners \$125. In case you desire further particulars, address: **INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES CO. LTD., Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.** Make all remittances directly to

Land Commissioner, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Man.

had referred to hearing rumors that the opposition was holding up supply, but his friend should not give heed to all the rumors he heard, especially from a certain class of newspapers that he would not specify. The opposition had given the government supply up to the 1st of September. Mr. Borden strongly repudiated any suggestion that the opposition had resorted to obstruction, saying they had gone no further than fair and reasonable discussion, and said he suggested to the prime minister last spring that he should hurry up the census and redistribution of seats so that the people might have an opportunity of pronouncing upon the question of reciprocity.

"I am sorry," said Mr. Borden in concluding, "that I have not been able to find myself in agreement with you in all these things, but that is my misfortune and not my fault. I am so constituted that on some questions your point of view does not appeal to me. There are, however, other things on which we do agree, and if it should be the will of the people of Canada to impose upon me the great responsibility of forming a government, I can only assure you that after that government has been formed the policies I have outlined will be carried out as I have stated them to you here, or one man in that government will get out of public life. (Applause).



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

CONDUCTED BY "MARGARET"

Head Office—Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee \$1.00
To the Regina office 1.00
To the Regina office 1.00
To the Regina office 1.00

FOREIGN

To find and cheer some hungry child.
To gladly be used of some needed.
To comfort the little child who sits
In the street.

MOTTO

Little by little the world grows strong,
Fighting the battles of right and wrong.
Little by little the right holds on,
Little by little the wrong gives way.

BETTER TO LAUGH

Laugh! No! What is the good?
If it averted I would,
But it doesn't avert,
Not it!

Laugh! Yes, who not?
It's better than crying a lot,
We were made to be glad,
Not sad.

Love? Yes, necessarily,
Ever increasingly,
Friendship, brotherly bearing,
Their service sharing,
For partners taking the One above,
Who is Love.

EMERGENCY FUND

Amount previously acknowledged \$14.22
A Friend 1.00
\$15.22

MARGARET'S SPECIAL THANKS

Dear Friends—Today we are packing all the useful garments sent in to help Mr. and Mrs. Jones in their work. If you could see these dear young people loaded with love and gratitude for you all for the love and thoughtfulness shown in the articles sent in, you would be glad indeed. I feel that the work has not been in vain when every-
one has answered with such generosity.

New and old friends are constantly sending fresh proof of the value of Sunshine and from day to day it becomes more and more impressed on my mind that the surest way to be happy is in performing daily kind deeds of love to those around us. It is a grand and glorious mission in life to help those around us and I hope this guild is going to grow until we have special meetings in every town, keeping the young people as well as the older, together with one aim, that of making our homes happier, and to try as a body to make other homes outside our own happy also.

If I have helped some struggling man to enter His lower self, a nobler life attain,
If by my love some heart has heaved faster,
I have not lived in vain.

If I have seen the needs of poverty and gladness,
If I have raised and lips to smile again,
If I have eased some other's sorrows and sadness,
I have not lived in vain.

If I have made one weary life the brighter,
If I have eased some other's toil and sadness,
If I have made some comrade's burden lighter,
I have not lived in vain.

Yes, our guild has a grand aim, and oh, how glad I am to see we are steadily forging ahead! We can have no higher ambition than to have our little corner of the world just the spot where we spend our daily life—happy and brighter for our neighbors there. It matters not to us what others do if we do our own work well, that is all that matters. We can never tell where we shall be in the years to come. We must live and do our best in the present.

Oh, do not stand with idle hands,
And wait for some something great and grand,
While precious moments slip away
Like grains of sand,
But do the duty nearest you, and do it faithfully,
For stepping stones to greater things
These tiny deeds shall be.

—Youth's Companion

Is your home a happy one? Yes! Then join our guild and help to make others happy.
Is your home a happy one? No! Join our guild at once. It will help you to make your home the best and brightest spot on earth by showing the only true way to live.

With love, cheerfulness and hearty welcome to Belle Agnes, Hazel Peterson, Nancy Slape, Alice Stella A. and Elmer V. D. Nelson, Folding Sack; Eva G. Kivell, Golden Plains, Sask.; Bella Allbright, Mrs. West, Sask.
Sincerely for the weakness of others. Do not forget, dear members, that you can always be first, the very first, in showing kindness to others, in helping on home happiness, in playing your part to make the world better.

MARGARET



CHILDREN'S BADGE—FIVE CENTS
"Don't You Want One?"

GIFTS TO SUNSHINE

Received parcels of clothing from Mrs. T. Wilson, Fort Elbow, Man.; Mrs. Florence Turtnay, Zoro, Sask.; Mrs. A. T. Patterson, Newdale, Man.

MANITOBA

R. Martineau, Golden Plains, Sask. The girls here wear the ordinary great dresses in black if preferred. I would be very glad to have your notice on good situations on arrival. Mrs. Smith would be able to give them a room at reasonable price and would be glad to have them stay. It is no trouble but a great pleasure to help in any way I can.

Mrs. A. E. Barlow, Man. I answered your letter some time ago. As you said I have no little girls for adoption but should any come to me I will write at once. The "Alabama" keeps me so busy that I have no time to do an article and the ladies in charge of relief do not report any cases at present. It is always best to send in written references as it saves time.

SASKATCHEWAN

Eva G. Kivell, Golden Plains, Sask. Dear child, I am sending you a couple copies of G. G. Sunshine. The subscription is so reasonable that I feel you can subscribe to the paper. Pass on the page if you enjoy it and try to help the work.

Miss Dentling, Macdonald, Sask. Dear child, hearty welcome to our guild. I will have enough reading papers until after September 1st. Mr. Percy Jones is here now and will take all I have at present. The funds are so low that it will be impossible to pay all expenses for clothing, food and train fare. I had to hear from you again.

Mrs. T. B. Wilson, Sask. We cannot send a baby with a mother and the Guild has no funds for train fare. If you desire a baby you would be required to pay all expenses for clothing, food and train fare. I had to hear from you again.

A READY HELPER

Dear Margaret—I am so glad to hear I have done it so much better, by my good though not, I am sorry, dear Margaret, to let you do what I really should do myself. I mean in the way of sending my donations. I have, if you will kindly see them the man you speak of gets ice and milk daily, as long as the amount enclosed holds out, I shall be very grateful to you. I consider it a privilege to have you to send the money to, to alleviate some of the suffering around us. The amount thought I shall let something else go and make the cheque out for \$2.00 for the Woodstock town and \$2 for the creches for the little lame boy. Should he have been supplied already upon it as you see fit.

A FRIEND

Dear Margaret—I'm looking through the Grain Growers' Guide. I always like to read the items on the Sunshine Guild page. It makes me feel that I would like to help in your great work, for I believe in helping others we help ourselves. I had enclosed a small token.

