

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



"Protection" for the Farmer

JULY 10, 1912

WINNIPEG

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Seventy-five thousand new Ford Model T's will go into service this season—a proof of their wonderful superiority. The price is \$775 for the roadster and \$850 for the five passenger touring car—complete with all equipment, f.o.b. Walkerville, Ontario. Catalogue from Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Can.

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With the warm summer days come the yearly torture of domestic animals by flies, mosquitoes and other insects; prevent this useless suffering by buying

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an inoffensive yet powerful liquid preparation that will rid your animals of the flies that swarm about them; destroys lice, ticks, fleas; cures skin diseases, scabs, tetters, etc.; cleans, disinfects and removes offensive odors.

You know that animals cannot be healthy when devoured by insects; you know how quickly hogs decline in weight when they are troubled with vermin; by preventing suffering to your cattle you not only perform an act of humanitarianism, but assure perfect health to your animals and profit by it in the end.

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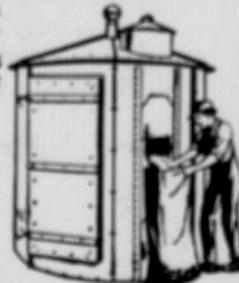
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"I have a money-saving invention—handy granaries to allow field threshing over your farm. Move them about each year. You save long hauls at harvest time. In spring you scatter small straw stacks—no burning of straw."



"My 100-bushel Granary, showing door. Also without door, if desired. Shows how easy to bag grain, when wanted. Other cut at left shows spout for hand filling as attached to Granary."

Many Sizes

- 150
- 200
- 300
- 400
- 500
- 600
- and
- 1,000

Imperial Bushels. Full Measure Guaranteed.

"These granaries come in compact bundles. A boy can set up and bolt one together in a few hours. Four padlocks protect the grain. Separator delivery into a spout on the side or into roof manhole—saves work during threshing. Your grain is protected from vermin, wet and thieves. Sell it when you are ready, loading direct from the granary into your wagon, or bagging it. No musty or heated grain. Get my granary and be independent of elevators for selling. Sell at the highest price, no matter how long you store your grain. The Pedlar Granary protects you."

"Write me for my booklet. It shows how profitable my Granary is even on a single quarter-section farm. Use it for 1912. The Book Tells of Big Money for You."

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It is too late to insure against Loss with full satisfaction to yourself

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Offers the protection, at a uniform low premium rate, of a clear, definite Policy Contract guaranteed by assets aggregating nearly \$1,000,000.00. The Company's Government Deposits for the protection of policy holders exceeds the combined deposits of all competitors.

Don't Wait

For the storms that are sure to come before placing your application. The cost is not reduced by delay and the day of hail is drawing nearer.

We have agents in every town. See one of them or write to

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

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

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

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

NEW LIGHT ON EDWARD VII

A very much discussed memoir on the late King Edward by Sir Sidney Lee, derived from official sources, is published in the Dictionary of National Biography, of which Sir Sidney is the editor. It throws new light on King Edward's character and diminishes the importance of the diplomatic role, which the monarch was supposed to have played in foreign courts, by showing that he was not keenly concerned in public affairs and had neither the inclination nor capacity to turn his visits abroad to diplomatic account. Rather the King was engrossed in the ceremonial and social side of life.

King Edward's most important incursion into home politics, says the writer, was his vain attempt to dissuade the House of Lords from the rejection of Chancellor Lloyd George's budget, although he disliked its provisions.

Hoped for Settlement

The assertion occasionally made that the Liberal policy hastened King Edward's death is thus dealt with by Sir Sidney: "The king for his part did not believe that the deadlock between the peers and the Commons would be pressed to the last extremity and was content to watch the passage of events without looking beyond the need of the moment."

"The political difficulty caused the King anxiety and irritation which domestic policy had not previously occasioned him. He found no comfort in the action of any parties to the strife. The blank refusal of the Conservative leader to entertain his warning was unwelcome to his amour propre. The prospect of straining his prerogative by creating peers solely for voting purposes could not be other than uncongenial. To the last he privately cherished the conviction that peace would be reached by some less violent means. His natural buoyancy of disposition and numerous social pleasures and interests outside of the political sphere eventually counteracted the depressing influence of public strife."

Character of King

Sir Sidney sums up the character of King Edward as follows: "King Edward cannot be credited with the greatness that comes of statesmanship, and makes for the molding of history. Neither the constitutional checks on his power nor his discursive tastes and training left him much opportunity of influencing political affairs."

"No originating political faculty can be assigned to him. On questions involving large principles he had no very definite views. He preferred things to remain as they were. A man of the world he lacked the intellectual equipment of a thinker, and showed on occasion unwillingness to exert his mental powers."

"He was no reader of books. He could not concentrate his mind on them, yet he was always eager for information and gathered orally very varied stores of knowledge."

"A rare aptitude for rapidly assimilating the outlines of a topic enabled him to hold his own in brief talks with experts in every subject. He did not sustain conversation with much power of brilliance but his grace and charm of manner atoned for any deficiency of matter."

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE STORE

At the shareholders' meeting of the Bowsman Farmers' Co., at Bowsman, Man., held on April 26, the following motion was carried by an almost unanimous vote:

"That 40 per cent. of the net profits shall be applied as a dividend on paid-up stock and 40 per cent. dividend amongst the shareholders in proportion to the

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

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

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

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

Volume V. July 10th, 1912 Number 2

SALVAGE SALE of EIGHT CARLOADS WIRE FENCING

On May 2, 1912, a fire took place in the warehouse of Tees & Perse, of this City. They were storing many carloads of Pittsburgh Perfect Wire Fencing. The Insurance Companies paid the loss, then we bought it at a low figure, and will now sell it at half price. Just half of what you have to pay anywhere for it. Some of this Fencing was never touched by either fire, or even water, and is perfectly new, but just to make a quick sale, we will offer it at this low figure. We have every kind of Wire Fencing that is made, in all sizes. Send your orders in, and we will ship promptly, or come and inspect it at our warehouse. Just look over this list of sizes and prices:

		Per Rod.	
26-inch Hog Fencing.....	Regular Price 35c.	Our Price	17½c
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40-inch Field Fencing.....	Regular Price 38c.	Our Price	19c
45-inch Field Fencing.....	Regular Price 42c.	Our Price	21c
49-inch Field Fencing.....	Regular Price 46c.	Our Price	23c
52-inch Poultry Fencing.....	Regular Price 60c.	Our Price	30c
58-inch Poultry Fencing.....	Regular Price 65c.	Our Price	32½c
36-inch Lawn Fencing.....	Regular Price \$1.80.	Our Price	70c
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can be inexpensively but effectively protected by using Sherwin-Williams Creosote Paint. Made with creosote, the best wood preservative known. Prevents decay and possesses great sanitary value in buildings where poultry, horses or stock are kept. Ask your local Sherwin-Williams agent.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS - PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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

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

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

amount of their purchases, for cash or barter, the said dividend to be applied as payment on shares of stock until such member holds at least 5 shares; the dividend on stock to be paid in cash, and that on purchases in goods, remaining 20 per cent. to be put to a reserve fund."

This By-law to become effective on and after May 1, 1912. By adopting the above rule a shareholder who does not purchase at the store will only get his proportion of 40 per cent. of the net profits, which, should the net profit permit of a general dividend of 5 per cent., would be only 2 per cent., the other 2 per cent. going as a dividend on purchases, and 1 per cent. to reserve. The shareholder whose purchases are highest will get the most dividend, which is only just, seeing the business depends on the amount and extent of its sales for its success.

This now places the Bowsman Farmers' Company in the front rank of Co-operative Societies and by following the above rule they are getting into line with those societies whose work has proved most successful and of the greatest benefit to its members in other parts of the world.

This important step dispels at once the false impression which, amongst others, has been circulated by ill-advised or misinformed individuals, that the objects of the promoters of this Company were only to share in the large profits which they hoped to realize, and which could only be gained at the expense of their brother farmers. At present any farmer wishing to join may become a shareholder by purchasing one share of stock at \$5.00 and he will then have just the same rights and privileges as one owning 50 shares, and will be equally welcome; for we can only hope to attain the best results by strength in numbers.

They have now passed the experimental stage, and at a meeting of the shareholders on April 2, 1912, no less than \$1,270 worth of additional stock was taken and paid for in the evening, among less than forty who already had shares in the Company, showing their appreciation of the benefits they had already derived from the existence and operation of their store, and their determination to increase its effectiveness.

WHY DON'T FARMERS STORE WHEAT ON THEIR OWN FARMS?

The Western Farmers are not given much assurance that a condition such as that which left them in 1911 with 45,000,000 bushels of wheat that they could not get to market will not occur again. Everything would indicate that in the face of the enormous increase in population and the corresponding increase in acreage under cultivation, the railroads and elevators may be even less able for years to come to do their part than they were last year.

The solution of the problem is up to the Farmers themselves, and many are solving it by building Ideal Concrete Block Store Houses. If cars cannot be obtained at harvest time, if elevators are full, the farmer who has his own concrete block storage house simply puts his grain away and waits until the rush is over. His grain is safe from water, fire and dampness. He does not have to pay storage charges. He can borrow money on it at reasonable rates.

The Ideal Concrete Machinery Co., Limited, of London, Ontario, take up this subject very exhaustively in a new circular just issued. Our readers will do well to write for a free copy and see how Western Farmers' most serious problem may be solved in a practical and economical way.—Advertisement.

BARRY MADE COMMISSIONER

R. L. Barry, of Minneapolis, formerly manager of the Tri-State Telephone company, has been appointed telephone commissioner of Manitoba by the Roblin Government, to succeed Commissioners Paterson and Hayes, who resigned. Following the report of the royal commission appointed to investigate the system recently the Government decided to put one man in charge of all departments. Mr. Barry rendered good service during the recent investigation, his expert knowledge of telephone workings being of great assistance to his fellow members.

HALF MILLION BUSHEL IN DANGER

"There is more than 500,000 bushels of off-grade grain, wheat, flax and oats, that has passed inspection, and is now between Winnipeg and Fort William, and in danger from heating," stated James Massie, an expert of the Grain Growers' Grain company, after a trip to the twin cities to investigate the likelihood of loss on account of cars of damp wheat standing in the heat waiting to be dried. "On account of the great variety of the grades it is impossible for the drying plants at the head of the Lakes to handle more than 40 cars per day, and tough grain is pouring in from the country daily. Undoubtedly a considerable portion of this grain will be ruined, as its value, even after being dried, would not pay freight and expenses."

Bringing Drier

Mr. Massie further stated that he had discussed the matter with the Grain Commission while at Fort William, and that the commissioners were already endeavoring to have a big portable drying plant owned by Armour and company brought to Fort William. This plant has a capacity of 50,000 bushels per day. Under the conditions now obtaining at Fort William, it is of the utmost importance that further drying facilities be provided immediately. Some criticism is also due to the railway companies from the manner in which cars are selected; precedence not being given in order of arrival or shipment.

Danger in Advances

Another serious matter which Mr. Massie pointed out, and which will affect all grain companies is that the present situation renders it extremely precarious for any company to make any advances on grain until such time as it is unloaded, as 15 per cent. of the grain which has passed inspection as straight grade would be out of condition when it reaches the terminals.

NE TEMERE DECISION

Ottawa, July 9.—A cable from London received here this afternoon from Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, states that the privy council has granted leave to hear the appeal case in connection with the Ne Temere decree and the Lancaster marriage bill reference on July 22. This means that the final decision of the case will be given much sooner than was expected, and the last doubt as to the legal effect of the Ne Temere decree will probably be removed by August next.

FARMERS CRY FOR HELP

Farmers in Western Canada are crying out for help and so far there appears no possibility of their cries being answered. Applications are pouring into the immigration hall daily, and although there is an enormous rush of immigrants to the prairie provinces there are not nearly sufficient to meet the demand.

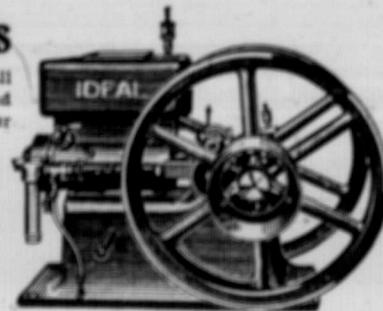
J. Bruce Walker, immigration commissioner, says that at the present time there are something like 5,000 applications on the books which cannot be filled. The wages this year are very much higher than they have ever been before, but even this will not draw the number of men required. In the prairie provinces, farmers are offering \$30 to \$35 per month for experienced men for the summer months, and in many cases they will go so far as paying the fare. Inexperienced men can obtain from \$15 to \$20 per month, and the farmers are only too glad to teach them what to do as long as they are willing to learn.

HON. C. H. MACINTOSH APPOINTED

Ottawa, July 9.—Hon. C. H. Macintosh, former governor of the N.W.T., has been appointed customs inspector

The "IDEAL" handles all power jobs

The "IDEAL" Farm Engine is a smooth-running, powerful provider of power for all farm work. Guaranteed of best materials and high grade workmanship. Hopper and cylinder cast together on our own special design. Thorough cooling on a minimum of water is made possible by our patented cooling system.



The "New Ideal" Note its Strength & Simplicity

New governing device enables you to speed up or slow down without having to stop running. Ignitor is controlled by trip rod from governor and can spark only when spark is required. This means a great saving on batteries and ignition points. Our illustrated catalogue is worth having. Send for a copy today.

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Cut shows the working parts of our "NEW IDEAL"—the mill of merit. Has splendid balance, everything simple and nothing to get out of order. Oils itself—ball bearings eliminate friction and give long life. In case of a break in chain or wire this mill automatically stops itself. Patented governing device gives perfect speed control. Instructive catalogue mailed on request.

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Help us to double our circulation and influence by showing this announcement to all your friends. You can help the farmers to obtain their just rights by subscribing to The Guide.

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The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg

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for the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Macintosh is a well known figure in political circles, and was at one time owner of the Ottawa Citizen and member of parliament for Ottawa. The scope of work for the new inspector will be throughout the Dominion and the knowledge which Mr. Macintosh has at his command will be of immense value in his new sphere.

H.B. RAILWAY WILL PAY

Ottawa, Ont., July 9.—That the Hudson Bay railway when completed will

pay not only expenses, but dividends, is a prediction ventured in a report issued by the commission of conservation. The prediction is based upon the belief that great mineral wealth would be developed along the line of railway. In this connection the report states: "It is perhaps not common knowledge that the northern portion of Keewatin is rich in minerals, especially copper. It has even been stated that in all there is approximately 250 square miles of such prospects on the mainland southwest of Baffin Island."

BORDEN'S WELCOME IN ENGLAND

London, July 8.—Premier Borden and the visiting Canadian ministers, Hon. G. E. Foster, C. J. Doherty and J. D. Hazen, have been tendered such a welcome as was never before given colonial statesmen. One constant round of banquets and other social functions has been arranged in their honor. The chief interest, from the Imperial standpoint, centres in the proposals which shall finally be made as to Canada's contribution towards Britain's naval supremacy.