A FRIEND

Dear Friend—I would like to have your name and for publications but to send in the membership of our Guild. Much can be done with five dollars to help the work. Believe me, deeply grateful for our loving words and deeds.

Dear Margaret—We, the members of the Ladies Aid Society of Zoro and Yarmouth, have met together and have made a few clothes to help in the Sunshine work. We hope that each garment may be of use to the boys and girls. We also wish you success in the good work which you are engaged in.

MRS. FLORENCE TURTNAY

Zoro, Sask.
Mrs. F. Turtnay. Many thanks for parcel received safely. We could scarcely understand where it came from. The clothing was indeed useful, especially any summer clothing. God bless your loving hearts. Give my love and thanks to your friends.

ALBERTA

Dear Old Short Nancy Slape, Alta. Dear child, your nice letter and kind wishes are always a pleasure to me and greatly enjoyed. You would be sorry to hear Miss Archibald, she was so very kind to you all. I had a letter from Miss Archibald just before she left, enclosing the names of three members. Write often.

Mrs. A. Hooper, Gadsby, Alta. I find it almost impossible to persuade girls to go so far away unless a very big wage is offered. If you would pay fare from England I would be able to get you a good girl at the salary mentioned. The girls in Winnipeg have \$18 to \$20 and \$25 per month.

Miss Jessie Criss, Miss Phyllis Criss, Spruce Grove, Alta. Glad to hear from you. Many thanks for the parcel sent in. Glad you enjoy my page. It is a great comfort to me that you all enjoy my work.

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 _____

PLEASE NOTE

In asking for children to be sent out for the summer it would be necessary for the train fare and any necessary expenses to be provided by the applicant. We are too poor and young as a society and have no possible means of providing for their expenses.

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT



The wise housewife knows the importance of always keeping a good supply of Windsor Dairy Salt on hand.

She knows that Windsor Salt makes the best

butter—and she is not satisfied to make any other.

Windsor Dairy Salt is both a money-maker and a money-saver.

It makes money for farmers and dairy-men because it makes butter that brings the best prices.

It saves money for them because, being absolutely pure, it requires less to properly salt the butter.

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Acts Like Warm Underwear

You wouldn't dare to depend for warmth on a suit of paper underwear. Why depend on building paper to keep your house warm?

"Sovereign" Sheathing Felt is made with WOOL, saturated and coated with the same gum that makes RUBEROID Roofing so good. It does more than break the wind—it actually keeps the house warm. Keeps out dampness, too, for it is waterproof, just like Ruberoid Roofing. It will not rot nor become mouldy; is odorless and strongly fire resisting.

Don't miss the extra warmth and comfort of a "Sovereign" Sheathed house, and the continual saving in coal bills, for the few dollars' difference in first cost. Get a sample of "Sovereign" Felt from the nearest Ruberoid dealer, or write us direct for sample and booklet K.

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Gimli Fresh Air Camp

Five acres of wooded ground on the shores of Lake Winnipeg, about seventy miles from the City of Winnipeg. On it is built a large, airy summer house with screened verandahs and breezy dormitories, where a hundred and twenty little waifs and needy children can be given at one time, annually, a ten-day ramble in Paradise—a Paradise of cool and shady playgrounds, shingly shallow lake beach, great sand piles, swings, a big open fireplace for fairyland stories, kindly nurses and teachers who care for the children from love of them and no pay, and three great, clean, abundant, wholesome meals every day.

This is the Fresh Air Camp at Gimli. It is a place of seclusion and peace for a few worn-out mothers (deserted by worthless husbands) to recuperate in brain and body that they may take hold of life again and renew the struggle for their children's sake.

Two dollars will keep a child ten days at the camp, three dollars and fifty cents will keep a mother and babe for ten days.

The Deaconess' Fresh Air work began at Norwood in tents in 1905, when one hundred and two children were given a week's outing. For three years the camp was located at Sturgeon's Creek and, in 1910 there was a permanent location at Gimli with a big summer house and artesian wells and an ample supply of soft water in the lake. The work, as carried on, is unadmissionable. "How the child need the outing?" is the only question asked.

The children taken to camp have no chance of any other outing. Some poor child's outing may depend upon you. Shall he go?

This splendid charitable scheme is financed solely by free gifts and voluntary subscriptions. Sunday Schools often contribute a day's collection, which will give several small unfortunates a ten-day pleasure trip. The children are found by the mission workers, by the Associated Charities, by the day nurseries and nursing missions, and by the school nurses who visit all the city schools.

Some of the tired mothers were also taken out with the children, nearly all of them being widows or deserted wives. Here is one illustration. Mrs. Steiner is a German woman weakened by chronic disease, who was deserted by her husband when the children were one and a half and three years old. She works from 7.30 till 6 p.m., washing or scrubbing, and then comes home to do her own work. She has been doing this for nearly four years. Her children are able to attend kindergarten, but have to play on the street out of school hours until their mother comes home. Last year we had them all out with us until the mother was well rested, having nothing to worry over and nothing to do but watch the children eat, sleep and grow plump and brown. This is only one out of a hundred cases that would interest you.

The aim is eight hundred at camp this year. Will you help?

Many farmers send in crates of fresh eggs and crocks of butter. All such contributions should be addressed "Fresh Air Camp, Gimli." The railways know it well. Any money gifts should be sent to Miss Priscilla Smith, Supt. Deaconess Home, 85 George St., Winnipeg.

"SHALL THE FRANCHISE BE EXTENDED TO MEN?"

At an evening session of the annual W. C. T. U. convention held in Brandon recently, a unique feature of the program was a debate between two ladies, Mesdames Playfair and Merrill, both of Southern Manitoba.

Mrs. Playfair submitted the affirmative side while Mrs. Merrill stoutly upheld the negative.

A verbatim report of the arguments

will amuse and interest and, perchance, give food for thought to many.

Mrs. Playfair, opening the debate said: "Madam President, ladies and gentlemen:—The subject to be debated is—"

Resolved, that the franchise should be extended to men."

"It is from a sense of justice and fair-play that I take the affirmative on this question. There is so much to be said on this side that I might talk for hours



Away from the City's Heat at the Fresh Air Camp, Gimli

but I will only take the points—Is it right, is it expedient, and do the men really want to vote?"

An eminent writer has said that "All powers of government are either delegated or assumed; that all powers not delegated are assumed and that all assumed powers are usurpation, etc."

Now, men have never delegated the franchise powers to us so we must have usurped them. What right have we to make all the laws which shall govern not only ourselves, but our brothers, husbands and fathers, without giving them any voice in determining the justice, or wisdom of those laws, when they are as intelligent as ourselves. My belief is that it is just selfishness on our parts.



Ready for a Dip at the Fresh Air Camp, Gimli

The exercise of any power of government, not having the consent of the governed, is plainly despotism. I do not care to have my male relatives classed politically with criminals, idiots, lunatics and children.

We insist that men have a sphere to which they should be confined. Who gave us the right to settle what man's sphere should be without consulting him? Then as to expediency, the laws we have enacted are just what might be called a little one-sided. For example, men, though legally responsible for the bringing up of their children, have no legal right

to them. We can appoint a guardian for a minor child and we are the heirs of a deceased son or daughter to the exclusion of the father. Now, is this right? Is it just? Do men want to vote? Well, some of them do, though a large number may be content as they are, and a larger number have never thought over the question. I believe that if only one man wanted to vote, it would be unjust to deny him the right. But we know that the number of men who are asking for the ballot is steadily increasing, and not only that, but they are getting very noisy about it in some countries, not here, as yet, but we do not know to what they may be driven, if we deny them their political rights much longer.

Mrs. Merrill:—Madam President, ladies and gentlemen. Really it is hard to listen quietly to such nonsensical arguments as those to which the previous speaker has been treating us, and do not know whether my indignation will allow me to make a proper reply. She actually accuses us of "selfishness" in keeping the franchise from men, when she knows perfectly well that men have no time to spare in politics, unless perhaps a few very old men. Tradesmen, railroad men and professional men need every hour of the working day at their various occupations and, in order to allow them to vote, we would need to allow the vote to be taken after working hours, which would be very demoralizing. But that is not all. They would not bring their content with merely voting. They would want to enter Parliament and hold office and make all sorts of trouble. I tremble to think of the consequences, if, supposing some of our doctors—mixed up in politics. It would render them utterly unfit for their professional duties. Just fancy the baby swallowing a tack, and you phoning for your doctor, only to be told that he is attending a political meeting. Or, after suffering from a raging toothache, you go to the dentist, only to find that he has gone to the polls. I can easily foresee all kinds of catastrophes. Then, if they had votes and Parliamentary privileges, the laws that we have made with such care for the protection of ourselves, of our homes and for safe-guarding women and children might be rescinded. They might introduce the liquor traffic and the tobacco evil and they might even try to deprive us of the ballot.

No, Madam President, I affirm, without fear of contradiction, that a sex, who are so given to sport, that a game of baseball or a prize fight, would be more to them than the most important political issue and who are so imbued with the spirit of racing, gambling and law-breaking, are not fit to be entrusted with the sacred right of the ballot. When we consider that 95 1/2 per cent. of the inmates of our penitentiaries and jails are of that sex, we must be in the very verge of insanity to even think of giving them the ballot. The previous speaker has said that we have usurped the rights we have and that the consent of the governed should first be obtained in order to have justice. Well I have to admit that assertion, but we are justified in so doing when we can govern them better than they can themselves. Look at those barbarous countries where they have only the male vote. Always living on the verge of war, if not actually engaged in it, to the neglect of home life and interests, the liquor element controlling all their political parties. Public houses or saloons in place of industrial schools. Unlimited opportunities for both the father and mothers of the nation to destroy themselves. Is it any wonder that races like that should degenerate? And this is to what we may come if we allow the ballot to the male sex.

Here is a true story of how women are used in one of the male voting countries. "John Smith, of Cheapside, came home drunk and beat his wife. This was no new thing, but this time his little girl was so frightened that she called the police. When the man was brought into court it was found that he was a bricklayer, well liked by his mates. He got one week in jail for nearly killing his wife and injuring the sight of his 5 days old baby so badly that the doctor feared she would never see again."

A THEATRE AT HOME

Columbia

Seven days' free trial if desired

This Columbia is beautiful modern, cabinet with latest, scientific, tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown.

THE DISC STYLE BEIGNS SUPREMACY

\$29 ONLY (freight paid, including its large double disc) of your own choice.

Pay \$5.00 down and

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Needles, Gram, Mary Garden, Alice Nalson, Caradine, Koshick, etc., and play exclusively for the Columbia.

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Double Discs, 2 different selections, 85c. All languages. Imported British records new ready.

Gold Mounted Cylinder Records, two minute, 45c; 4-minute, 55c.

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Refurbished guaranteed. We have all makes of used hand machines of bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade, 40 styles of talking machines, 20,000 records, 40 styles of stationery.

Write for interesting Graphophone history and Free Booklet, No. 11.

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SEND FOR PRICES

312 HARGRAVE ST. WINNIPEG, Man.

How the Matchless SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator Proved It WEARS A LIFETIME

Were you thinking of buying some other separator to save a little money? We tell you positively that the Tubular has twice the skimming force of others and therefore skims twice as clean. The Tubular more than pays back the difference in price every year.

Learn how the matchless Sharple's Tubular separator wears a lifetime. Ask us to mail you, free, the account telling how the Tubular did work equal to 100 years' service in a five to eight cow dairy at a total cost of one dollar and fifteen cents for repairs and oil. The account contains pictures showing how the parts of the Tubular resist wear.

Easy Tubulars contain no disks. Before risking anything on any inferior separator, see how much more the properly built, high quality Tubular will pay you. Our local representative will show you the Tubular. If you do not know him, ask us his name.

Write for catalogue No. 342.

30 yrs

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

A few days after some women shouted "votes for women" on the street and got three months in jail.

Not and we must never come to laws like that.

Mrs. Playfair: Madam President, ladies and gentlemen. In summing up I must say that my opponent seems to have left us very little to stand upon for she has drawn a frightful, though perhaps a true, picture of the state of a country where only the male vote prevails; but she has not convinced me of the justice of a one-sex vote. She says men have no time to vote, being all the time engaged either at work or at games of some kind. I think that is not very much of a reason for the time required in an election. The picture she has drawn of countries where the male vote prevails is only another argument for our side, because that shows the one-sided part. We confidently affirm that a country can never be rightly or justly governed by a one-sex vote. With the male vote only the home interests are neglected or sacrificed for what they improperly call the "broad interests," commercialism, trade with foreign countries and so on, while with only the female vote perhaps we have given too much prominence to home interests, (though that is hardly possible) and too little to outside affairs. Our idea is this: that it needs both sexes to form an ideal government, because of the different interests that pertain to each sex. We do not think there is any danger of reverting to a male electorate, but we would like to see perfect equality. The same equality which already exists in so many countries, notably in New Zealand, which is said to have the most ideal form of government in the world.

Mrs. Merrill: Madam President, ladies and gentlemen. My opponent has the usual arguments for giving the ballot to men. But I say: "Let well enough alone." New Zealand, where both sexes have the ballot, may be an ideal country, but it is only an experiment, and our province where only women vote, is far more an ideal government than where only men vote. The speaker says that men are becoming noisy about what they call their rights. Well, if they make any demonstrations we will send them to jail immediately. This thing must be put down. If they come to our legislative halls with petitions we will receive them courteously and say something like this: "We have not yet considered this matter. We will have to consult our colleagues. We will give your petitions every consideration and you will hear from us in the future." With vague promises we will keep them quiet and bye and bye they will get tired of presenting petitions and become reconciled to being non-voters and will continue to use their influence which is so much better for them than the straight ballot.