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 10th, 1912

THE NEW RECIPROcity AGREEMENT

The Dominion Government has just published the terms of the Reciprocity Agreement with the West Indies. Briefly it proposes that there will be a reduction of twenty per cent. in the duty on a considerable list of articles imported into each of these countries. The chief imports from the West Indies into Canada to be affected are fruits and other products not grown in Canada, while the Canadian products affected are chiefly manufactured goods. The treaty, if ratified by the parliaments of each country, is to stand for ten years and thereafter until cancelled by either party. As a whole this new reciprocity agreement is a very small affair and the chief benefit of it will accrue to the Canadian manufacturers who will have an advantage over their foreign competitors in the markets of West Indies. Taken altogether the people of Canada will be disappointed that the result has been so small when so much noise has been made over the preliminaries. The reduction in the duty on fruit and spices from West Indies is so slight as to give little relief to Canadian consumers. The total trade between Canada and all the West Indies for the year ending March 31, 1911, was \$14,869,867, as compared with the total trade with the United States during the same time of \$464,331,540, yet our protectionists who opposed reciprocity with the United States favored strongly giving us a reciprocity agreement with the West Indies. Now we have it before us. It is not any approach to a free trade agreement but merely a slight reduction in the present duties. If the protectionists feel that the West Indies reciprocity agreement will allay the agitation in Western Canada they will be sorely disappointed. The people of the West cannot be fooled by any such agreement. They want Reciprocity with the United States, and if the American offer remains open they are going to have it. This does not mean that they are opposed to agreements with any other countries. Anything that will reduce duties is a step in the right direction. The Western farmers would favor free trade with the West Indies and thus bring two neighbors in the British Empire family into closer relationship. But even were this accomplished the West Indies market will always be of small importance to Canadian producers as compared with the American market. If the much vaunted patriotism of the protectionists amounts to anything we should expect to see absolute free trade with the West Indies.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

President Taft and Governor Woodrow Wilson are to be the standard bearers of the two great parties in the American presidential elections. Colonel Roosevelt announces that he will also be nominated by a "Progressive" convention to be called later. Wilson, however, is an advocate of practically all of the Progressive policies, so that the Rough Rider's chances look slim. Champ Clark, who was anxious to "annex" Canada, was snowed under which is a slight indication of how much the people of the United States think of the annexation nonsense. Woodrow Wilson seems to be the favorite just at present and his election is considered extremely likely. If he is successful in November and is supported by a Democratic Congress the prospects are that Special Privilege in the United States will be shorn of some of its ill-gotten and much abused power. A Democratic victory will ensure the reciprocity agreement remaining as a standing offer to Canada. There is a strong feeling in the

United States today that the common people have not been getting a square deal. In fact the common people know they have not. They look to Wilson to assist them to relief. If this movement gains strength in the presidential elections it will give an impetus to the Canadian campaign for a square deal.

MAN'S CONQUEST OF THE AIR

Accidents such as that of last week, when five men were dashed to earth from a balloon three thousand feet in the air, are causing many people to ask: "Is it worth man's while trying to fly? Is not the toll of life greater than any practical results can balance?" Such views, while only natural, do not take account of all the facts. The idea of man gaining mastery of the air is so new to our minds and carries such alluring possibilities with it that former inventions are no fit comparison. Yet even the railway, now so commonplace throughout the world, at first met with more prejudice and opposition than the aviator encounters today. Fatalities, too, marked its beginnings. At the opening of the first high-speed railway in England in 1830, when thousands had assembled to witness the strange sight of a locomotive pulling a train of cars, Hon. William Huskisson, Secretary of the Colonies under the Duke of Wellington, was accidentally killed, along with several others. And only this week a collision on one of the best-managed lines in the United States killed forty people. Yet who says that the steam railway is a failure? Similarly, although man has been sailing the seas for thousands of years his control is by no means perfect even yet, witness the appalling loss of life on the Titanic, which was praised as the most perfect ship ever framed by human skill. So that while accidents in the air may well deter the foolhardy and the dare-devil whose only ambition is to provide a sensation, the serious student and the genuine investigator will continue to be impelled in their research and experiments by a force which will take no denial. Aviation will go on. Without doubt man will yet conquer the unknown perils of the air. He has already done wonders, considering how few years ago the very idea was laughed to scorn. What advances will be ushered in when travel and other communication can be swiftly and safely made in airships, time alone will reveal. Some say that it will mean the abolition of war, since the possibilities of destruction would be multiplied a hundredfold. Already Germany has constructed a fleet of aerial battleships, as large as the average ocean steamer, each one capable of carrying enough explosives to destroy whole cities. Another prediction is that the age of airships will spell the destruction of Protection, for it is difficult to see how a tariff wall will be of any account in that day unless it is literally as high as heaven. Truly we are on the verge of wonderful days.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS' PEACE

Since the War of 1812 Canada and the United States have lived side by side in unbroken peace. The proposal to celebrate the completion of a full century of international concord has found a hearty response in both countries, and whatever form the commemoration takes it is to be sincerely hoped it will be in keeping with the spirit of the occasion. The high honor has been reserved for Canada and the neighboring republic to show the world not only the possibility but the profitableness of permanent peace. History affords no parallel to these

two countries living side by side in amity for an even hundred years, with a dividing boundary line nearly four thousand miles long, unguarded by a single fortress, cannon or soldier. And why should it ever be otherwise? What conceivable excuse has either of these American nations for repeating the monstrous follies of Europe and weighing down our people with the crushing burdens of militarism? The world's annual armament bill, as compiled from the various government blue books is \$2,263,332,000. To this must be added the annual interest charges on national debts piled up by past wars, and we get the staggering total of \$3,400,000,000 that must be paid every year before the people can begin to buy for themselves bread and meat, clothes and homes. Is it any wonder that gaunt poverty stalks up and down our Christian lands? Is it any wonder that the people are in widespread revolt against what is commonly called "this damnable folly?"

Yet in the face of all these facts the new Minister of Militia, Col. Sam Hughes, has greatly increased the Dominion's military outlay and has vigorously set himself to the noble policy of teaching every Canadian citizen to "shoot to kill." Whatever may be said for the upkeep of standing armies by the suspicious nations of the old world, whatever may be urged in favor of every part of the British Empire bearing its share of the expense of the navy, no one can pretend that the building up of a large Canadian army is anything but an extravagant absurdity. The politicians must be hard pressed to squander the people's money when they plan to turn this country into an armed camp. The surest way to disrupt the peace which has had so much to do with the prosperity of both Canada and the United States would be to have a large force of idle, able-bodied soldiers on hand spoiling for a fight.

We need closer trade relations with the United States rather than an army of soldiers to cause strife.

REGINA'S VISITATION

In the terrible calamity which has visited her Regina has the sympathy not alone of Canada but of human hearts the world over. It is throughout the West, however, that feelings have been stirred most deeply. The cyclone which devastated Saskatchewan's capital struck home as to one of ourselves. At such a time the sincerest words are feeble, and even the practical contributions which have been spontaneously pouring in for the stricken city's immediate relief are powerless to repair the deeper losses. Rarely has a city met such a sudden reverse as that which turned the people from the expected joys of holiday celebration to mourning the untimely death of many of their number, the serious injury of scores, the sweeping away of hundreds of homes and the laying waste of a large business section. Once again the pride of man's achievement is buried beneath the ruins caused by an unrestrained and uncontrollable force of nature. When one considers the many blocks where substantial buildings were converted into heaps of rubbish the wonder is not that thirty perished but that hundreds did not meet the same fate. Had the hurricane come on a week day with the business places occupied, or, on that fatal Sunday, if the cyclone had timed its unexpected coming a few hours earlier or later when the churches in its path would have contained thousands of people, in all human probability the victims would have numbered many hundreds. The havoc wrought by the Storm King cannot halt the progress of Regina. In planning for

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rebuilding larger and better than ever almost before the outside world realized the extent of the damage, the Queen City of the wheat belt has set a worthy example typical of the West.

FARMERS' GRAIN BEING RUINED

As a direct result of the defeat of Reciprocity last September there are five hundred cars of off-grade wheat, flax and oats now at Fort William or between Winnipeg and Fort William, many of which will be a total loss. More than half a million bushels of this grain are now awaiting treatment and the drying capacity, with the present great variety of grains, does not exceed forty cars per day, while more tough grain is going in day by day. Many a farmer who shipped his grain with the expectation of receiving a check for from \$300 to \$1,000 in return for his labors will find that his grain when it reaches Fort William is hardly worth the freight bill. It is understood that efforts are being made by the Grain Commission to have Armours big portable drying plant brought to Fort William to relieve the situation and it is to be hoped that this can be accomplished. Owing to the rigidity of the Grain Act much time is lost at the drying plants as cars of practically (though not technically) the same grades are not allowed to be lumped, but must go through individually and each requires a separate bin. It is also stated that cars are not sent to the dryers in the order of arrival, and that in some cases discrimination is shown in favor of cars shipped by elevator companies. If the low rates to Duluth were still in force considerable relief could be effected in that direction, but the railway companies are now keeping traffic as much as possible going "east and west." In addition to the actual loss now being sustained on tough and damp grain it is practically impossible for any of the grain companies to make advances on grain until it is unloaded at the terminals, as a considerable portion even of that which passes inspection as straight grade grain is out of condition when it reaches the terminals. This will be a serious handicap in a country where grain has always been considered as cash. The entire situation, and the resulting heavy loss to the farmers of the West, is directly due to the defeat of the Reciprocity Agreement. Had reciprocity been in force at the present time, not a bushel of the tough grain now being ruined need have been lost. If the reciprocity agreement still remains as a standing offer on the American Statute Books the demand for its acceptance by Canada will grow greater year by year. The railways and the elevator companies may be satisfied, but the farmers will hardly care to have their grain dumped into the lakes as an unwilling sacrifice upon the altar of the Protective Tariff. It will be as easy to reverse the Niagara Falls as to quiet the Western demand for tariff reduction.

BRITISH FRANCHISE REFORM

The government bill to extend the franchise in Great Britain is now before the House of Commons. The chief provisions are as follows:—

No qualification is needed except residence or occupation.

Plural voting is abolished.

Penalty for voting in more than one constituency—a fine of \$1,000 or one year's imprisonment.

Abolition of revision courts and revising barristers. The work to be done by county courts, town clerks and county council clerks.

Anyone over 21 years of age can demand to be put on the register after six months' residence in the same constituency.

Qualification to vote in respect to the place vacated to remain for six months while the voter qualifies for the place he arrives at.

Representation of universities in parliament abolished.

Peers to be allowed the parliamentary vote, but the right to vote not to confer the right to sit in the House of Commons.

This new bill, if it becomes law, will provide for complete manhood suffrage and will enfranchise about 2,500,000 men over 21 years of age who are not now entitled to vote. The abolition of plural voting will remove a powerful weapon from the hands of the privileged classes. Wealthy people have been voting in several constituencies for years. When the new law comes into force the franchise in Great Britain will rest on the same basis as in Canada. But the reactionaries in Britain are condemning this new extension of the franchise as something diabolical. The same howl went up from Special Privilege when the Reform Bill of 1832 was passed and half a million electors gained the right to vote. In 1867 the Reform Bill of that year enfranchised more than one million people and the Reform Act of 1884 nearly one and three-quarter millions. There are less than eight million electors in Great Britain today. When all the people of Britain are entitled to vote reform legislation will be easier to carry than today. Britain is travelling along the pathway towards democracy faster than any other nation.

MONEY TALKS TOO MUCH

There is no doubt but that the people of Canada are in favor of tariff reduction on a large number of highly protected articles and free trade in a great many that have outgrown all need of protection. It is also an undoubted fact that the people of Canada are in favor of reciprocity with the United States. This may seem an odd statement in view of the verdict of the people in September last. But as we have pointed out before it was only by making reciprocity a party question that it was defeated. But the popular majority against reciprocity was not nearly so great as the standing of the parties in Parliament would indicate. It is well known that "good party men" will vote for anything in the name of their party. Much credit is due to those who are sufficiently broad-minded to view national questions from the standpoint of public benefit. From today onward the only hope of the protected interests is to keep the people divided on the tariff question. To that end the money of the beneficiaries of the tariff will be spent to keep the people in support of the "grand old parties." The monied interests, including the protected manufacturers, railway magnates and bankers have had very little trouble in getting what they want from both parties in Canada in the past. It is the interests with money at their command that secure the attention of the political parties. If it were not for the indignation of the people the tariff would be increased to meet the secret demands of the manufacturers. But for the demand of the people the railway commission would not now be investigating Western freight rates. The only hope of getting justice from the politicians is by keeping them in touch with the people at home. There will never be an end to the corrupting influences of the manufacturers, railways and banks as long as these few men are allowed to hold the monopolies they now have. The banks must be brought down to a place where they will be of greater service to the public, the railways must eventually be owned and operated by the public and the tariff must be wiped out. Just as long as these big monied interests realize that they can make more money by corrupt means they will continue their present course. The fact that the men at the head of these interests are leaders in our social life and the heaviest contributors to religious and charitable institutions should not blind the public to their actions, direct or indirect, in lowering our political standards. Just as Australia, New Zealand and South Africa have solved the railway question so will Canada solve it in

the future. In every civilized nation today there is a popular revolt against protective tariffs and but for party worship and the influence of money freedom of trade would grow more rapidly. Canada today is largely ruled by the manufacturers, railways and banks. The revolt in the West is the most serious challenge of their supremacy they have faced in a generation. The rule of money must be displaced and the rule of the people substituted.

We receive a very large number of letters for publication in our correspondence columns. Our space is of course greatly limited. On an average we cannot publish more than ten per cent. of the letters received without enlarging our paper to great proportions, which would mean much an additional expense that we could not stand. Practically all of these letters are splendid contributions and worthy of publication. Under the circumstances, however, we can only exercise our best judgment and select from those contributed a certain portion dealing with various subjects discussed. We doubt if any other journal in Western Canada receives so many letters for publication, and it is a source of regret that we cannot use them all. We can only ask our correspondents, however, to sympathize with us and accept our assurance that we will do our best to give them all an equal opportunity. All things being considered we give a preference to short letters.

The annual report of the Home Bank of Canada will be read with much satisfaction by Western Grain Growers. It is this bank through which the Grain Growers' Grain company does its business and in which a large number of Western farmers are shareholders. The report shows a good growth. The financing of a business of the magnitude of the Grain Growers' Grain company requires a large credit during the shipping season. The connection between the company and the bank has been mutually advantageous. The expansion of the company has naturally been more rapid than that of the bank and this should furnish a good argument in favor of the sale of a large amount of bank stock in the West this year following a good harvest.

Last week the Canadian daily papers devoted a great deal of space to the slugging match between a negro and a white man in New Mexico, for the championship of the world. It was an exhibition of brutality equal to Roman gladiatorial combats or Spanish bull fights. Prize fighting is one of the most brutalizing institutions today in existence. The daily newspapers by giving such space to these combats are making heroes out of ordinary thugs and encouraging the coming generations to practice the "manly art" of pounding each other to pulp for the entertainment of what claims to be a Christian people. In Canada we do not permit such exhibitions. Why should Canadian newspapers devote so much space to them and our theatres exhibit them in moving pictures?

Premier Borden and his ministers have been accorded a magnificent reception by the British people. This is quite natural. Mr. Borden represents the premier overseas nation of the Empire and is capable of performing the function of his high office with distinction even at the court of St. James. These are times when the air is full of war and navy talk and Premier Borden will face a difficult question which we hope may be solved satisfactorily.

In justice to the Canadian Manufacturers' association we think it only fair to state that no blame is attachable to them for the hot dry weather we have had.

One thousand attended the of the Bri recently a operative Great Bri presented the total t in 1911 at an increas more than ing to \$6, 600,000. 1,526, with capital bei further st: 1911-12 th under the Committee thirty-six session th (viz., 18,3 For the s Story" the to enable They had left, thus s much app local prop The co- Dawn." b the countr instance b both adult popular ha asked sev similar ch by young fore, decid had taken In conn for the tr national C last sessio apprentice 224 studer for the tr inaugurate been 4,086 classes, an successful

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British Co-operative Congress

One thousand seven hundred delegates attended the forty-fourth annual congress of the British Co-operative Union held recently at Portsmouth. That the co-operative movement is still growing in Great Britain was proved by a report presented to the congress, showing that the total trade of the affiliated societies in 1911 amounted to over \$580,500,000, an increase over the previous year of more than \$22,500,000, the profits amounting to \$64,500,000, an increase of \$4,600,000. The number of societies is 1,526, with 2,760,531 members, the share capital being \$184,000,000. The report further states that during the session 1911-12 the number of classes formed under the auspices of the Educational Committee had been 467, an increase of thirty-six compared with the previous session; the number of students enrolled (viz., 18,356) showed an increase of 747. For the special cheap edition of "Our Story" they had received sufficient orders to enable them to print 300,000 copies. They had now only a few thousand copies left, thus showing that this effort had been much appreciated by societies in their local propaganda work.

The co-operative play, entitled, "The Dawn," had been performed throughout the country in many places, and in each instance had been thoroughly enjoyed by both adult and junior co-operators. So popular had it become that they had been asked several times for other plays of a similar character, suitable for production by young co-operators. They had, therefore, decided to publish a new play, and had taken steps towards this end.

In connection with the revised scheme for the training of employees, the Educational Committee had to report that last session eleven classes were formed for apprentices and junior employees, with 224 students. Since the special facilities for the training of the employees were inaugurated, some years ago, there had been 4,086 students enrolled in the various classes, and of this number 1,442 had been successful in the examinations.

The National Insurance Act

This measure had occupied the attention of the committee since its introduction in May, 1911, and was made the subject of specific reference to the committee by a resolution passed at the Bradford Congress.

The principal object of the Act was to insure against sickness and disablement a large section of the working-class population—estimated at about fifteen millions—between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five years, whose incomes are below £160 per annum. It would be readily seen that the operation of a gigantic scheme of this description must affect large numbers of those who constituted the membership of co-operative societies, while the provisions of the Act for dealing with unemployment and promoting the health of the community were of equal interest to them as co-operators. Every inducement, therefore, existed to lead the Parliamentary Committee to take advantage of the benefits provided by the Act, thus adding to the many spheres of usefulness already occupied by the co-operative movement that of ministering to the needs of members in the dark days of sickness and unemployment.

Insurance in the Movement

The United Board, at its meeting on March 16, 1912, had under consideration the steps they should take to bring the matter of insurance within the movement to a final settlement, and the opinion was expressed that the Wholesale Societies should take over all insurance business within the movement, and that equitable terms should be arranged with the Co-operative Insurance Society for the transference of their business.

Credit Trading

The Committee on Credit were strongly of opinion that the work of combating and mitigating the evils of credit trading should be performed by the sectional boards, to whom had been entrusted the charge of safeguarding the interests of the societies in their own particular sections; and they were strengthened in this view by the fact that, notwithstanding the large amount of work which was done when the committee was constituted of

only two representatives from the United Board and two from the Women's Guild, with power to approach credit-giving societies direct, with the exception of one year, viz., in 1903, the average credit per member had not been reduced.

The Central Board were pleased to report a slight increase in the income of the Union from contributions, as compared with the previous year. The amended rules passed at Bradford Congress make provision for a uniform basis of contribution by distributive societies at the rate of 1 1/4d. per member per annum.

Agricultural Co-operation

By resolution of the Newcastle Congress

the Agricultural Co-operative Societies of the United Kingdom). During the past year no meeting of the Conference Committee had been held. Previous to last Congress, however, good work was done by the conference, a better understanding and a closer relationship between the various parties being arrived at. Although at the moment no pressing matters were before them, there was every possibility of one or two cases arising which could be profitably and usefully considered by the Conference Committee. The United Board, therefore, decided that Congress should be requested to agree to a continuance of the Conference Committee as at present constituted for another year.

prospects of wealth in danger. In trade, in citizenship, and in the councils of the nation they pursue us relentlessly, with bitter criticism and every form of competition, recognizing nothing of the benefits co-operation confers upon the mass, but knowing only that a competitor is in the field who has already made great inroads upon their domain, and who threatens to defeat their own pet schemes for continuing to monopolize the fruits of labor and trade.

From the days of the pioneers we have never shrunk from competition that was fair, and we are not likely to do so now. Relying, as we do, upon the inherent merits of our principles, we can safely leave the results to the judgment and commonsense of the people.

Difficulties to be Overcome

There are, naturally, great difficulties to be overcome in administering the practical side of our movement, and the changing times inevitably involve some change in methods. The old system of separate small societies for each small locality is obsolete. There has been a great development outside the movement in the direction of huge concentrations of capital and centralization of management and affairs generally. In this direction we must follow the tread of the times; local prejudices must be overcome, our ranks must be closed, and the organization of our business co-ordinated so that we present a solid and united front to these combinations which are arrayed against us.

We are all members of one family, and we believe that the purest and most abiding happiness is that which springs from effort made for the welfare and happiness of others. There is room and need for deeper sympathy between the rich and powerful societies and the poorer and weaker ones. Our success—may, our very existence—depends on the practice, not only of the letter, but the spirit of our union, and imposes upon our societies a moral obligation to make material sacrifice, if necessary, rather than strain unduly the bonds of our common brotherhood.

Our movement has developed greatly of late years on the productive side, in which direction lies the realization of our greatest hopes. There has never been a time since the early days of the pioneers when faith in our principles was stronger or keener than at the present moment, and equally it is true that there was never greater need for us to press forward in productive enterprise if we are to contribute seriously to the solution of the industrial problems of today. Undoubtedly this is the most difficult part of our work, and one which calls for the highest skill in management, as well as the shrewdest judgment in development.

That we should not only produce for ourselves all the things we need, but also employ our members in the process, must ever be among the foremost of our ideals. The international co-operative relations which we are cultivating offer year by year increasing opportunities for this work, apart altogether from the needs at home. Not the least of the results of such efforts will be a substantial increase of help towards the amelioration of the labor troubles which have recently manifested themselves, and which are likely to recur with increasing rather than lessened force. Men and women are recognizing more and more clearly that the old economic laws under which they have lived in the past, and which have given so much to the few and so little to the many, are inequitable and therefore unjust. There is a great cry in the land that those who do the most necessary and most useful work for the community are those who receive the least from it in return, and on all sides we see unrest, which is simply the expression of a natural desire for something better than the community has yet given to those who do so much for it. This indicates plainly to all who are willing to understand its inner significance that the present condition of affairs, instead of making for peace and happiness, is producing dissensions and misery. A multitude of minds are at work endeavoring to find a lasting remedy, whilst others are seeking

Continued on Page 11



WINDSOR'S MEMORIAL TO EDWARD THE PEACEMAKER

This splendid monument was recently unveiled by the Mayor of Windsor in the absence of H.R.H. the Princess Christian, who was to have performed the ceremony. It is of more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as it was designed and modelled by a first cousin (once removed) of the late King, the Countess Feodora Gleichen. The Countess is a daughter of the late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, who was the third son of the Princess Anne Feodora of Hohenlohe, half-sister to Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria. Prince Victor married the sister of the Fifth Marquis of Hertford, and his children, in consequence, are known as Counts and Countesses, instead of Princes and Princesses.

a Joint Conference Committee was brought into existence, with a view to bringing into closer touch the producer upon the land and the consumer, and to define a policy of co-operative distribution and supply in organized agriculture, with the further idea of formulating working arrangements. The Conference Committee had been existing since that time, and was composed of representatives from the Co-operative Union, the Wholesale Societies, and the joint boards for trade and organization (as representing

The President of the Congress, Mr. William Openshaw, in his inaugural address, said:

Our movement has for its main purpose the establishment of a new system of industry and commerce which shall eliminate the bad old methods, and, instead of making merchant princes of the few, shall secure competence and comfort for the many. The pursuit of such an aim must, in practice, call forth the active opposition of those who, seeking the ideals of individualism, see their

Proportional Representation

By ROBERT TYSON, Secretary, Proportional Representation League, Toronto

ARTICLE 2.

The Proportional Principle

My first article pointed out the evils and absurdities of electing representatives in single-member districts, as now practiced. This second article will describe the remedy; i.e., Proportional Representation. There are several ways of using this remedy; that is, several different systems of Proportional Representation may be used. I shall first put the remedy in its simplest terms; that is, I shall state the underlying principle of the reform, show its crudest and simplest form of application, and afterwards describe the way in which additional features may be added with advantage.

1. The essential principle of Proportional Representation may be stated in a sentence. It is the single vote in a multiple district. In other words, it is the use of electoral districts from which several members are elected, but in which each elector has only one vote which finally counts.

2. It is desirable, also, to have some plan by which votes may be transferred from candidates who cannot use them to those who can; each voter having, directly or indirectly, control of the transfer of his own vote. This additional feature is known as "The Single Transferable Vote." I shall deal with it later. First let us consider only the essential factor, namely, the Single Votes in a Multiple District.

The Essential Factor

This has a twofold aspect. It is the foundation principle upon which practically all systems of Proportional Representation are built, by adding more detail and other features. It may also be used as a voting system in the bald and simple form in which I have stated it. This forms a crude but entirely workable plan, under the name of "The Single Untransferable Vote." It has been successfully used for some years in Japan to elect the members of the Lower House of the National Parliament. By considering it in detail, apart from any other features, we shall get a more thorough grasp of the proportional principle upon which more elaborate systems are founded.

In every proportional plan, the electoral districts or constituencies may be formed by adding together several of the existing single-member constituencies. For example, the city of Toronto elects eight members to the legislature by a fearful and wonderful plan which is almost equivalent to eight separate electoral districts. On any good proportional plan, all Toronto would be one electoral district from which eight members would be elected, each voter having one vote only which would finally count. On such a plan, any one-eighth or less of the voters would be absolutely sure of electing one representative, regardless of what the other seven-eighths chose to do. And the remaining seven-eighths or more would have precisely the same privileges in the same way. No candidate would have to "straddle two horses."

Then as to the size of electoral districts. No constituency should elect fewer than five members, and it may elect as many more as you like, providing that you do not get too large and clumsy a ballot or bewilder the voter with too many candidates. The Biblical number seven is in my view the ideal number of seats for each electoral district. This would usually mean from twelve to sixteen candidates.

Now let us have a concrete illustration of Proportional Representation in this crude and simple form of the Single Untransferable Vote. Take an electoral district from which five members are to be elected, there being ten candidates. For simplicity's sake, I take the smallest number of seats, and a very small number of voters. You can easily make the number of voters larger by adding a cypher or two. We will use even figures, and will use letters of the alphabet to designate the candidates.

Counting the Votes

The votes would be counted at the polling subdivisions in the usual way, and the returns sent immediately to a central election board, presided over by the returning officer. Let us suppose the following totals:—

Candidate A.....	150
" B.....	90
" C.....	85
" D.....	80
" E.....	75
" F.....	70
" G.....	65

Candidate H.....	60
" I.....	55
" J.....	50
	780

Then the five highest candidates are elected, these being A, B, C, D and E. Now for a little analysis of this simple illustrative election. The most important point is that there are ten separate and distinct groups of electors, each supporting a different candidate; and that the units or individuals composing these groups come from all over the large electoral district. They are grouped according to opinion, not forced to group themselves by mere locality. This is an inevitable and most desirable result of the Single Vote in a Multiple District, no matter under what system. The 150 voters who have voted for A are a different lot of voters entirely from the 90 who voted for B; and so on all down the list until we come to J.

Indirectly Represented

You may remark that the voters who support F, G, H, I and J are not represented. True, they are not directly represented. But they are represented indirectly, because of the fact that A, B, C, D and E have been elected by different groups of voters. Any person who has voted for J may well say: "Of course I would have rather have seen J elected; but D comes so near being the sort of man I want that I am content to regard him as my representative, even if I did not help to elect him." This could not be so if A, B, C, D, and E

had been elected chiefly in the same interest or all by the same set of voters.

Perhaps you don't like this idea of "indirect representation?" Well, then, you can get rid of it by using the "Single Transferable Vote," which will be described in my next article.

The Main Defect

The foregoing illustration brings out what is the main defect in the Untransferable Vote. Suppose that A and E are running in the same interest, and A is much more popular and better known than E. Then, as A has evidently got many more votes than he needs, he may have drawn enough of these from E to put E above F, and prevent F's election. And E may be one of an opposing party. Such a difficulty as this is entirely prevented by the use of the Single Transferable Vote, as you will clearly see later on.

Meanwhile, my readers will realize how effectively the crude and simple plan above described would abolish most of the evils of the Single-Member District system. For the sake of convenience, I will use the word "quota" to express the number of votes which will make a candidate sure of election. Consider the following things which even the Single Untransferable vote would accomplish:

Some Good Results

Bribery would be of little use. A candidate might use it to promote his own election, but he could not employ it on so large a scale as to prevent the election of the four or more popular candidates elected at the same time, each by a different group of voters.

The gerrymander would be of no use. You might gerrymander till you were black in the face, but the electoral districts would be proportionally represented, no matter what their size or shape.

Partisan bitterness would die for want of nourishment, because each party would be represented in fair proportion to its voting power.

The best men could easily be elected, because each would only need a quota, not a majority of the votes in his district, and his campaign would not be a life-and-death struggle with a powerful opponent.

For the same reason the present party monopoly of nomination would disappear. A candidate who knew that he had a quota of voters behind him could snap his fingers at an adverse party nomination. And there are other points which will occur to readers who take the trouble to compare this article with my first one.

HOMESTEADERS' COMPETITION NOTE

In the Homesteaders' Competition, a manuscript and several photos were submitted by Mr. A. S. Biehn. No address accompanied them, hence we are unable to return them. If Mr. Biehn forwards his address we shall be pleased to forward them at once.



FEEDING "HUNGER-STRIKE" SUFFRAGETTES THROUGH THE NOSE.

This system of administering food to the Suffragettes was practiced recently in English prisons owing to the prisoners going on a "hunger strike." Owing to serious weakness resulting from their refusal to take food, Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence were recently released from prison.

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

EXPLANATORY

Olive Schreiner, one of the greatest women of this, or any other age, has written a masterly book on Woman and Labor, in which she deals exhaustively with the woman movement and its deep-rooted cause.

As I perused its pages I entered into Wolfe's feelings when he said of the Elegy in a Country Churchyard: "I would rather be the author of that poem than take Quebec." I would rather be the author of Olive Schreiner's book than accomplish any other conceivable feat. But as this particular book can't have two authors, and as I own to lacking the mental equipment which would enable me to produce such a work I am going to try in a series of articles to set before the readers of the Country Homemakers the gist of her argument showing the necessity for the re-adjustment of woman's position to society.

The Woman's Movement

In the beginning of things, when the world was young, men and women hunted their food together, the men slaying wild beasts and the women digging roots. Later the women engaged in agriculture and cared for whatever animals were tamed, while the men hunted and fought. As the demand for war and hunting decreased the men had more leisure and began to help with the agriculture, while the women were gradually driven indoors for the performance of household tasks. History does not relate whether or not the women protested long and loudly against men invading their special field of labor. It may be that they pleaded with them to stay with their hunting and fighting lest the more peaceful occupations of planting and reaping make them effeminate and morally degenerate. It may be that with a pardonable reluctance to giving up their wholesome outdoor life for a cramped existence between four walls they put every possible stumbling block in the path of the male. On this point history is silent.

Still there was a fair and even division of labor, each sex shouldering a good half of the burden and carrying it uncomplainingly, and the race grew and flourished.