THE OPEN COUNTRY

(By Clara Griffith Gazzam)
Oh, ye whose childish footsteps never strayed

In sunlit pasture, or down wooded trail,
Whose weary little heads were never laid
On fragrant hay-cock, while the white clouds sail

Far in the blue sky ocean, riding free,
What revelation must the country be!

Give of your plenty! men of wealth and ease

Release some weary burden from a child

Send out some toil-worn babe to flowers and trees,

Or where the healing breezes wander wild

Remember, if the gift is given free,
That God says, "Ye have done it unto me."

MEN AND WOMEN

By Benj. Arstein
The fiction most dear to a woman's heart
Is not of the sort supplied by her husband.

The man who thinks he knows a woman like a book usually discovers many misentences.

Although woman was created from man's rib, she persistently refuses to figure as a side-issue.

DOMESTIC

An easy remedy for a skin of large pores is to wear at night a mask of cotton batting, or of chamois, wet with distilled water. This has a sure effect, if preserved in

Waffles. Sift 2 cups of flour three times with a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and an even teaspoonful of salt. Beat the yolks of 3 fresh eggs smooth; stir these into 2 cupfuls of sweet, unskimmed milk, add 2 tablespoonfuls of melted butter or other shortening, and then, with long, swift strokes, mix in the flour alternately with the whites of the eggs whipped to a standing froth. As soon as the waffle batter is thoroughly mixed, drop by the great spoonful into the heated and greased mold, otherwise called "irons."

Foamy Omelet. Separate the yolks from the whites of three eggs. Beat the yolks until thick and lemon colored and add three tablespoonfuls of hot water, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Beat the whites until stiff and cut and fold into the first mixture. Melt 1½ tablespoonfuls of butter in hot omelet pan, turn in mixture, spread evenly and cook until slightly browned on under side. Place in oven until firm to the touch, then fold and turn same as any omelet.

How to Test Eggs

Take a deep dish, fill with cold water and drop in your eggs. If they are fresh they will sink to the bottom on their side; if they are cold storage they will float on end. Take some fresh eggs and some cold storage eggs and try it. This is an undigging test.

The growniest old woman-hater loves to have a woman make a fuss over him.

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Teaching Domestic Service

By Mrs. Dr. Fyfe, Bladworth, Sask.

This subject is suggested to me by my own need. Having been a school teacher and concerned, first, with the study of books, and then with the contents of books, when confronted with the practical duties of a home they seem more difficult than they should. There is not that joy of achievement, that pleasure that should naturally follow the performance of the simple duties of life. There is rather the bewildered adjusting of the learner, where there should be the conscious, serene progress of the skilled worker. Happiness and serenity of life follow in the wake of duty well performed, of well directed industry. And a true education should fit for the duties of life, should develop a trained worker for the field that we meet till.

"What do we understand by 'Domestic Science'?" Would it not be somewhat near the idea to say that domestic science means "understanding the duties of a home-maker and knowing how to perform those duties." This is domestic science, no matter where this was learned. Most likely it was learned from mother in the home, as it seems only of late years that it has had any place on a school program. Most farmers' wives have to practise domestic science, whether they understand it or not. Indeed, most women, whether as daughters, wives or mothers, have to make use of domestic science, most of us all the time. Some of us are kept so busy at it, whether we enjoy it or not, that it is difficult to find time for anything else. Perhaps an illustration would make the men more interested in this subject. A man and his wife were invited to dinner one day to a tiny shack on the prairie. It was very small, containing only one room, yet was a cosy home for the family of four. The floor was carpeted; the walls dimly papered by the wife's own hands. The windows sparkled, and were curtained with pretty frilled curtains that she had made, and then washed and ironed many times. The stove shone from her recent polishing. The pans glistened around it. The table was as dainty as on a dining car and everything as well or better cooked. The roast chicken was from her own poultry

yard; the savory from her herb garden; the potatoes and creamed carrots were first grown and then beautifully cooked by the same skilled worker. So were the pickled beets, green tomatoes and cauliflower that further tempted the appetite. The whipped cream on the jelly was from the milk which she herself first milked into the pail, then strained into pans, set in the cellar, skimmed and whipped. The bread, white and light and nourishing, was of her own baking; the golden butter from her own churning, and all was so daintily set out and so perfectly served. The two children were so prettily dressed, they would have graced any city home. Their clothes, and their mother's, were made by her own hands. And with all this true lady finds time for social duties, and is one of the most loved of the little social world of the village and farm community. She finds time also for wonderful fancy work, as well as the needed bedding, quilts, plain sewing and mending that pass through her skilful fingers. For this is no fancy picture, but an outline of a real home, and is, we hope, a type of many. What made all this comfort possible? Because this woman understands domestic science. She did not learn it at school; but she learned it and learned it well, and is now able to make those dear to her comfortable, and herself happy, by her accomplishment of duty well done.

And this is such necessary knowledge. It is needed for every home, every day. Many of us are familiar with these lines of Owen Meredith:

"We may live without poetry, music and art,

We may live without conscience and live without heart,

We may live without friends, we may live without books,

But civilized man cannot live without cooks."

Every woman, especially, needs the knowledge of domestic science, as it seems her natural place to care for the home. The man earns the money for the home, and is usually pleased to provide the fuel, coal oil, beef, pork and potatoes. Most men attend to the milking and running the separator, and may assist in parts of the housework. But

where the mistress of the home is master of her profession of home-making, she is able to do her share much better than one who is an untrained worker, no matter how willing or even anxious the latter is to do her part. There is no escape from this duty of home-making. It is there to be done and the woman must do it. So she pitches in with all her might and does the best she can. But often she is pitifully conscious that, although she has worked and struggled until she is tired and discouraged, very little has been accomplished. The unaccustomed tasks well they would afford her pleasure as they were meant to do. But because of lack of training, what should prove her great source of serenity and joy, proves her great source of fret and discouragement. For these duties await the woman every day, every hour, in every home. They are natural duties and thus would prove her great happiness if she could perform them well. They make for the comfort of all, father, children, mother herself, and the stranger within her gates. They add to health, and create peaceful, happy home-life, blessing all who come within its influence.