For be it known that the race is no greater or more virile than its motherhood. The clever man who marries a silly inane woman should bear in mind that the children of such a union are as much her children as his and as likely to reproduce her attributes.

I remember a striking case of a brilliant capable man who for some unaccountable reason wedded a woman with the most primitive mentality and had seven children, each one, if anything, a degree more stupid than the mother. He tried to educate them, but they wouldn't be educated. He tried to bring them out in society but they were social impossibilities. Finally he died broken-hearted and left the world a legacy of seven stupid, inefficient offspring.

But to return to our story of mankind—or rather womankind. As we have said men and women labored side by side for many hundreds of years until the warriors went out and conquered and brought home slaves to perform the household duties for the wealthier class. Then the women of this class were left in idleness and gradually gave up all duties except that of child-bearing, until in the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome we have the women reclining indolently on their scented pillows almost too enervated to assume the responsibilities of motherhood and doing no more for their children than to bring them into the world.

A generation or two later we have the sons of these women becoming dandies and fops with scented hair and lily-like hands and showing a decided tendency to mental degeneration, for they were as much the sons of the indolent reclining motherhood of Greece and Rome as of its brilliant fatherhood.



One of the Beauty Spots of the West.

Olive Schreiner expresses it forcefully and, understand me, reverently when she says: "With each generation the race passes through the body of its womanhood as through a mould reappearing with the indelible marks of that mould upon it."

What wonder then that the Greek and Roman races were almost swept away by the strong men of the Gothic and Teutonic races whose mothers accompanied them to battle, looked well to their households and filled their lives full of useful toil? It is one of the inexorable laws of nature that a hard-working motherhood is necessary to the growth and expansion of the race.

—FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Next week we shall try to show the relation between this need for useful toil and the present unrest among women.

ESPECIALLY FOR MOTHERS

(By W. T. Marrs, M.D., in "The Housewife.")

Simple Treatment for Childish Ailments Vomiting

Withhold food until the stomach becomes quiet—from twelve to twenty-four hours in severe cases. Nature is trying her best to effect a cure by emptying the stomach. Give water that has been boiled and cooled. If the stomach is sour, lime water is efficacious. The white of an egg stirred—not beaten—in a glass of water may be given in teaspoonful doses; the stomach seldom rejects it. One-tenth grain of calomel should be given every hour until ten doses are administered, followed by a dose of castor oil.

Nothing allays nausea and vomiting so quickly as mustard applied to the stomach. A poultice for an infant is made by moistening two parts of flour with one of ground mustard; egg albumen incorporated with it lessens the tendency to blister. It is also well to anoint the site of application with vaseline.

Caution.—Do not moisten the mustard with boiling water. It destroys the essential oil upon which the mustard depends. Neither should the poultice be heated after it is prepared.

Colic

Search for the cause; if found, remove it. Abdominal bands should not be tight; an infant breathes with its abdomen. Avoid remedies containing habit-forming drugs; babies need little medicine. Peppermint water, asafoetida and ipecac are usually harmless and may do good; they expel gas from the stomach or cause slight nausea with resulting relaxation. A little weak camphor water is also a good remedy. Teas create gas on the stomach and derange digestion; the same is true of syrup of pepsin and other syrupy agencies.

Whisky relieves colic by lulling the little one into a stupor, but its use can seldom be sanctioned. The writer observed one case in which a babe was

given whisky nightly for some time, the result being a diminutive tippling habit which was in itself about as alarming as the original ailment. The moral side of this matter is obvious.

Diarrhoea

This often depends upon retained fecal matter in the bowels. If the diarrhoea is persistent, clear out the bowels with an enema of warm water and follow this by one of cool water to which starch has been added. Regulate the secretions with small doses of calomel, followed by castor oil or syrup of rhubarb. Cool barley water helps to control diarrhoea. If the babe is bottle-fed the milk should for a while be pasteurized—which is heating to 167 degrees. A homely substitute for this consists in dipping the bottles of milk in boiling water for a few minutes, then cooling. Give no starchy or indigestible food. A young child has feeble capacity for digesting gruels of oatmeal, barley, arrowroot and other farinaceous articles. These are for the child of eight or ten months.

Faulty Digestion

Indigestion and poor assimilation cause most of the ills mentioned. They all have their origin either in improper feeding or inherent weakness in the child. Mothers are prone to err in feeding too often; the stomach must have intervals of rest. A babe three months old should not be fed oftener than every three hours. If cow's milk is used, see that it is fresh and pure in quality; a certified milk is to be preferred. Dilute the milk to a point where it is retained and assimilated. When a babe throws up, the milk is too strong for its digestion or it is getting too much of it.

Tablets for making lime water of official strength may be purchased at the drug store. Use freely in the milk, but not enough to give it an ill taste or flavor. For sweetening the milk cane sugar is not so good as milk sugar. The latter is a fine white powder which can be purchased in pound cartons.

Note.—Milk sugar being only one-half as strong as common sugar, it must be used in double quantity. It makes the milk more easily digested.

Give the baby plenty of cool water. It requires a drink almost as often as an adult. It is often well to give water just before feeding, and it will not overfeed for the purpose of satisfying thirst. Begin early and teach the babe to drink water from a nursing bottle, and from a cup as he grows older. Give him all the pure air and sunshine possible and avoid jolting and rocking.

There seems to have been some misapprehension among our readers about the article on labor saving devices which appeared in our second last number. We will be glad to give further particulars, not only about the dish washer, for which we have had several inquiries, but about any of the articles mentioned in it.

A VARIETY OF USES FOR RHUBARB

Rhubarb-Raspberry Jam

Rhubarb is so much less expensive than berries that the following is a very economical way of making raspberries—which usually cost more than any other of the small fruits—go twice as far as if they were used alone, and no one would suspect the addition of rhubarb unless told about it. As it is sometimes hard to get rhubarb at the season when raspberries are ripe, it is well to can the rhubarb at the time when it is best and cheapest, then it is ready to use when the berries come along.

Rhubarb Dainty

Fill a buttered pudding dish almost full with rhubarb, washed, cut up, stewed and sweetened to taste. Make a batter with one cupful of flour, four tablespoonfuls of sugar—granulated—one tablespoonful of butter or other shortening. Mix a rounded teaspoonful of baking powder with the flour and sugar, rub in the shortening, which should be very cold, add one well-beaten egg, and enough milk to make a stiff batter. Pour this over the rhubarb and bake until brown in a moderate oven. Serve with sugar and cream.

Date-Rhubarb Sauce

Stone half a pound of dates, after thoroughly rinsing them with boiling water to loosen the skin and to destroy any lurking intruder. After stoning barely cover the fruit with boiling water and simmer for ten minutes. Add six cupfuls of raw rhubarb, skinned and cut into inch pieces, cover and cook again until the rhubarb is tender, when sweeten to suit the taste. The dates will supply considerable sweetening on their own account. Cook for two or three minutes after adding the sugar, and serve very cold.



LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S ATTIRE

7311—Fancy Blouse for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. For the 16 year size will be required 1 yard of material 56 inches wide for blouse, 1 yard 36 inches wide for over waist, 1 yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide, 2 yards of lace for frills.

7432—Over Blouse or Coatee, 34 to 42 bust, with or without Revers with Postillion that can be made shorter or in pointed or round outline. For the medium size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for trimming.

7464—Semi-Princess Dress. For Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With Round or High Neck, Elbow or Long Sleeves. For the 16 year size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 1/2 yards of lace to finish as shown in front view, 1 yard 18 inches wide for yoke and collar.

7446—Girl's Gymnasium Suit, 8 to 12 years. With Blouse that can be worn Loose or Drawn Up at the Waist Line. With Short or Long Sleeves. For the 10 year size will be required 4 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 6 yards of braid.

7439—Blouse or Shirt Waist, 34 to 44 bust. With Box-Plait Stock Collar and Long Sleeves, with Rolled-Over or Straight Cuffs or with Open Neck, Hemmed Edges and Elbow Sleeves. For the medium size will be required 2 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide.

7394—Two Flounce Skirt, 22 to 30 Waist, with High or Natural Waistline, with or without Five Gored Foundation. For the medium size will be required 5 yards of material 36 inches wide, or 4 1/2 yards of bordered material 29 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards of plain material 36 inches wide for the foundation.

WOMEN'S COMMENT

...mesteaders' manuscript photos were Mr. A. S. address acem, hence to return Biehn for address we ed to for- once.

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

I am pleased to inform you that the meeting to organize our branch of the association was held in New Bank school house on the N.W. 1/4-26-24-9-W. 3rd on May 31 last and that twenty-three members are enrolled. It was moved and carried that the association be named the New Bank association and the following officers were elected: President, William F. Mercer; vice-president, P. P. Dougan; directors, Wm. Ross, Thos. Pinnell, J. Chester, A. Wright, R. G. Brown, J. Walton. It was decided to hold a meeting of the executive on Saturday, June 8, for the purpose of appointing a secretary-treasurer, and to decide when and where to hold our regular meetings. It was decided that we hold regular monthly meetings on the last Friday in the month, place of meeting to be alternately at New Bank school house and Crescent Valley school house, which is situated about five miles west of New Bank. The reason for this is that people west of Crescent Valley who wish to join the association find it too far to New Bank. Will send you exact location of Crescent Valley later. The officers present requested that under the circumstances I should act as their secretary until the acceptance of the member appointed could be obtained. I am pleased to say that all the farmers in this district are most enthusiastic in respect to the association and I feel confident of a good strong organization here. In your last letter you asked me to state near what town our district is situated. I am sorry, yes, extremely sorry to say that I cannot tell you we are near any town as yet, as Elbow is about 28 miles distant east and McRorie 21 north. That is the way we have to travel. Most of us have been in here five and six years and if the promises we have received from the government and railroad people had been fulfilled we should have had railroad facilities two or three years ago. Yes, and those promises are still coming, but all the same I suppose we have got to wait till it suits the railroads to come our way. With a day's trip to market and the expenses taking about one-third of the load.

I am enclosing money order for \$12.00, being 50 cents for each member and 50 cents for membership tickets, which I would like to have forwarded as soon as possible. I should also like to have sufficient copies of the constitution and all other literature to enable us to distribute same to our members. We should also be glad if it would be convenient to any of your speakers to attend and speak at any meeting and if you would notify me in time when he would be at Elbow or McRorie I would arrange to drive him out here and take him back.

W. F. MERCER,
Acting Sec'y New Bank G.G.A.

Dear Mr. Green:—

I have been appointed to the above locality for the summer months by the Methodist church. Being always interested in the rights of the farmers, I naturally make investigations as to their privileges, and here I find they are at a great disadvantage in the handling of grain, etc. For the last two years I have been stationed at Ituna and Churchbridge respectively, and have noted the enthusiasm with which the farmers have faced the question of owning their own elevators, especially at Ituna, where I attended a meeting represented by more than a hundred members of the association, under the leadership of Mr. Robinson, the representative in that district. I acted as local secretary at the meeting until they organized properly. It is because of this past experience that I write asking if something similar cannot be done up here. The district is settling up rapidly and will probably have a bumper crop to handle next fall. I have been in this portion of the field only two weeks, but during that time have covered quite a wide territory, have also discussed the question of grain handling, etc., and from what I can gather, if a representative was sent here he would be able to organize

Saskatchewan

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

and inspire the farmers to membership with the G.G.A.

Will you kindly see that I get a few copies of The Guide in order to distribute among the persons interested. Any further particulars you may wish I shall be only too glad to furnish. If I can help the rights of the farmers in a definite way and upon your suggestion, I shall do so. Thanking you in anticipation.

E. FRAY.

Gull Lake, June 3, 1912.

Enclosed find money order for \$6.00 and receipt for \$2.00 signed by A. R. Gould. The receipt and 50c. being amount due Central for five new members to the Silver Dale G.G.A. For the balance kindly send me one box of G.G.A. buttons and twenty-five membership tickets. Kindly let me know the price of the tickets and I will remit the money at once. Our association did not think that they were strong enough to have a successful picnic, but will be in line for one next year.

GEORGE D. WOODWARD,
Sec'y Silver Dale G.G.A.

Please find enclosed \$8.50 membership fees and 60 cents for annual reports. I am going to try and explain to the farmers of this district who have not become members of the association, at a meeting to be held shortly, what the Grain Growers' association is and what it has done for the farmers. Kindly send me any literature you have which you think will assist me.

W. SMITH,
Sec'y Wild Rose G.G.A.

In reply to your letter suggesting a rally or meeting or a picnic under the G.G.A. auspices, I much regret to say I cannot give you a definite reply in regard to holding one at Edam. The president of this branch and myself have tried the past two Saturdays to get the members together and discuss the business, but we got six one day and five the next. However, we are going to make a final effort next Saturday and see what we can do. I would like to get some outside speakers here myself, but I could not take upon myself alone the responsibility of making the money contribution. I will let you know next week what we decide on in regard to a rally. I am writing this to let you know just how I am fixed. I have lost considerable time trying to get the members together and I have felt discouraged at the indifference shown, and time is a consideration with myself as I am a bachelor farmer. Wish your tour of rallies a big success even if we can't get one here.

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

Since writing you last I am pleased to say that I have enrolled ten new members to our association, making a total of fifty members to date. I am enclosing \$5.00 for the ten new members which makes our association clear in fees. Also I would like twenty-five more cards, for which I enclose 75c.

JOHN REID,
Sec'y Uren G.G.A.

Enclosed I am forwarding you money order for \$20.00, being membership fees from Goodlands association. We are co-operating in the purchase of twine this year as last. The benefit of such action is apparent to all and attracts new members. We in this Lloydminster constituency are supporting the independent candidate, Mr. A. H. Longton, a bona fide farmer, and one in full sympathy with the farmers' movement. His platform includes Direct Legislation, cheaper money, wider markets and lower freight rates.

Can you let me have a copy of "The Association and Its Work?" Our former secretary, Mr. H. Slate, does not appear to have had one. He has left this district for a time and we very much regret the fact. In conclusion, I wish you success in your candidacy for the Moose Jaw seat, Mr. Green.

H. H. DICONSON,
Sec'y Goodlands G.G.A.

At a recent meeting of the Rex branch I was elected secretary-treasurer. Enclosed you will find \$4.50, amount of half the fees paid by nine members. We hope to gain new members as we go along. It is surprising that so many of the farmers remain outside the association. For my own part I think the association has made enormous strides in every direction to improve the unjust conditions under which the farmers labor. We are pleased to see the new elevator in course of construction at Lloydminster. I firmly believe it will be loyally patronized by the farmers of this district. Kindly acknowledge receipt of above cash.

WILLIAM NELSON,
Sec'y Rex Ass'n.

A meeting of the farmers of St. Boswells district was held at the Fischman school house to organize a branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. on Saturday, June 8, at which eighteen members were enrolled. The following officers were elected: President, Alex. Dow; vice-president, Elmer Moulton; secretary-treasurer, W. P. Yelland; directors, W. Tinkham, J. Reece, P. Micks, N. D. Woskin, N. McLean, and W. C. Cummings. I enclose order for \$9.00, one-half of the membership fees. Please forward at as early a date as possible necessary forms, etc., for conducting the business of the association and oblige.

W. P. YELLAND,
Sec'y St. Boswells.

The West Eagle Hills branch held their third annual plowing match, horse show and picnic this year on the farm of George Truscott, Battleford, on June 11. This year Drummond Creek branch joined in with us and helped to make it a great success. There were nearly

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

one thousand people present. It was a lovely day and brought out a large crowd from Battleford, automobiles being very numerous. We had Battleford's brass band to entertain us with an excellent program. The judges were Mr. Blackstock, of Cut Knife, and Mr. Cameron, of Saskatoon. The silver cup, presented by Mr. Champagne, is to be won for three successive years before becoming owner. It was won this year by Mr. J. Boulton, who defeated last year's winner, C. F. Truscott, by a narrow margin. The horse show proved a great success, there being sixteen classes. Great interest was taken in this and a large number of horses were shown, Mr. Bert Flack winning the grand championship and holding the silver cup presented by the Merchants Bank for the ensuing year. It was away beyond our expectations and added numbers to our branches.