How is this necessary science to be taught? Here we meet the problem face to face. It is a problem that concerns each of us, and each should think it over and see what "bit" he can add to this great work. Let us see how it is learned now and perhaps we can see some farther ways in which it may be taught. It seems now to be mostly left to mother to teach this in the home. Mother is pretty busy, so unless it is in the way of daughter lending a helping hand, she finds little time for teaching. Often she is so busy that it is easier for her to do the work herself than to let daughter help. But much can be done even here! Busy mother, do let the little girlie help, and you will be surprised how much she can do with very little teaching. One little girl, only eight years old, bakes good cakes and pies, and makes many kinds of candy, unassisted. She enjoys sewing buttons on little brother's clothes. Her brother of six wants to do what sister does, so she is teaching him to make candy, the first step.

Of late years, domestic science is being taught in connection with agricultural colleges, and in many ladies' col-

leges, and every parent should give each daughter a course in this necessary science. Let this be her real education, then she can use it in adding to the happiness of her father's home, or else in earning her living until she has her own home to care for.

Then, can we not bring domestic science into the reach of all our girls? Can we not make it part of every public school course of study? Some city schools have it now. But is there not some way, in which we can introduce it into every little country school, too? It seems to me that a better form of education than the one we use now would be to have only half a day spent in merely mental gymnastics, and the other half spent in work that trained hand as well as brain; where both work together. Perhaps we are not ready for this, yet. But could we not have some simple cooking and plain sewing taught in each school room for an hour a week, or an hour a day or whatever could be best grafted on the present program? We might employ travelling teachers, just as inspectors go from school to school. Each teacher would have her district to cover, and the pupils could furnish tools, and the school board supply materials. The simpler forms of sewing could be taught, mending, darning, hemming towels, making pillow cases and even plain garments. Dollies could be dressed, which would interest, as well as instruct. Also the plainer kinds of cooking would be practical; boiling potatoes and other vegetables, plain ways of cooking meats, making biscuit, cake, pie, then bread, making butter, all the necessities of a home. A vegetable garden could be grown on the school grounds, and the pupils could perhaps cook from their own garden. It seems to me that something should be done at once to give the needed education to every little girl. Just how to do it, is not so clear. Some one else can plan this part better. But there is great need for the work and at once. If some practical education would plan for a start at this need, and right now, he would be conferring the greatest of blessings on the homes of our land. And each of us would help in some way, however small. Let each answer for himself these questions, "Do you believe that every girl needs a training in domestic science?" Then, "How can you help her to get this training?"



8764 Ladies' Apron. An Easy-Made and Neat Apron Model.
For apron: gingham, lawn, cambric or alpaca, this design will be found very effective. The skirt is gracefully cut at the lower edge, and mounted on a belt that fits the body, shaped belt. Neck pockets make a decorative trimming over the front. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the Medium size.



8767 A Charming Summer Frock.
White fabric was used for this design, with flouncing for skirt and sleeve portions of overdress. The overdress may be made as an independent garment, of any of this season's soft fabrics, and worn over any simple gown or underdress. As here shown it is made over a fitted underdress, which is of lining and is overlaid at the upper part to form a yoke. The cap on both sleeves may be, and Pattern 8767 furnishes the model for lining and overdress and is cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. The underdress is fashioned from Pattern 8851 a six-pose model, which is also desirable for heavy fabrics. The skirt is cut in 3 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 39 inches waist measure. It requires 9 yards of 44 inch material for the entire gown with 1 1/2 yard of 27 inch material for body lining and 1/2 yard of 18 inch net or "all over" for yoke-trimmings.



8750 A New Frock for Mother's Girl.
Girl's Dress with Peasant Yoke and with or without Tuckers.
Blue linen with splings of tan and buttons to match was used for this design. The Waist portions are placed under the peasant yoke, that has cap sleeves. The skirt is plaited. A bishop sleeve finishes the tucker. Any of this season's dress goods will develop this model effectively. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for the 10 year size for the dress, with 1 yard of 36 inch material for the tucker.

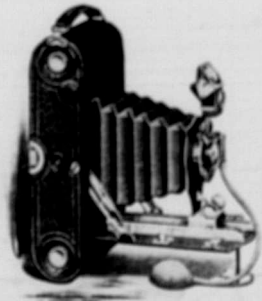


8747 A Simple Practical Model.
Girl's Dress
Striped percale in blue and white was used for this model. The pointed collar makes a neat neck finish. The tabson plaits give breadth to the shoulders, and the pocket adds a neat touch to the front. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 8, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4 1/8 yards of 44 inch material for the 14 year size.

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

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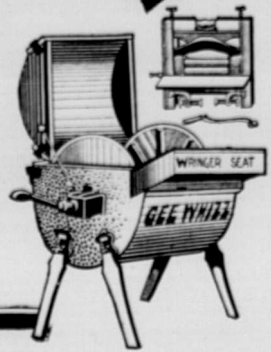
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Summary of The Week's News of The World

SIDEGLIGHTS ON CORONATION

London, June 14.—The London which encompasses the route of the coronation procession resembles at this moment an extremely active lumber yard in Canada. Thousands of workers amid millions of feet of wooden planking are busily destroying the beauty of outline of every square, and the damage done to the facades and balconies in many streets, not to mention the bases of many monuments, must be incalculable.

The solidity of the structures, the great iron bolts, and the massive beams strike the eye of the onlooker as something suggestive of the stability which characterizes every thing British. Barriers of solid planking obstruct the principle crossways of thoroughfares, and already progress of traffic is slower than ever.

The writer spent one of these glorious hot summer mornings motoring with a member of the court circle through the district which is especially the haunt of London society, and a more brilliant scene it is impossible to conceive.

King George held his levee at the old palace of St. James, and a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards stood drawn up in the space before Buckingham Palace, the brilliant sunlight bringing into full relief the magnificent mounts, the fluttering plumes of the soldiers, and the mass of gold worn by the famous band, whose black velvet caps, with their suggestion of the hunting field, seemed to accentuate the richness of the golden tunics.

Thousands of people collected to watch the passing of the state coach in all its heaving of gilt and plate glass, its wonderful lacquers and coachmen, and the pomp and circumstance of royalty, which delights the hearts of colonials as well as a London crowd.

Canada Honored

The Mall is bordered with the most spring-like of green foliage, and the palace of St. James, embowered in blossom and trees, has an air of reverent age and enduring stability. It seems the centre of monarchy. The honies of the royal personages are close at hand, and Buckingham Palace appears shorn of the privacy which is accorded to the older palace.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden are staying at Clarence House, and there is a rumor that they may visit Canada when the Duke of Connaught represents His Majesty, in that country. It is also rumored that there is not a little feeling of jealousy on the part of our sister dominions that Canada should be thus honored.

Again rumor denies that there is any chance of a union between the daughter of the German monarch and one of the Princess of Great Britain. But Dame Rumor is a capricious lady at the present moment, and if one were to record the various whispers which fill the air, space would hardly be found in the daily newspapers in which to retail it.