GEORGE TRUSCOTT,
Sec'y West Eagle Hills Branch.

Enclosed please find \$1.00 for additional membership fees. We now have thirty-one paid up members. Our association favors the idea put forward in your pamphlet "To Think About." Such a brotherhood as you suggest would certainly be a great boon to the farmers. We intend to visit our neighbors at Neidpath on the occasion of their picnic which takes place about the second week in July. We are doing our best to enlighten and educate the farmers to the benefits of co-operation.

C. CHAPMAN,
Sec'y Burnham G.G.A.

Hail Storms

Are sure to visit many of the Grain Growing Districts this season as in former years

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Saskatchewan Electors Polled

The Direct Legislation League of Saskatchewan has taken a referendum of the candidates in the ensuing election on the subject of Direct Legislation. The following favor the Initiative and Referendum, and the majority the Recall as well, some making reservations but practically all being favorable to the first two principles:

G. A. Scott, Liberal, Arm River; C. H. Cawthorpe, Liberal, Biggar; J. D. Stewart, Liberal, Cannington; J. G. Laycock, Conservative, Eagle Creek; W. G. Robinson, Liberal, Francis; S. J. Latta, Liberal, Last Mountain; J. P. Lyle, Liberal, Lloydminster; G. B. Johnston, Liberal, Melfort; Bernhard Larson, Liberal, Milestone; J. A. Sheppard, Liberal, Moose Jaw County; E. L. Elwood, Conservative, Moosomin; H. H. Willway, Conservative, Pheasant Hills; R. J. Phin, Liberal, Pipestone; J. A. McLaughlin, Liberal, Qu'Appelle North; A. E. Bence, Conservative, Quill Plains; R. Forsyth, Liberal, Souris; J. J. Heaslip, Conservative, Souris; F. G. Forster, Conservative, Swift Current; G. M. Atkinson, Liberal, Touchwood; J. M. Scott, Liberal, Tramping Lake; H. C. Pierce, Liberal, Wadena; C. W. Ferry, Conservative, Rosetown; A. H. Longton, Independent, Lloydminster; J. Nixon, Conservative, Saltcoats; S. S. Simpson, Liberal, Battleford; Dr. C. Lohead, Liberal, Gull Lake; J. M. Hanbidge, Conservative, Kerrobert; Dr. W. Elliott, Conservative, Moose Mountain; H. M. Klassen, Conservative, Morse; A. Marcotte, Conservative, Pinto Creek; W. McGregor, Conservative, Canora; Dr. Mahan, Conservative, Francis; James Russell, Liberal, Lumsden; J. K. Johnston, Liberal, Pelly; S. R. Moore, Liberal, Pinto Creek; J. E. Bradshaw, Conservative, Prince Albert; Premier Scott, Liberal, Swift Current; C. B. Mark, Liberal, Rosetown; R. A. Magee, Liberal, Moose Mountain; Hon. W. R. Motherwell; David Raitton, Independent, Qu'Appelle South, and W. H. Paulson, Liberal, Quill Plains. Not one of the candidates replying is openly opposed to Direct Legislation.

British Co-operative Congress

Continued from Page 7

for expedients to calm the troubled waters with a view to perpetuating the old state of things on a basis which, whilst offering temporary and partial relief, is not calculated to reach to the root of the matter and bring that abiding content which can be the result only of a real desire to give to each factor in the body politic a just return proportioned to its value to it.

We aim at a well-regulated production of wealth and its equitable distribution in the interests of the happiness of the people generally, as against the indiscriminate and inequitable system that has prevailed in the past. We look and work for the time when the good things of life will be more freely and fully enjoyed by those who create them, and our happiness shall be intensified by the knowledge that comfort and happiness are within the reach of all. We have great opposition to overcome, great battles to fight and win. The resources of those who are opposed to our methods are gigantic, and will be used unscrupulously to stay our development and progress. Convinced that our cause is good, we must be prepared to fight these battles.

JAIL SENTENCE FOR GOMPERS

Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell, the labor leaders, have been held guilty of contempt of court by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in connection with a court's injunction in the Buck Stove and Range boycott case. They will attempt to appeal again to the Supreme Court of the United States which reversed their former conviction. Justice Wright sentenced Gompers to one year, the same as upon his previous conviction, Mitchell to nine months and Morrison to six.

The charge was that three men as officers of the American Federation of Labor, through the organization's official publication, has disregarded Justice Gould's injunction against the publication of the Buck Stove and Range Company's name in its boycott list.

PROTECTIONISM AND PAUPERISM

There are 27,606 pensioners in Victoria (Australia) and 7,312 destitute persons receiving private and State aid. Practically speaking, nearly 3 per cent. of the population are either pensioners or recipients of private charity. Poor old "backwash State"—poor old "protected" Victoria! Evidently Protection doesn't only spell Toryism; it spells pauperism as well.—Sunday Times, Perth, Australia.

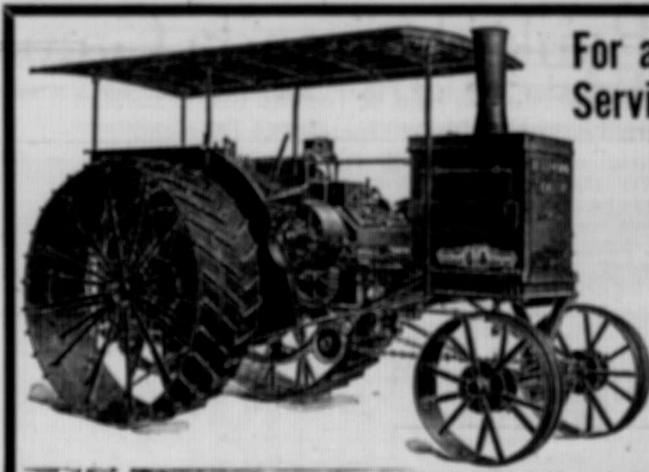
A HISTORIC CHARACTER

An aged colored man who goes about collecting old rags, old bottles, old rubbers, etc., is a well-known character. One day recently a citizen asked him his name.

"Mah name's George Washin'ton, sah," replied the old man proudly.

"Seems to me I've heard that name before," said the gentleman.

"I spec' you all has," answered the rag man. "Ise been collectin' up ole rags an' sich roun' dish yere place for more'n 30 years."



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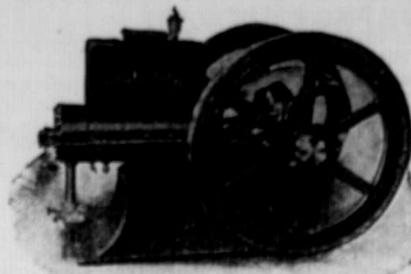
Asking for our sample patterns places you under no obligation to order. Our clothes must sell on their own merits. Investigate for yourself.

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Home Bank of Canada Gains

Account of Annual Meeting held at Toronto with statement submitted to shareholders. Increase of Dividend

The annual meeting of the Home Bank of Canada, for the fiscal year ending May, 1912, was held at the Head Office, 8 King street west, Toronto, Thursday afternoon, June 26. Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, President, occupied the chair. The Annual Report, received by the shareholders, showed that the Home Bank maintained during last year the satisfactory rate of progress of the previous year, there being an increase in deposits of \$800,000, with a proportionate gain in assets and circulation. The continued prosperity of the Bank has warranted the advance in the rate of dividend from six to seven per cent., the Annual Report including payment of the last quarterly dividend at this higher rate. After the Shareholders had extended to the Directors and Management their thanks for the satisfactory condition of affairs, and re-elected the Board of Directors, a subsequent meeting of Directors was held, at which the former officers were re-elected.

The Board of Directors and the Officers for the term of 1912-1913, will be: Eugene O'Keefe, President; Thomas Flynn, Vice-President; Directors: E. G. Gooderham, John Persse, W. Parkyn Murray, Thomas A. Crerar; John Kennedy, Colonel James Mason.

Colonel James Mason, General Manager; J. Cooper Mason, Assistant General Manager.

The Directors' Report

Colonel James Mason, being appointed Secretary of the meeting, submitted the following report of the Directors:— "The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the Annual Report of the Home Bank, giving the result of business for the year ended 31st May, 1912, together with the Balance Sheet at that date.

"Four Quarterly Dividends have been paid and provided for; the first three at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and the fourth at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, an increase from six per cent. to seven per cent. in the annual rate; \$25,000 written off Bank Premises Account; \$25,000 added to the Rest—making that Account slightly in excess of the sum required to make it equal to one-third the Paid-up Capital, and the balance, \$86,001.68, carried forward at the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

"Branches were opened during the year at Weyburn, Sask.; Delaware, Ont., with a Sub-Branch at Komoka.

"The total number of shareholders is 1,671.

"The usual examination by the Directors of the Treasury and Securities was made, and the Branches inspected."

The Annual Report

Statement of the result of the business of the Home Bank of Canada for the year ending 31st May, 1912:—

Profit and Loss Account

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st May, 1911. \$ 69,303.47
Net profits for the year after deducting charges of management, accrued interest, full provision for bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills 140,030.42

Capital Profit Account

Premium on capital stock received during the year. \$ 6,312.02

\$215,645.91

Which has been appropriated as follows:—

Dividend No. 19, quarterly, at rate of 6 per cent. per annum. \$19,014.77
Dividend No. 20, quarterly, at rate of 6 per cent. per annum. 19,087.79
Dividend No. 21, quarterly, at rate of 6 per cent. per annum. 19,088.45
Dividend No. 22, quarterly, at rate of 7 per cent. per annum. 22,453.22

\$ 79,644.23

Written off Bank premises account \$ 25,000.00
Transferred to Rest Account 25,000.00
Balance carried forward. 86,001.68

\$215,645.91

Liabilities

To the Public:—
Notes of the Bank in circulation \$ 1,060,385.00
Deposits not bearing interest \$2,059,214.30
Deposits bearing interest 7,008,601.82

\$ 9,067,816.12

Balances due other banks in Canada 104,129.78
Balance due agents in Great Britain 37,565.69
Balances due agents in foreign countries 270,339.16

\$10,540,235.75

To the Shareholders:—
Capital (subscribed \$1,370,000), paid up \$1,286,050.97
Rest 450,000.00
Dividends unclaimed 613.80
Dividend No. 22 (quarterly) being at rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable June 1, 1912 22,453.22
Profit and loss account carried forward 86,001.68

\$ 1,845,319.67

\$12,385,555.42

Assets

Gold and silver coin \$ 79,282.64
Dominion Government notes 1,308,018.75

\$ 1,387,301.39

Deposit with Dominion Government as security for note circulation \$ 65,000.00
Notes of and checks on other banks 285,096.78

378,893.01

Balance due from other banks in Canada 378,893.01
Railway, municipal and other bonds 332,978.55

332,978.55

Call loans secured by stocks, bonds and debentures 1,454,602.94

1,454,602.94

\$ 3,903,872.67

Current loans and bills discounted \$8,075,171.15
Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for) 28,787.02

28,787.02

Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank 9,187.23
Bank promises, safes and office furniture 338,530.29

338,530.29

Other assets 30,007.06

30,007.06

\$ 8,481,682.75

\$12,385,555.42

The President's Address

Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, President, then spoke regarding the Annual Statement: "The net profits for the year, which are about eleven per cent. on the Paid-up Capital, are somewhat in excess of last year's; these profits might be larger, but the Directors believe a conservative policy to be in the best interests of the Institution.

"Immigration to Canada of the most desirable character is steadily increasing, the incoming settlers being chiefly from the British Islands and the United States. In the case of the latter, they bring in much wealth with them. Railroad building is on an extensive scale, and the natural resources of the country are in active development. The Northwest crop last year, although not quite up to expectations, was large—this year promises well. There is an increase in the acreage of the various grains of over a million and a half acres, the total being 17,672,000 acres, and if the weather conditions continue favorable, the results should show a yield considerably larger than that of last year.

"This Bank has formed a very advantageous connection in the Northwest Provinces, which are making such strides and promise to be in time the greatest wealth-producing portion of the Dominion, agriculturally speaking.

"At the present time, and for some years to come, the Northwest will, however, require a great deal of capital for its development, but when the tide will turn we shall expect to reap the benefit of the foundation we are now laying there. There is one feature, however, in the situation which is very regrettable, and that is the large and growing speculation in building lots in many of the towns and cities in the three Provinces. The speculation in these lots is not confined to the Northwest, but is quite extensive throughout the Province of Ontario, as many of our farmers and citizens are risking their hard-earned savings in this dangerous way. Its effects are felt by a steady withdrawal of deposits from the various banks in Eastern Canada for the purchase of these lots. This unwarranted speculation can have but one ending, and it is to be feared the money thus invested in all probability will, in many instances, be totally lost.

"Our Deposits have increased about \$800,000, and Circulation shows a satisfactory increase—the net profits are about eleven per cent. on the average Paid-up Capital. We have written \$25,000 off Bank Premises and added to the Rest \$25,000, which is rather more than is required to maintain the proportion of thirty-three and a third per cent. to the Paid-up Capital. The dividend for the last quarter of the year was increased from six per cent. to seven per cent. per annum—the business of the Bank warranting such increase. The balance remaining, \$86,001.68, has been placed at credit of Profit and Loss Account. Not much was done in the way of opening up new Branches. One was opened at Weyburn, a good point in the Province of Saskatchewan; one at Delaware, in Ontario, with a Sub-Branch at Komoka.

"The total assets of the Bank have doubled in five years and now amount to \$12,385,556.42, an increase over last year of \$1,330,685.43."

Western Director Speaks

Mr. John Kennedy, one of the Western Directors of the Bank, and also a Director of The Grain Growers' Grain company, stated that the name "Home Bank" was becoming a household word in Western Canada. He assumed that the President, when he spoke of the valuable connection the Bank had made in the Northwest, referred to the Grain Growers' Grain company, and he, Mr. Kennedy, was in a position to speak clearly on the subject. The business of the Grain Company had steadily grown. It has now a paid-up capital of almost \$600,000.00, and a foundation laid for a nice reserve fund. This current year the company has handled 28,000,000 bushels of grain, which is 10,000,000 bushels in excess of its business for the previous year. It has been of very great benefit in regulating prices and improving marketing conditions. The Home Bank gets a good deal of credit from the farmers of the West for those improved conditions. The Grain Company has proved its faith in the Bank's

future by investing in its shares over \$135,000—represented by over 1,000 shares—and there are as many as 1,000 Western farmers also holding shares of the Home Bank.

The farmers of the West appreciate the value of their connection with the Home Bank. Speaking more particularly of the West, if the policy of the Bank continues to develop to meet Western conditions, there is before it a great future. The Bank is highly regarded in the districts where its branches are situated, and it is a matter of congratulation that they have been doing well almost from the start. The requests for new branches are numerous. It has been estimated that in five years more Western Canada would be producing 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. This alone would mean a tremendous development in every way. Mr. Kennedy thought it important that the Bank's capital should be increased by the sale of stock. The Western shareholders are anxious to see the Bank fully keep pace with the development of the West. The future of the Bank is bright and its stock should prove attractive to investors. The West is forging rapidly ahead, and with its numerous natural resources rapidly being turned into wealth, there is no better field for the Bank's activities.

Mr. Kennedy in his remarks corroborated the statement made by the President regarding the speculation in city and town lots in the Northwest Provinces.—Advertisement.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

ABOUT GETTING BUSY

I don't like to begin preaching, chickabiddies, but I do think it would be a good plan to take time by the forelock and begin to prepare your stories and photographs for the competitions as soon as they are announced.

It is so easy, you know, to drift along putting off till tomorrow until the competition is closed and some other boy or girl has won the prize.

It is a pity, isn't it, that meaning-to-do things won't get them done, but alas, it's the way of the world.

I don't want you to think that Dixie Patton is a cross old thing who will throw your story away because it is not as good as we see in books, or your picture because it is not as perfect as those in shops. Not a bit of it. I just want you to do your best and I promise to like it just because it is your best.

In conclusion I am going to drop a hint to make our Young Canadians prick up those sharp little ears of theirs.

There is going to be another contest announced in the Young Canada Club shortly but not another word shall you hear about it until you have hunted up pen and paper and written your bird story or furbished up your camera and taken your photographs. Then—but we shall see what we shall see.

Meantime, I hope you are all enjoying your holidays and having the time of your young lives.

—DIXIE PATTON

A CONTEST IN PHOTOGRAPHY

I want photographs of babies next, not the little pink and white human babies which cuddle up in mother's arms and coo and chatter and double up small round fists at you. Not that kind of a baby at all. These must be animal or bird babies and must be taken without hurting the young ones.

If you have no camera I would suggest that you scurry about and earn the money to buy one. The Grain Growers' Guide has a money-making club for boys and girls which will help very materially in this direction and we will be glad to forward particulars to any enterprising boy or girl who writes us. There are other ways of making camera money which will readily suggest themselves to Young Canadians who are really in earnest. A little two dollar Brownie camera will do very well to commence with and it is very simple to operate.

The cuter the position of the baby photographed the better I shall be pleased with it and the more likely will I be to award it one of the three interesting books I have set my heart on as prizes for this competition.

Any boy or girl up to sixteen years of age may submit photographs on condition that they have been taken by him or herself. Not more than three photographs may be submitted by any one contributor in one competition. A note must accompany each photograph stating the conditions under which it happened to be taken. Each contributor is requested to give his or her age as the merits of the work will be judged partly on that basis. All contributions must be in The Guide office not later than August 15.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Young Canada Club, Grain Growers' Guide.

WANTED TO BE A MORNING-GLORY

By Carolyn Sherwin Bailey

Once upon a time there was a nice, big, fat pumpkin seed that lay in the ground for ever so long, drinking in the rain and basking in the warmth.

One day he burst his waistcoat right down the back, for he felt like stretching himself a little, and he pushed his long green legs and his long green arms up through the ground as far as the cornfield, and then he began to be a pumpkin vine.

It was very pleasant weather out in the cornfield. The cornstalks stood up straight and tall like Indian chiefs all about. There was a pleasant smell of flowers in the air, and the cucumber vines in the vegetable garden were full of pretty green cucumbers, and the tomato-vines

were hanging full of pretty red tomatoes. "Look at the new pumpkin vine," rustled the corn.

"Isn't he a fine and glossy green?" squeaked the cucumbers.

"Now he'll begin growing a fat pumpkin," chuckled the tomatoes.

The pumpkin vine looked around him. He looked away across the cornfield, as far as the vegetable garden and farther still to the flower garden. On the top of the garden wall there hung the prettiest sort of a pretty pink flower. It was the shape of a fairy bell, and it lifted its sweet pink face up to the sunny, blue sky. The pumpkin vine thought he had never seen anything so pretty as that pink flower.

"What is that?" he asked hoarsely of a neighboring cornstalk, pointing one of his big green hands toward the garden wall.

"That—oh, that's a morning-glory," said the cornstalk carelessly. He hadn't an eye for beauty, had the old cornstalk.

"What are you going to be when you grow up?" he went on. "Are you going to be a Jack Lantern, or a pie?"

You see the cornstalk thought the pumpkin vine would choose to grow a Jack Lantern just like any other ambitious pumpkin vine, but that was a mistake.

"I am going to be a morning-glory," the pumpkin vine said, in a very determined way, and he began scrambling as fast as he could over the sticks and stones of the cornfield, making straight for the garden wall!

"Oh, I say, wait, old chap," called the cornstalk.

"You weren't meant to be a morning-glory. It's too far over there anyhow and you'll get into trouble on the way. Stop where you are, like a sensible fellow, and raise your pumpkins."

The pumpkin vine paid not the slightest attention to what the cornstalk was saying. On he went, scatching his arms and legs as he went, and tugging and pulling so hard at his poor roots that he nearly pulled them out of the ground.

"Stop the pumpkin vine! Stop the pumpkin vine! He's running away to be a morning-glory!" rustled the cornstalks.

So the cucumbers spread out their long tendrils and tripped him up, but he got away. He was not going to be hindered by any low-born cucumbers.

"Stop the pumpkin vine! Stop the pumpkin vine! He's running away to be a morning-glory," squeaked the cucumbers.

So the tomatoes stretched out their long tendrils and caught at the pumpkin vine's large green feet, but he freed himself. Was he going to let ill-bred tomatoes stop him when he was on his way to the garden wall to be a morning-glory?

It was indeed a long journey, though, and the sun beat down on the pumpkin vine every day until he thought he should die. He grew into the thinnest, scraggiest vine you ever did see, and he was so busy trying to reach the wall that he didn't have time to attend to any other business.

Toward the end of the summer he did manage to send out a thin, orange-colored flower, but it got all mussed up and torn from being taken such a long distance. Late in the fall he got as far as the end of the garden. Long before that, the wise little pink morning-glory had made her seeds and gone to sleep for the winter, but the conceited little pumpkin vine thought she had got down from her place on the garden wall to make room for him.

"Here we go!" he said to his homely little pumpkin blossom.

"Keep your courage up, my dear. Here we are at the top of the garden wall where we belong." And he made one last jump and sat himself down on top of the wall with the funny little flower hanging over the edge.

Then the farmer's wife came out to the garden for the things for the Thanksgiving dinner.

"I want a fine, fat pumpkin," she said. "The inside will be cooked with cream and sugar, and the outside will make a Jack Lantern for the front gate."

"Why, what is this poor withered flower on top of the wall?" she asked. "It looks as if a pumpkin vine had come all the way from the cornfield. How funny for it to think that it belonged here."

And the foolish little pumpkin vine hung its withered, brown head.

What do you think—it had forgotten to grow a pumpkin!

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and we will tell you what to do to help the great cause along. The commission we pay is liberal. The work is easy and enjoyable and will not interfere with your present duties. Dozens of our lady friends are now engaged in the great work and are earning lots of pin money. If you are interested, write us to-day. Do not miss this great opportunity.

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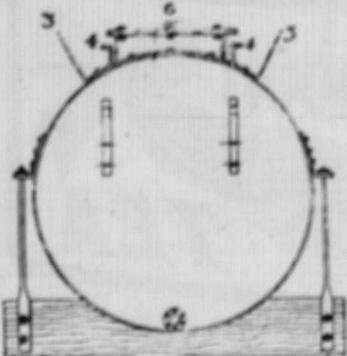
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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

You haven't any idea how eagerly I look forward to the arrival of the mail bringing your cheerful helpful letters, and I know that I don't look forward to their coming any more eagerly than our readers look for them to appear in print.

The very fact that you are so busy at this time of year makes me appreciate all the more that you will take the time to sit down and write a bright little letter. Sometimes, as in this issue, we have women coming for help and I am sure—unless I am very much mistaken in my judgment of country women—that some of our readers will come forward promptly with an answer.

We want to make this a bureau of helpfulness where every reader can come with a difficulty or a want and be sure of wise counsel and generous assistance.

SUNSHINE.

CROPS LOOKING SPLENDID

Dear Friend Sunshine:—

I have never written to the Sunshine corner before, because I had no clothes or money to give and did not need any help myself, but when you made it a sort of helping-hand corner I thought I would write and tell Young Mother what to do for her little girl. My own baby was very bad one summer and a

AN OBJECT LESSON

The events of the last few days have furnished another object lesson on the violence to which disfranchised men are ready to resort in pursuit of the ballot. Count Tizza, an opponent of manhood suffrage, was made speaker of the lower house of the Hungarian parliament. Thereupon men who wanted the ballot called a general strike, and held a street parade 50,000 strong. The outcome was collision with the soldiers and police, and riots in which windows were smashed, buildings were burned, a number of persons were killed, and 150 are said to have been wounded.

Did the opponents of manhood suffrage say that this showed the unfitness of men without property to vote? Did they say that it would be impossible and unprecedented to give the ballot to persons who asked for it in a violent and disorderly way? Not at all. They united in a telegram recommending that the franchise should be granted, and an assurance to that effect was given.

When a few hundred Englishwomen broke windows, the anti-suffrage press in America declared almost unanimously that this proved the unfitness of women to vote. Oddly enough, not one of these editors sees in the much more violent demonstration at Budapest any indication that men are unfit to vote. Neither



"TWO LITTLE CHUMS AT PLAY"

neighbor told me of the following cure, which worked splendidly: Beat up a raw egg and put a little sugar and cinnamon in it, if you like to make it easier to take. Give the child half of it and then wait for an hour and give the other half.

Crops are looking splendid in our part of the country, and we are hoping to be able to clear off all our debts this fall, though I keep telling my husband not to be too hopeful, for there are all sorts of things that can happen to a crop before it is harvested.

Wishing you every success in your good work.
PRAIRIE ROSE.

FROM ONE OF OUR MOTHERS

Dear Sunshine:—

Thanks for your invitation to come along and bring our troubles, for we young mothers on the prairies away from doctors and neighbors, seem to have new ones almost every day. I never thought there were so many things to find out about a baby.

There were three younger than myself in our family at home, and I thought I had taken quite a hand in raising them, but I never seem to be able to remember what mother used to do when the youngsters were sick.

Last week my little baby boy had a cough in the night that sounded like croup. It didn't come to anything, but I wasn't quite sure what to do if it did. Can some of the Sunshine mothers who have had more experience with babies tell me what to do?

I haven't been married long enough to be able to give advice to others about running a house, so I will just have to sit still for awhile and take all the help without giving any.

ARABELLA.

did they draw any such inference a year or two since, when all the hospitals in Berlin were reported to be filled with the wounded who had been hurt in clashes between the police and a huge crowd of men out demonstrating in behalf of their wish for the ballot. Ignoring bloodshed and arson, our anti-suffragists will continue to point to the broken windows and to assure us that the female of the species is more deadly than the male.

WOMAN MAYOR APPROVED

On the anniversary of Mrs. Ella Wilson's election as mayor of Hunnewell, Kan., her desk was covered with flowers, and the male members of the city council—who a few months ago refused to attend meetings, declined to confirm her appointments, and in every way sought to humiliate her—all made speeches congratulating her on her administration, and pledging their allegiance. She had gone about her business as mayor, backed by the governor and attorney-general of the state, governing the town with dignity and tact, until at last it dawned upon one after another of the people who opposed the rule of a "woman," that she was really getting pretty good results in spite of the opposition, and on her first anniversary all the men pledged her their support.

Photographer—I have been taking some moving pictures of life on your farm.

Farmer—Did you catch my laborers in motion?

Photographer—I think so.

Farmer—Ah, well, science is a wonderful thing.

Valuable Book on Barn Building FREE



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

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DESIGNER and BUILDER
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GRAIN ELEVATORS
Plans and Specifications
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Correspondence Solicited
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MOORE LIGHT is very popular for Home use. IT brings to the lonely Homemaker & the farmer in his Home all the advantages of the City with Electricity & Gas as the...
"MOORE" STOVES... can be used in conjunction with the light and is operated from the same supply tank. Even the City MAN is hesitating to realize that...
"MOORE" LIGHT... produces a better light than any other kind of artificial light & is now putting in the famous MOORE SYSTEMS. Sold by all the leading Hardware Stores... WRITE FOR FULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
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Vancouver B.C. Regina Sask.

CURE THAT SPAVIN
or that Curb, Splint, Ringbone or other lameness with Kendall's Spavin Cure. Mr. Hugh McKinnon of Alexandria, Ont. writes this about Kendall's Spavin Cure "I have been a user of your Spavin Cure for years and find it just what you say—safe and sure."
Let us send you other letters. Get a bottle of Kendall's at once. You may need it any day. All your druggists \$1.00 a bottle. 4 for \$5.00. Ask for "Treadles on the horse" form, or write to Dr. S. J. Kendall Co., Eneeburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

SEND THIS AD. WITH \$2.00
You want a pair of special farm boots? We will keep your feet cool and dry. Waterproof, sanitary, prevent rheumatism, outwear ordinary boots. Send for a pair of our lightweight wood-soled boots, any size. Price in city or delivery. Catalogue free.
TISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO.,
Princess Street, Winnipeg.

July 10, 1912

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VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE

The preparation of appetizing and nourishing food is often a perplexing matter but variety in food is essential and the troubles of the housewife have been greatly lessened by Bovril which is the most convenient form in which a complete food can be prepared. In a minute you can have comforting and nourishing bouillon or Bovril Tea. Bovril Sandwiches, thin bread and butter with Bovril spread lightly between, or hot buttered toast with a little Bovril are positive delicacies. Bovril is excellent for gravies and soups and a little used in reheating meat adds a choice piquancy and improves digestibility.

17-12

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Make the most of your week-end trips with a

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

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RATE \$2.00 PER DAY

FREE BUS TO ALL TRAINS

Phone Garry 2242 JOHN BAIRD, Prop.

CHANCE FOR MORE SLEEP

A Saskatchewan farmer roused his new harvest hand from slumber in the haymow promptly at 3 a.m.

"You can slip down and cut that little patch of oats before breakfast," he ordered.

"Are they wild oats?" sleepily inquired the hired man.

"Wild? Why, no, they're tame oats."

"Well, if they're tame maybe I can slip up on them in daylight."

British Manufacturers Interviewed

Why they are Free Traders and Protectionists

A party of sixty-two British manufacturers, who are travelling through Canada and "spying out the land" in the interests of their various business enterprises, visited Winnipeg on June 24 and 25. Among those who welcomed the visitors and assisted to entertain them (at the expense of the city) was a representative of The Guide, and naturally some of the manufacturers had to submit to being interviewed on the question of the tariff.

It was found that the British manufacturers were very far from being of one mind on this question. Some were Free Traders, some Protectionists, and all, as practical business men, had practical business reasons for their beliefs. The first of the manufacturers interviewed was Mr. F. J. Hook, of Cambridge, a manufacturer of jams and jellies. Mr. Hook's firm grow their own fruit, having 3,000 acres of land under cultivation near their plant, and their interest in the Canadian market may be judged from the fact that they recently sent 147 tons of their product in a single consignment to Winnipeg. Mr. Hook said: "I think that for England Free Trade is the only possible policy to maintain her commercial supremacy. We are able to manufacture cheaply, because we can buy our raw materials in the cheapest market, any-

The chief industries of Leicester are manufactures of boots, hosiery and woollen goods. The raw materials for these goods are brought from all parts of the world, and to put a duty on them, Mr. Stanion said, would be to kill the business.

"What has surprised me most since I have been here," he added, "is the kind of hosiery and underwear you Canadians wear. We should be ashamed to produce such a coarse and poor quality of goods, but I suppose that prices are so high, owing to the duty, that the ordinary man on the street cannot afford anything better. Your well-to-do people are buying our English made goods, and our sales here have greatly increased since the British preference was established. We would like to see the duties on our goods lowered still further. It would benefit us because we should be able to sell more to you, and I should think it would not do you any harm to get better clothes at lower prices."