Popularity of the Motor

The invitations to country houses for the Whitsuntide holidays showered upon colonial ministers and their families were endless. But the king and queen remained in London, and many of the elite of society followed their example. Daily excursions to country houses are, however, frequently indulged in, and "to dine and sleep" and motor back in the fresh air of the morning is one of the advantages which a wholesale adoption of motor cars has assured. The roads in Surrey are most excellently adapted for this mode of transit, and the advent of the dustless roads in and about London within the last four years is one of the most striking of the many improvements which one has to note.

The abatement of the smoke nuisance is another. London's climate has changed as a consequence. But motor cars, taxicabs, and the almost universal use of the telephone, have resulted in an additional pressure of engagements which

The annual meeting of the Grain Growers Grain Co. will be held in Winnipeg on July 11. As this is during the Exhibition Week, cheap rates will be in effect all over the West.

make the life of the great mass of the people an exceedingly arduous one. Nine-tenths of the men attending the levee of the king in St. James arrived in motor-driven vehicles.

As they passed rapidly by, one caught visions of be-wigged heads and the most ornate of robes, uniforms, and the regulation court dress. There is no limit to the speed of motors in London itself, nor is there any need for one, but the latest regulations regarding the speed outside London have resulted in a most curious impasse. Police watch with untiring vigilance, but they are watched in turn by uniformed members of the automobile association, who signal the drivers of motors as to where the police are hidden, whether a "spurt" of speed is safe or not, for the contention is, that were the law obeyed to the fullest extent, no time could be saved by the use of the motor, and it is not only the saving of time, so precious in London, but the joy of the open vehicle that makes the use of the automobile so popular.

"Ich Dein"

The Court of George the Fifth is said to be remarkable for the business-like way in which all arrangements are carried out. There is no longer the captive of the monarch to be considered in the making of arrangements. King George is true to the motto he bore as Prince of Wales, "Ich Dein," I serve, and his majesty is not only determined that this motto shall regulate his own movements, but those of the court circle. No subject of the king serves the people more truly than does this sailor king, whose early life was spent under strict discipline.

After a period of unusually hot weather, the week has ended with a cool, sunless day, and devoutly thankful are many of those who had to stand among vast crowds in conferences and social gatherings, in a temperature which was simply stifling.

"In the coming years there must be some new arrangements for coronations," said a hard-worked official the other day. "It is becoming almost impossible to cram all this work and play into the heart of a great city already over-populated. We must have two coronations, one for the visitors from over-seas, and another for the people of the British Isles."

One distinct feature of the present coronation season has been the attention paid to the provincial and state premiers and ministers. The dinner given to the Premier of New Brunswick, and the one in honor of the Premier of British Columbia, drew together a large number of distinguished members of Colonial and British Parliaments.

Absence of Lady Laurier Deplored

Mr. and Mrs. Hazen, of New Brunswick, spent Whitsunday with Mr. Rudyard Kipling; and the writer had the pleasure of meeting them at the magnificent luncheon given by Lord and Lady Northcliffe at Sutton Place on the 7th.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, owing to slight indisposition, was unable to be present at the party at Sutton Place, where one noted that all the representatives of the great London journals were conspicuous. The absence of Lady Laurier is constantly deplored and commented on.

General and Mrs. Botha are now well-known figures at the great gatherings of colonials, and it is asserted by one who knows that never before have the doors of the great houses been flung so widely open to visitors from over-seas as on this occasion.

The Honorable Richard McBride is also conspicuous at all the many gatherings of premiers, and his personality well represents the importance of the vast province which looms so largely in London at this moment. The Premier of New Brunswick, tall and handsome, is another figure, which attracts attention.

A cloud on the brightness of the moment is the closing of the doors of the Birkbeck Bank, which ruins thousands of small depositors. Unionist newspapers are using this unhappy event to the utmost advantage, as pointing to a ruinous policy by the present government, and the political tension which reigns in England is unprecedented in history.

The Efficient Police

Not even the prime minister of this great country can break the regulations issued by the police regarding traffic.

The home secretary is possibly the most important minister at the moment, and the authorities at Scotland Yard are working day and night, every precaution that human brains and strict discipline can devise are being worked out, but the strange sympathy which has existed for so many years between the London "hobby" and the London crowd is the strongest guarantee of safety. Scarcely if ever, has there been the slightest friction between the representatives of civil power and the vast crowds in London. Possibly the suffragettes have tried the patience of the police more sorely than any other element in the community. There is a giant march and demonstration of the militant body of these ladies on the 17th, which promises to seriously embarrass the already sorely tried officials.

MR. PARTRIDGE'S CONDITION

The many friends of Mr. E. A. Partridge will regret to know that he is still confined to his bed in the General Hospital, in Winnipeg, suffering from partial paralysis as an aftermath of diphtheria. Mr. Partridge was stricken with diphtheria while attending a directors' meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, in Winnipeg, on March 30, and has been unable to attend to business since. His physicians advise that he will entirely recover, but that it will be some time before he will be about again. Mr. Partridge has been unable to attend to arrears of correspondence in connection with the Hudson Bay railway and wishes his friends to accept this notice that he will attend to that matter as soon as he is able.

WARNING TO SENATE

Washington, D. C., June 25. With the plain declaration by Republican

senators, who have talked with President Taft, that he will veto the Canadian trade bill if amendments are attached thereto, and public announcement by Democratic leaders in the Senate that they will not support amendments to the bill, Republican insurgents who have been dickered with the Democrats in efforts to bring about tariff amendments to the reciprocity bill find themselves in an embarrassing position. They see all hope of defeating the Canadian bill going glimmering. In the opinion of Senator Cummins, of Iowa, who is opposing the Canadian agreement bill, and at the same time advocating radical changes in the tariff law, the Democrats will not at this session consent to any tariff changes along lines that will be suggested by the Republican Insurgents.

Mr. Cummins asserts that in his opinion the Democrats would greatly prefer to see Canadian reciprocity carried through by their votes, and against the protests of a majority of the Republicans in both houses, than to see any of the tariff bills which the house Democratic majority has put through that body, presented to the president for signature at this time. In other words, the Democratic position, as interpreted by Senator Cummins, is that they regard the tariff as being too good to be lost at this time by the passage through congress of tariff bills which might be accepted by President Taft, and receive his signature.

The foregoing is the explanation given for the opinions expressed that, even if the Canadian trade bill has been passed by the senate, there will be no chance for an agreement among the Democrats and Insurgents for any important changes in the tariff laws.

It is apparent from suggestions made by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, one of the ultra-protectionist members



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of the finance committee, that the only chance for the passage of bills making important changes in the tariff will come after the Senate has passed the Canadian bill.

Mr. McCauley declares that he intends voting for the reciprocal tariff changes if the Canadian bill, removing protection from the products of American farms, shall be passed by the Senate.

Later

The Root amendment was defeated by an overwhelming vote on June 28. Prospects are looking brighter for the passage of the bill.

MANITOBA TEACHERS CABLE GREETINGS

Among the organizations which called good wishes to the king and queen on the occasion of the coronation was the Old Country League of Manitoba teachers. The message and the reply were as follows:

"To Sir Arthur Bigge, Buckingham Palace, London.

"Manitoba teachers' Old Country League send loyal greetings to Your Majesty.

"NEY, Secretary, Winnipeg."

Royal Reply

"To Secretary, Teachers' League, Winnipeg.

"I am commanded by the king and queen to thank you and all who joined with you for the loyal sentiments in which your telegraph gives expression."

WESTERN BOY FOR SWEDEN

W. A. Forsyth, a tall raw boned youth from Carleton Place, Saskatchewan, won the Winnipeg Telegram road race Saturday in the record time of 2:55.27. He was the winner of the same event last year in 2:16.31. Forsyth only won out by a few yards, from J. Wirth, running under the colors of the Brandon Y.M.C.A. who broke the tape just three seconds behind him. The third man was only six seconds behind. He was John Kirkness, an Indian, from Brandon.

The winner is an ungainly runner, with none of the smooth action of Shrub or Dorando, but he is possessed of remarkable stamina. At no stage of the game did he stop running. It was apparent that he had had many hours of practice running in the sun for his back and arms and legs were as red as his Auburn hair. It was a fine cool evening for the race, and the roads were in fairly good condition. The best previous record of 2:15.12 was made by Harold Parsons in 1908.

Forsyth will be sent to Sweden in 1912 to compete at the Olympic games.

Borden's Tour

Continued from Page 39

been content with a concise and businesslike statement of policy, devoting their powers of argument chiefly to the reciprocity issue. Mr. Borden and his party have come West presumably to convince the people of the Prairie Provinces that reciprocity instead of being a benefit to them would be their ruin, but up to the present they do not appear to have met with much success. Mr. Borden, in fact, has absolutely failed to move his audience to enthusiasm. He has been cheered heartily both on rising to speak and on closing his addresses, the funny stories of Andy Broder, the Dundas farmer, and J. G. H. Bergeron, the French Canadian humorist, have convulsed the audiences with laughter, but there has been no spontaneous and thrilling enthusiasm.

Confusing Arguments

And it is not to be wondered at that the Western farmers, with one eye on their broad fields of growing grain and the other on the higher price of wheat and barley on the United States side of the line, have failed to become enthusiastic over Mr. Borden's opposition to the opening of the United States market. As a matter of fact, every argument that is advanced by one member of the party against

reciprocity is answered either by himself or another member of the party before the meeting closes. Mr. Broder says that when the United States removes the duty from wheat and barley the price at Minneapolis will go down to the level of Winnipeg, that Canadian wheat will lose its identity when shipped through the United States and will not command the premium which it now receives over all other wheats on the Liverpool market, and Mr. Borden declares how all our Canadian wheat will be shipped to Minneapolis to build up the Minneapolis milling industry, and Canadian millers will not be able to obtain wheat to grind. Then Mr. Broder says that when the reciprocity treaty of 1854-1866 was in force the best Canadian butter was shipped by United States buyers to England as "American butter" and the poorer qualities of both countries was sent over as "Canadian" and he fears the same thing will happen with Canadian cheese which is much superior to American cheese. He adds, however, that when the old treaty was abrogated they commenced to ship Canadian butter direct to England and it became known in London under several classifications, Eastern Townships butter fetching the highest price, Brockville a little less and butter from other localities still lower prices, each district having its peculiar quality and method of packing. At present, Mr. Broder says, 99 per cent. of the exports of Canadian cheese go to England, where its high quality and distinctive flavor are well known and much sought after, and he gives no indication as to what reason there can possibly be why, if the English dealers forty years ago could distinguish between Eastern Townships butter and that from Brockville they cannot now distinguish between Canadian cheese made, as he says, from 11 pounds of milk, and American cheese made from 19 pounds. He also fails to explain why, under reciprocity, Canadian cheese cannot still go to England direct from Canada, unless indeed it may be because the people of New York and Boston, who like good things to eat, will pay more for it than the English people, who are not, as a rule, so well able to afford luxuries. Mr. G. H. Perley, who speaks occasionally, says reciprocity will be a bad thing, but if once we get it we shall want more and finally shall have commercial union, or free trade, between Canada and the United States. Mr. Borden at Indian Head went further and said reciprocity would lead to political absorption, and Mr. Broder declared that he had too much faith in the loyalty and patriotism of the Canadian people to believe that annexation by the United States is possible.

Horses and Mutton

Another argument that altogether fails to appeal to the farmers, especially in the newer districts, is that horses and sheep, being cheaper in the United States, will be cheaper in Canada if reciprocity becomes a fact. In the greater part of the West there are the people who want to buy horses in order to break up their homesteads for every one who has horses to sell, as is shown by the large shipments of horses from the East and South every spring. So far as cheap mutton is concerned, the Western farmer knows that he cannot raise sheep to any extent and would not at all object if he could get a little mutton occasionally at a reasonable price.

The use of these so-called arguments, however, is probably due to lack of knowledge on the part of the Eastern visitors of conditions in the West, and they can therefore be excused. What is inexcusable, however, and in fact most discreditable to Mr. Borden and his friends, is their deliberate misrepresentation of the statement made by Hon. Frank Oliver at Brandon recently with regard to trusts and mergers. Mr. Oliver, they declare, upholds reciprocity as the remedy for high prices and the formation of watered mergers, and they proceed most effectively to ask how Canada can get cheaper manufactured goods and relief from mergers by interlocking her fiscal system with that of the country which has the highest tariff in the world and is the home of trusts and combines. In this latter reference they, of course, unconsciously draw attention to the fact that high tariffs and oppression by trusts are father and son, but the point to be observed is that Mr. Oliver never made the statement attributed to him by Mr. Borden. Mr. Meighen and others, his reference to mergers being made as an instance of the source from which opposition to reciprocity has come.