The next gentleman interviewed was Mr. Thomas Brown, a wholesale grocer from Birmingham, the home of the great Joseph Chamberlain. When asked for his views on the trade question, this gentleman said: "Tariff Reform, same as Joe." Mr. Brown, however, was more anxious to talk about farming in the West than tariffs. He had a son, he explained, who could not be content unless he was on a farm. When he visited friends in the country he found his greatest enjoyment cleaning out the pig pen and milking the cows, so he had been articled to a farmer and was learning the business. "He is at a good place now," said Mr. Brown, "I am paying 100 guineas (just over \$500) for the first year, 70 guineas for the second year and 50 guineas for the third year, and he is learning to be a farmer."

A Frank Protectionist

Mr. George W. Goodchild, of London, expressed himself as strongly in favor of protection, and he certainly gave excellent reasons for desiring a tariff. Mr. Goodchild is the selling agent for a number of manufacturers of machine tools, and though he looks fairly prosperous and is apparently able to pay his way on a two months' trip to Canada, he assured The Guide representative that there was no money in his business, either for him or for the manufacturers whom he represents.

"England," he said, "is flooded with foreign made machine tools, chiefly of American manufacture, and we are subject to cut-throat competition. If there was a tariff the foreign goods would be shut out and we should have the market to ourselves."

Mr. Goodchild had previously said that his firms were not exporting to Canada at present, because they had a market for all they could produce at home, and when this was recalled to him he said the trouble of the manufacturers was not that they could not sell their goods, but that they had to sell too cheaply. "Of course," he said, "we are making a living, but if we had protection we could get higher prices and our profits would be much larger."

"How is it that the American manufacturers are able to sell at the same price as the British makers? Can you not produce at a much lower cost in England?" Mr. Goodchild was asked.

"Oh yes, but you see the Americans sell their goods much cheaper in England than they do in America. In England competition forces them to sell at a price which only gives them a small margin of profit, and they make most of their profits in America, where trusts and agreements enable them to charge whatever they like."

"And why cannot you do the same in England?"

"In England a trust to raise prices is impossible because of the Free Trade policy. It has been attempted several times, but it has always been a failure because outside competition has always come in and put prices down again."

"And from the point of view of the workman who buys machine tools and uses them to earn his living, how is he affected?"

"Oh, of course," said Mr. Goodchild, "he benefits by Free Trade, but you see I am not looking at it from his point of view. You might say, though, that the British manufacturers are all in favor of Free Trade within the Empire. We



HE HAS 20,000,000 FOLLOWERS

Abdul Baba Abbas, head of the new Babai religion in Persia, who recently arrived in New York. His belief embraces the doctrine of world-wide peace and unity of religion.

where in the world, and to put a tax upon incoming products would materially increase the cost of manufacture and consequently raise prices and reduce the quantity of our exports.

"A protective tax always falls on the consumer; never on the seller. Thus there is a tax on you people in Canada when you buy the goods I am interested in. When we send jam to Canada we sell at the English price f.o.b. Liverpool, and the goods are sold to the consumer at that price plus freight, duty and wholesale and retail profits. So you see, as manufacturers, we do not pay the duty in any sense, and if the duty is reduced you will get the goods so much cheaper."

The Cost of Living

Mr. O. B. Stanion, the representative of the Leicester Chamber of Commerce, is one of the most enthusiastic Free Traders of the party. "I am a staunch Free Trader," he said, "and since I have been in Canada I am more convinced than ever of the wisdom of the Free Trade policy. Wherever I go I hear of the high cost of living, which is undoubtedly caused by your protective policy. Your workmen get higher wages than the workmen in England, but I am convinced that comparatively low wages with everything as cheap as possible is better than higher wages with everything as dear as things are in Canada."

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The Best Summer Farm Investment

A DE LAVAL cream separator is the best and most profitable of all farm investments and especially so in summer.

Without a separator the summer waste of butter-fat is greatest and the quality of cream and butter poorest, while the bulk of milk is largest.

With the unusually high price of butter this year the increase in quantity and improvement in quality of product through use of a separator means more than ever.

Moreover the separator saves much time and labor, which counts for most in the summer months.

In all these respects the DE LAVAL excels all other separators or setting systems.

The De Laval Separator Co.

14 Princess St. WINNIPEG
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Send This \$3.50 Advt. with \$3.50

And you get, prepaid, a pair of these great British-made boots for men. Goodyear welt, sewn soles, plain toe, comfortable, damp-proof, give long service, hold on a rock throughout. Blucher cut, English Chrome calf uppers, oak tanned soles, quality clear through. Sizes and half sizes 8 1/2 to 11 1/2. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. We sell all our goods that way.

Dealers Wanted. SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO, 134 1/2 Princess Street Winnipeg

HARNESS

ALL STYLES. IF YOU WANT GOOD HARNESS AT THE RIGHT PRICE WRITE ME YOUR REQUIREMENTS

I also carry a Full Line of Parts and Sundries

Thos. McKnight, 166 Princess St. WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

get all your products now without paying duty and if there was no duty on our goods coming into Canada you would get them cheaper and would buy more of them."

A Special Value in Rubber Roofing



99N5 PRICE PER ROLL, 2 PLY \$1.60

During our Semi-Annual Sale, we are offering a splendid grade of two-ply Roofing, at the record price of \$1.60 per roll of 108 square feet. This Roofing is suitable for flat or steep roofs and is a quality that can be used on good buildings.

If you expect to need roofing this season we would like to send you a supply of this special roofing. You can have samples in advance, if you like, but we guarantee this roofing, and you run no risk in ordering without seeing a sample.

Have You Ordered Your New Range Yet?

Now is the time to get it before harvest work commences. Your wife will appreciate having the new Range before the heavy summer work comes on. Eaton's ask you only one small profit on actual foundry prices. If you need a new stove or range consult our Catalogue. We show a great many styles, of which one is illustrated here:



The "Kitchen Queen" Range

Complete with oven thermometer and reservoir. This reliable and satisfactory range will burn either hard coal or wood. It has four cooking holes and a roomy oven. Full description in our large Catalogue.

45M25 EATON PRICE \$27.50 Complete Only

ORDER NOW—WE SHIP PROMPTLY

T. EATON CO LIMITED WINNIPEG CANADA

Question Drawer

Questions on all matters affecting the interests of Western farmers will be answered in this column, provided they are of general interest to our readers. To answer all the questions sent in would take a large amount of space and occupy a great portion of the time of The Guide staff. Enquirers should write on one side of the paper only and must give their full name, not necessarily for publication.

DISPUTE OVER HAY

Ques.—Could you afford space in your paper to answer the following questions.

A sells B a stack of hay at \$6.00 per ton. B pays deposit on hay and agrees to come for same inside 30 days. Meanwhile A has several offers for same hay. Two months later B notifies A that he does not want the hay. B tells A to sell the hay to some one else, all but enough to cover his (B's) deposit, which B agrees to take later.

(1) Can A compel B to take the hay and pay balance on same?

(2) Could A lawfully sell the hay to some one else for \$5.00 per ton and collect balance, \$1.00 per ton from B, since B refused to take same?

(3) If A sells the hay to another party for less than B bought it, can A hold B's deposit to make up the difference?—OLD SUBSCRIBER, Durwood.

Ans. (1) Yes. (2) No. (3) No. The hay is now B's and A's remedy is an action for balance of purchase price.

AN UNFAITHFUL GUARDIAN

Ques.—A is a Barrister, Notary, etc. B was the guardian of two minors in the States. B moves to Canada in 1904 with the two minors, one 8 and the other 12. In May, 1909, their estate was sold and B at once took steps to be appointed administrator and guardian in Canada by placing the matter in A's hands and furnishing everything required (bonds, etc.). In September, 1910, B goes to A's office asking why nothing has been done because of an error. The papers were corrected but nothing more has been done. There has been \$250.00 in interest lost. Can the minors collect any damages from A because of the needless delay?—R. W. H., Sask.

Ans.—You should consult a lawyer and go fully into all facts.

GETTING PAYMENT IN CASH

Ques.—I contract (verbally) to break 100 acres more or less for a man at \$4.00 per acre. He told me I would get the cash as soon as the work was done. After the work is done all the settlement I can get is to take his note for the amount, said note being due November 1, 1912. He is buying land on half crop payments and likely to lose same this fall. Now what steps should I take to get my pay for breaking of said land? The note, with interest when due, will amount to over \$500.—W.G.

P.S.—Many thanks for previous help.—W. G. Ans.—See lawyer and have lien filed at once.

FARM LABORER'S WAGES

Ques.—I hire for \$360 a year with agreement to be paid \$25 the first two months and \$50 every two months afterwards. I received the \$25 all right but now I cannot get my \$50 although it is due. I have to wait till he sells his grain.

(1) Can I get it in court, or what steps can I take, as I want my money for my wife and children to live on?

(2) Does it break my agreement and could I quit now or not?

(3) If I quit, can I claim all my wages due?—J. H. R., Sask.

Ans.—(1) Lay information before the justice of peace or police magistrate. (2) Yes, you may quit. (3) You can claim for all work done.

ABANDONING A HOMESTEAD

Ques.—I entered for a homestead in November, 1911. I built a small stable on it that fall. The following year I abandoned it because the land was very stony. Can the municipality force me to pay taxes on same? I now live in a different municipality.—OLD SUBSCRIBER, Man.

Ans.—If you have filled out the regular government abandonment form your title is legally cancelled and you are not liable for any local taxes. Otherwise you are liable.

LOAN AGENT'S FEES

Ques.—A is a borrower, B a loan agent. B charges A, through a company, \$9.60 valuation fee and mileage. Later A gets additional loan—B charges, through the company, \$9.40 valuation fee and mileage. B does not visit A's farm in either case. Can A recover said \$19.00 by suit?—J. W.

Ans.—You cannot recover this amount by suit. It is the loan company, not the agent, which makes the charge, and your only redress would be to refuse to do business with the company if you think their charge unjust.

PAYING RENT WITH CROPS

Ques.—If A rents his farm to B for 1-3 of the crop to be put in A's granary clear of all expenses, but no writing is drawn up, and in the fall B wants A to pay his 1-3 threshing, can A forbid B to take his share off the farm until threshing is settled for?

(2) If A works for B and can't get his wages can he hold B's share of the crop until paid and how should he proceed to do so?—A WELL WISHER OF THE GUIDE.

Ans.—(1) No. (2) No. See the justice of the peace re wages.

TO THE GRAIN GROWERS OF THE WEST

We beg to inform the Grain Growers of the West that we are fully equipped to handle shipments of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax on consignment or purchase same if so instructed. We own and operate an elevator at Montreal, where Government weights are given, so that grain can be shipped direct to the Seaboard from your own town without being delayed at the Lake Terminals.

We also operate an office in New York, in charge of our Mr. Robinson, for our EXPORT Trade to Liverpool and Foreign Countries. Our facilities keep us in the closest touch with all markets, and we will ensure our customers the highest prices at all times. The following is our aim: Highest Prices, Liberal Advances on Bills of Lading, Prompt Notification of Inspections and Weights, Prompt Settlements, Claims for Car Shortages.

Make your Bills of Lading read: Care of GIBBS & ROBINSON, Great West Life Building, Winnipeg, Man., and we will watch the grading of your car.

We are members of THE WINNIPEG GRAIN AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE, THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, THE MONTREAL CORN EXCHANGE, THE CALGARY GRAIN EXCHANGE.

WHEAT.—We look for advance in price of old wheat any time after July 1. New crop price depends on weather.

OATS.—We believe old crop oats will sell much higher in July and August. Supplies very light in United States and Canada, and European crops backward.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO WATCH THIS SPACE FOR FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS REGARDING CROPS AND MARKETS.

GIBBS & ROBINSON GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS 111 GREAT WEST LIFE BLDG. WINNIPEG MAN.

McBEAN BROS. GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

We want the handling of a fair share of the balance of last season's crop. YOU know us. Those who DON'T know us will do well to get acquainted and we feel confident that you will ship us ALL your grain this coming season.

Send us a 6 or 8 ounce sample of your grain and we will advise you its real value. Even the poorest qualities draw a good price. We are licensed and bonded, we UNDERSTAND this business thoroughly and THOSE ARE THE POINTS THAT COUNT. Write us for Market Prospects. You need the BEST.—it means MONEY to you.

600 1/2 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Trading Flax, Barley

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

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

Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the farm can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labors. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming, Winnipeg.

TESTING MILK

Ques.—Mr. Schell, Lang, Sask., asks how he can easily test milk for butter fat.

Ans.—Such a test may easily be made by securing a Babcock tester. These are not expensive and may be procured either through a local druggist or by writing to W. A. Drummond, Dairy Supplies, Toronto. Full directions accompany each outfit.

DUTY ON GANG PLOW

Ques.—E. Landry, Somerset, Man., asks what the duty on a gang plow from the United States is.

Ans.—Twenty per cent. of the plow's value at the place of manufacture. The duty of course is added to the price quoted by the American company's agents.

CORN WHEAT

Mr. Cullen:—The corn wheat about which you write is doubtless what is sometimes known as Polish wheat. This variety has very large berries, but has no commercial importance in this country. We do not know of any markets for it and there is little if any raised. It is somewhat the same as Durum wheat, being very long in the berry.

WEST INDIES RECIPROcity

Ottawa, July 3.—Hon. J. D. Reid, acting minister of trade and commerce, today through arrangements with the home Government, made public the reciprocal tariff agreement entered into last April between the Canadian Government and a number of islands in the British West Indies. Briefly the agreement provides for a preference of 20 per cent. of the existing rates of duty upon a large number of articles specified in a schedule annexed, with a minimum preference in the case of flour and sugar. Provision is made for taking in the islands of the West Indies not parties to the agreement as well as Newfoundland within three years from the time it comes into force. Any of the parties to the agreement may provide that the concessions granted shall not be applicable unless conveyed by ship direct between the two countries concerned, provision being made in this connection for the regulation of freight rates by the Canadian Government. The agreement is to come into force by proclamation after it has been ratified by the parties concerned and the Secretary of State for the colonies, and may be terminated at the end of ten years on a year's notice.

THOUGHTFUL HUBBY

Mrs. Hokus—My husband is so considerate. He was afraid smoking would ruin the curtains.

Mrs. Pokus—And so he stopped smoking?

Mrs. Hokus—No, he went and took down the curtains.

Wheat—since that time and since the decline as the British sharply, at the sentiment is especially upon so far on the tendered on the the same time for prospects late sown when the very best. Stocks at expect demand think farmers standing on the before such as three weeks. Oats—W sag and decline oats are too in movement by been receiving out price. An be compared to States some a Barley.—Flax.—Fl has been almost do any better in selling it. Tough gra cents at the p

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 8, 1912)

Wheat.—As any one could have predicted, the general showers commencing June 30, and intermittent since that time over nearly the whole of the wheat belt, had the effect of depressing wheat very sharply, and since the advent of July, wheat has been on the downward trend with an exceedingly poor demand, as the British and Continental buyers calculated this rain would depress our market very considerably. The decline has affected most keenly the lower grades. All American markets have likewise declined sharply, as their spring wheat prospect is particularly good as a result of the showers. Today, Monday, sentiment is rather mixed, some feeling the decline has gone far enough, while others are radically bearish, especially upon our new crop. It might be noticed right here that not a bushel of wheat has been tendered so far on the Winnipeg July option, and if the millers take our 1 and 2 Nor. and so keep it from being tendered on the option, the July option might become very erratic towards the close of the month. At the same time farmers should think twice before selling any of their growing crop at present October prices, for prospects now are for a little smaller crop than that of last year in many sections. We also hear that late sown wheat, stubble sown wheat and stubble sown oats are all poor, thin and late, and will require the very best of weather from now until harvest.