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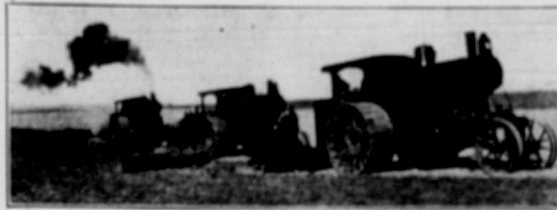
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ALBERTA SECTION

(Continued)

WHAT UNIONS ARE DOING

Amid the sylvan glades of the beautiful grounds of N. McPhee (kindly lent for the occasion) Edwell Local Union of the U. F. A. held its annual picnic on June 13 last. The weather was all that could be desired, it being an ideal summer day. The crowds commenced to assemble at 11 o'clock and the proceedings started with a substantial lunch at noon. The union was fortunate in securing the presence of two of the directors of the executive, viz., Mr. Speakman and Mr. E. Carswell, of Penhold, both of whom addressed the gathering on the objects and doings of the U. F. A., being listened to with intense interest. After this a long program of sports was gone through and thoroughly enjoyed by both on-lookers and performers. The following firms very kindly donated a number of prizes to be contested for, which were much appreciated and they are hereby publicly thanked for same. Messrs. Smith & Gaetz, Mr. H. L. Gaetz, The Gaetz Cornett Book & Drug Co. Ltd., Messrs. The W. E. Lord Co. Ltd., and the Day Hardware Co. Ltd., all of Red Deer. The proceedings were brought to a close by a football match between Edwell and Horn Hill, resulting in a win for the latter by 3 goals to 1. Messrs. McPhee, Comer and R. Gummow are to be congratulated on the excellent arrangements made for the supply of all the good things at the stands.
F. J. POWELL, Sec'y.
Edwell, Alta.

A meeting was held at Lea Park on May 30 by Tring Union for the purpose of organizing a local there. It was decided by those present that good work could be done in the district and the organization was effected. The secretary, S. F. Campbell, of Lea Park, promises a full report after the next meeting, at which the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. Lea Park joins the association as No. 300.

The regular meeting of Sundial Union was held on June 5, when delegates were appointed to go to Lethbridge and ar-

range for a system of co-operative buying in conjunction with the other unions of this district, and also to make any necessary arrangements for meeting Mr. Borden. Our delegates also received instructions to press for a bridge across the Little Bow River in this district, and for one across the Belly River, northeast of Lethbridge. It was decided to endorse the resolution of the Edmonton Board of Trade in regard to negro immigration. The old rule of fines for non-attendance was rescinded and in place thereof it was decided that any member who misses four regular meetings in succession, without giving a satisfactory excuse for so doing, shall be fined ten cents, and for each meeting after that until he does attend he shall be fined a further ten cents.
L. L. CUTLER, Sec'y.
Sundial, Alta.

The attendance at the last meeting of Sunny Hill Union was not so large but that every member present could hear the chairman, Mr. Runyan, and outside of electing a delegate in the person of J. Harris to represent us at Lethbridge, little business was done. Two more members were added to our list, making thirteen in all, but that supposedly un-likely number will be of short duration as our next meeting promises to break any record we have previously established. Keep interest is being displayed and we will get the members sooner or later.
HARRY L. MILES, Sec'y.
Taber, Alta.

At the last regular meeting of the Wheat Sheaf Union it was unanimously decided to support the resolution of Big Hill Union in regard to the size of railway cars, and also to support the action of the Edmonton Board of Trade in the matter of negro immigration.
J. STOKOE, Sec'y.
Wilhelmina, Alta.

Airdrie Union is going right after the signatures for the pork packing plant and at the last regular meeting committees were appointed to canvass their respective neighborhoods. Those present at the meeting subscribed 975 hogs per annum. We propose ordering a carload of flour and

are also interested in the fence post question.
T. B. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.
Airdrie, Alta.

The members of Galahad Union are in sympathy with the co-operative pork packing question, but unfortunately at the present time they are not in a position to furnish any hogs to the plant or to guarantee any for future delivery.
M. GENTEMEN, Sec'y.
Galahad, Alta.

At the regular meeting of Elbow River Union it was decided to support the Edmonton Board of Trade concerning negro immigration to Canada. We consider that they would make a very undesirable class of settler and that pressure should be brought upon the government to act immediately to prevent any further influx. We consider that this country should be wholly a white man's country, and, further, that if the negroes now in the country cannot be deported that they should be placed upon reserves entirely by themselves.
GEORGE PARK, Sec'y.
Elbow River, Alta.

Cornucopia Union now has a membership of fifty-two and we have not reached our limit yet. At our meeting held on May 27 we unanimously endorsed the sentiments of the Edmonton Board of Trade in regard to negro immigration and at the next meeting will go into this matter to a fuller extent.
D. C. MILLER, Sec'y.
Leo, Alta.

Robert Kerr Union held a meeting on May 19, when the deferred election of officers took place and resulted as follows: President, John Hescott; vice-president, J. Thibadeau; secretary-treasurer, D. James. The Strathmore plan of compulsory hail insurance was presented to the meeting and after considerable discussion was defeated, neither can we support Edmonton in the matter of restricting negro immigration. We now have twenty-three members upon our books.
D. JAMES, Sec'y.
Fincher Creek, Alta.

The monthly meeting of Amisk Valley Union was held on May 27, there being a fair attendance of members of which we now have fifty-nine upon our roll. Not bad for three months' work. We are in favor of the plan to secure association calendars, in fact one of our members had a similar proposition to bring forward. Arrangements are being made for a picnic and sports on July 1st next, and we are now securing estimates of crop, etc., so that if possible we can have a station agent established here.
JOHN DAVIDSON, Sec'y.
Amisk, Alta.

Robert Kerr Union held a meeting on May 19, when the deferred election of officers took place and resulted as follows: President, John Hescott; vice-president, J. Thibadeau; secretary-treasurer, D. James. The Strathmore plan of compulsory hail insurance was presented to the meeting and after considerable discussion, was defeated, neither can we support Edmonton in the matter of restricting negro immigration. We now have 23 members upon our books.
D. JAMES, Sec'y.
Fincher Creek, Alta.

Kinsella Union was organized the latter part of March and there are now twenty-three members upon the roll. The first aim of the local was the better marketing of cream, and as a result of the work undertaken a far better price is now being realized. Steps are being taken to hold a sports' day on July 1. Our aim is to see co-operation the motive of all industry and that none will be satisfied till every man is enjoying the full product of his labor under the most improved modern conditions.
T. T. EDMUNDS, Sec'y.
Kinsella, Alta.

A CORRECTION

In the list of unions published in The Guide on May 17, East Clover Bar, Agricola, Ross Creek and Lamont Unions were shown to be in the Edmonton constituency. This was wrong as all these unions are located in the Victoria constituency.
E. J. FREAM.

All side draft carried by rear wheel of plow.

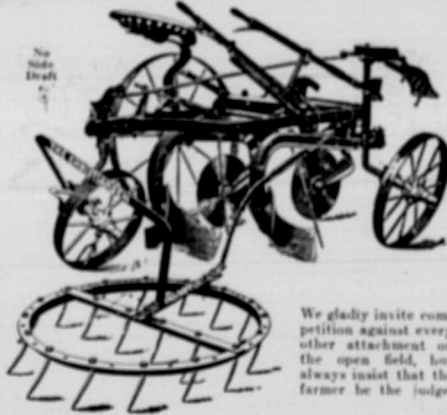
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