Stocks at terminals for both wheat and oats have increased slightly the past week owing to poor export demand, but receipts from the country will now drop down considerably in all probability. We think farmers should continue to sell on any swells. Hundreds of cars of tough and damp grain are standing on the rails at Port Arthur and Port William awaiting treatment, and some of this grain may spoil before such cars can be taken in. It will continue to be a weather market, especially for the next two or three weeks.

Oats.—With cheaper corn in the United States, a bumper oat crop there coming on, our oats had to sag and decline very sharply, with a very poor demand, especially for off grades. We believe those October oats are too low, and the oat market in the United States will be helped in the early part of their crop movement by the farmers holding back their oats, for the American farmers for the last two years have been receiving high prices for their oats, and they will probably not be content to sell at their September oat prices. As for the old crop, it should rally a trifle now, but if receipts continue heavy, we should not be surprised to see them go lower yet. Much will depend upon how the corn and oat crops in the United States come along.

Barley.—In this grain there has been the usual dullness, with almost no demand. Flax.—Flax has weakened the most of all, as receipts have continued normally heavy. The demand has been almost lacking, but flax likewise should have reached the bottom, but we do not expect to see it do any better until the big receipts let up. Flax is still a good price, and farmers can make no mistake in selling it.

Tough grain is exceedingly dull and hard to sell, and the spreads are very wide, being 11 cents to 12 cents at the present time.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Sept.	Oct.	No grade wheat, 1 car, frost	95
July 3	107	98	95	No grade wheat, 1 car	96
July 4	107	98	95	No grade wheat, 1 car	1.03
July 5	107	97	94	No grade wheat, 1 car	95
July 6	106	96	93	No grade wheat, 2 cars	1.02
July 7	106	95	92	No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, hot	85
July 8	106	95	92	No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	1.04
July 9	107	95	92	No. 2 durum wheat, part car	75
Oats—				No. 2 yellow corn, 1 car	72
July 3	42	37	34	No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	70
July 4	42	37	34	No. 4 corn, 1 car	68
July 5	41	36	33	No. 4 corn, 2 cars, Willmar	70
July 6	40	36	33	No. 2 white oats, 3 cars	48
July 7	40	36	33	No. 2 white oats, part car, choice	49
July 8	39	36	33	No. 4 white oats, 1 car	47
July 9	39	36	33	No. 3 oats, 1 car	45
Flax—				No grade oats, 1 car, wheaty	46
July 3	195	187	187	Sample oats, 1 car	47
July 4	194	187	187	Sample oats, 1,200 bu., to arrive	44
July 5	191	185	185	No. 1 feed barley, part car	78
July 6	185	185	187	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, wheaty	80
July 7	184	185	185	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	84
July 8	180	185	185	Sample barley, part car	85
July 9	180	185	185	Sample barley, 1 car, to arrive	79

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, July 6)			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.11	No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2.10
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.11	No. 1 flax, 600 bu., to arrive	2.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.11	No. 1 flax, 125 bu., to arrive	2.09
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive	1.11	No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive	1.11	No. 2 flax, 3 cars	2.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.10	No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.09
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.09	No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08	No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.09	No. 2 flax, part car	2.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.09	No grade flax, 1 car, hot	2.00
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	1.08	No grade flax, 1 car, hot	1.96
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.08	No grade flax, 2 cars	2.00
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.07	No grade flax, 1 car, heating	2.04
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.06	No grade flax, 1 car	1.97
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, durum mixed	1.05	No grade flax, 2 cars	1.98
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, thin	1.04	No grade flax, 1 car, red hot bottom	1.95
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.04	No grade flax, 1 car, hot	1.90
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.96	No grade flax, sacks	1.95
No grade wheat, 1 car	.94	Sample flax, 9 sacks	2.00

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from July 3 to July 9 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY				FLAX					
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	ExtPd	1 Pd	2 Pd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	1 Man	Rej.	
July 3	108	105	100	87	75	62	55	48	..	48	41	..	..	56	48	48	..	..	..	..
4	107	104	100	87	..	61	54	41	..	..	..	..	..	56	48	48	..	..	..	181
5	107	104	99	86	..	60	53	41	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	106	103	98	84	78	59	52	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	106	103	98	84	71	58	51	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
9	107	104	99	84	71	58	52	39	38	..	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, JULY 9

WINNIPEG GRAIN	TUES.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	107	108	96	Extra choice steers	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	Fancy dairy	22c	22c	18c-19c
No. 2 Nor.	104	105	93	Choice, butcher steers and heifers	6.25-6.75	6.50-6.75	5.75-6.25	No. 1 dairy	19c	19c	17c
No. 3 Nor.	99	100	91	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.25	5.25-5.75	Good round lots	17c	17c	14c
No. 4	84	85	85	Best fat cows	5.25-5.75	5.60-6.00	4.75-5.25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	71	76	81	Medium cows	4.25-4.75	4.75-5.25	4.00-4.50	Strictly fresh	18c	19c	19c
No. 6	58	62	73	Common cows	3.25-4.00	3.25-4.25	3.50-4.00	Potatoes			
Feed	52	52	62	Best bulls	4.25-4.75	5.00-5.25	4.00-4.50	Old	..	35c	..
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls	3.00-3.75	3.50-4.25	3.00-3.50	New (per bushel)	81.50	82.25	82.40
No. 2 C.W.	39	43	37	Choice veal calves	6.80-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.50	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	5.50-6.25	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	25c	25c	25c
No. 3	..	..	..	Best milkers and springers (each)	845-860	845-860	840-850	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	22c	20c	18c
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and springers (each)	827-838	827-838	825-835	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	81.50	81.50	..
No. 1 N.W.	..	198	..	Hogs				Hay (per ton)			
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	8.25-8.50	8.25-8.50	8.75	No. 1 Red Top	88	88	814
July	107	108	97	Heavy sows	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50	5.00-5.75	No. 1 Upland	87	87	812
October	95	99	95	Stags	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.00-4.75	No. 1 Timothy	815	815	816
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs							
July	39	43	37	Choice yearlings	6.50-7.00	8.70	5.50-6.00				
October	36	37	39	Best killing sheep	5.00-5.50	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50				
Flax Futures											
July	180	201	201								
October	155	167	186								

CANADIAN VISIBLE (Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	11,288,337	3,066,915	682,339
Last week	10,738,302	4,331,912	715,411
Last year	5,373,213	4,899,073	281,633

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Port William	5,439,412	1,429,585	212,695
Port Arthur	1,331,419	882,727	206,834
Depot Harbor	2,383	67,390	..
Meaford	32,846	12,955	..
Midland Tiffin	1,136,830	339,400	55,000
Goderich	220,000	896,045	2,746
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	123,489	103,474	..
Pt. Colborne	679,097	48,627	14,980
Victoria Harbor	428,223	148,790	..
Kingston	288,293	38,360	..
Montreal	1,276,900	716,335	6,373
Quebec	2,500	98,990	6,300

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Buffalo-Duluth	9,271,017	4,940,005	308,088
	1,955,920	196,910	114,871
	11,226,937	5,066,915	622,959

At Midland and Tiffin there are 40,400 U.S. oats in bond. Canadian grain in store at Buffalo and Duluth, week ending July 3, 1912:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Duluth	383,000	90,000	48,000
Buffalo	1,570,920	36,910	88,871
	1,953,920	126,910	136,871

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	This week	Last week	Last year
The world's shipments of wheat for the week were 15,024,000, as against 12,816,000 last week, and 10,414,000 last year.			
America	2,538,000	3,328,000	1,792,000
Russia	2,458,000	2,408,000	3,800,000
Danube	1,272,000	1,136,000	644,000
India	3,808,000	2,236,000	1,856,000
Argentina	3,184,000	2,568,000	1,400,000
Australia	16,000	24,000	..
Austr.-Hing.	352,000	848,000	858,000
Chili, N.Af.	30,000	248,000	26,000
	15,024,000	12,816,000	10,414,000
Corn	8,010,000	6,323,000	5,445,000

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

	1912	1911
Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on July 3, 1912, was 5,031,034.50, as against 4,970,172.40 last week and 4,037,788.50 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,275,369, last year 837,304. Amount of each grade was:		
No. 1 Hard	851.00	3,307.10
No. 1 Northern	77,969.10	809,215.40
No. 2 Northern	310,464.10	1,385,738.30
No. 3 Northern	570,458.20	838,411.30
No. 4	264,013.50	264,048.40
No. 5	432,370.10	108,303.00
Other grades	2,674,640.10	538,904.20
	5,031,034.50	4,037,788.50

Stocks of Oats

	1912	1911
No. 1 C.W.	22,238.10	245,632.21
No. 2 C.W.	1,080,839.03	2,890,198.00
No. 3 C.W.	100,307.27	136,188.30
Extra 1 Feed	305,328.07	..
No. 1 Feed	185,454.19	..
No. 2 Feed	83,187.06	..
Mixed	..	2,502.02
Other grades	444,768.18	285,427.29
	2,252,143.22	3,560,000.14
Barley	419,547.00	207,448.00
Flax	522,186.00	124,324.00
	941,733.00	331,772.00
Shipments		
+ Oats	454,957	15,970
+ Barley	15,970	132,095
+ Flax	317,053	12,882
This year	1,723,780	184,967
Last year	617,053	12,882

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 6, were:		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.02	\$1.10
2 Nor. wheat	1.02	1.02

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-1f

QUARTER SECTION FOR SALE, CLAY loam, heavy clay subsoil; 90 acres, under cultivation; 2,500 trees in good growing condition; frame granary, 18x12, shingle roof; no hail or frozen wheat in eight years' farming, two miles from post office, five miles from Webster and ten from Radville on C.N.R.; \$18 per acre, half cash. Full particulars from Arthur O. Stratton, Clearfield P.O., Sask. 45-6

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, SEVEN miles south of Humboldt and 7 miles of Muenster; black loam, heavy subsoil, 100 acres under cultivation, 30 acres fenced; all can be broken; good water and frame buildings; will sell with horses, cattle and machinery, or land alone. For price and further information write to E. Doppler, P.O. Box 76, Humboldt, Sask. 49-6

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, NINETY acres cultivated, balance light scrub; improvements, town's school, siding, easy distance; crop included; eighteen dollars acre; snap. H. Boltwood, Swan River, Man. 49-6

FOR SALE—SPLENDID WHEAT FARM IN Rocanville district; extent 640 acres; about 350 in grain crop; heavy clay loam, abundance spring water; suitable buildings; well adapted for engine plowing. Apply Box 253, Rocanville, Sask. 50-7

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE MIXED FARMING proposition of 320 acres, four miles from town; \$17.00 per acre; \$1,000 cash, balance on easy terms. All fenced; 65 acres under cultivation; four small but good buildings. H. Butcher, Pannichy (on G. T. P.), Sask. 50-7

WINIFRED, ALTA.—WE HAVE FOR SALE a half section of first class land six miles from Winifred. All can be steam plowed. Write for price. Voorhies & Lewis, 409-11, Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man. 52-8

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—GOOD TEN-acre fruit lot near Summerland, about six acres planted; young bearing orchard; all irrigated, good drive, well, good house. Apply Box 52, Summerland, B.C. 46-6

WHY FARM AT A LOSS?—WE HAVE farms near Winnipeg where crops never fail, at twelve to fifty dollars per acre, where freight rates are low and there is a ready cash market for all dairy and farm products. Enquire. Pioneer Land Co., 304 McIntyre Block. 48-13

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 34-1f

SITUATIONS

WANTED—NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE good men only to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly; whole or part time engagement. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 48-15

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Threshers' Account Book contains:

- 2 Sheets Time Book for "Names," etc.
- 10 Sheets week's Record Forms.
- 20 Account Forms.
- 20 Duplicates of Accounts.
- 2 Sheets summary of Gains and Losses.
- 4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger.
- 2 Sheets Standard Journal.
- 2 Sheets Standard Ledger.
- 62 Sheets of Labor-Saving Records

The book is bound in stiff board, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges, a book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 3/4 x 11 1/4. Price \$1.00 postpaid. BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

We believe that every advertiser on this page is reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

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Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

WE CAN SELL YOUR GRAIN. SEND US samples or state grade and we will make you cash offer by wire or sell for you in British Columbia on commission. We refer you to the Royal Bank of Canada here. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 46-1f

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.00), f.o.b. Bismarck. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-1f

MRS. E. COATES COLEMAN, SPECIALIST—Electrolysis for removal of superfluous hair, moles, warts and birthmarks; static electricity for nervousness, etc. Facial massage and scalp treatment. Call for booklet. Phone Main 995, 224 Smith street. 46-1f

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS. FOR PARTICULARS and prices f.o.b. your station write C. May, Malakwa, B.C. 45-6

RARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-1f

CATTLE

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

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 45-26

W. J. McCOMB, BERRSFORD, MAN.—IMPORTER and breeder of Red Polled cattle; the farmer's cow; stock for sale. 39-13

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

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47-26

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A PURE BRED AYR-shire bull, 3 years old. A. Hunter, Bismarck, Man. 49-2

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

HORSES

REGISTERED CLYDESDALES—ORDERS taken for foals at weaning. Registered Shorthorns, some nice young bulls on hand. Registered Yorkshires, six litters. J. Housfield, MacGregor, Man.

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

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE—Imported. R. G. Ward, Welwyn, Sask. 35-26

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

SHEEP

EIGHTY HEAD GOOD GRADE SHEEP FOR sale. A. B. Craigs, Dewberry, Alta. 49-2

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM—BERKSHIRES; LIT-ters from two Ontario-bred, unbeaten show sows, \$15.00 each; Indian Runner ducks, heavy-laying, pure white egg strain, headed by 1st drake Brandon and Regina, eggs \$2.00 per twelve; Pearl Guinea fowl, eggs from winners, \$2.00 per twelve. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 47-1f

A LIMITED NUMBER OF YORKSHIRES and Berkshires, just weaned, at \$10.00 each. Two yearling Shorthorn bulls at \$100.00 each and one under a year, \$80.00, if taken now. Walter James & Sons, Hoffer, Man. 47-1f

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

PETER McDONALD, VIRDEN, MAN.—Breeder of Berkshire pigs. 46-15

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

W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK.—Breeder of Yorkshire swine, stock for sale.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, young stock for sale. Frank Plets, Lipton, Sask. 34-26

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, FROM fine, large stock. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask. 47-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, FROM fine, large stock. Sutter Bros., Redvers, Sask. 48-6

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—20 HORSE POWER INTERNATIONAL Harvester Co. gasoline engine and plow; in good running order. Ira Grover, Sperling, Man. 48-3

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER gasoline tractor, type C, 20 H.P. This engine is in first class condition, will handle four plows breaking or six in stubble; terms, \$800, half cash, and balance in one year. This is a snap. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask. 49-13

POULTRY

WANTED—100 CHICK PULLETS, MAY hatched; state price. F. J. Sexauer, Wawota, Sask. 49-6

BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 39-26

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

BUTTER AND EGGS

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

LOST, STOLEN or STRAYED

LOST—ABOUT MAY FIRST, THREE COLTS Bay mare, 2 years old, with light colored nose; brown horse, 1 year old, with halter on, and bay mare, one year old. \$25.00 reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. G. W. Wylie, Harding, Man.

TENDERS

WANTED—BY DAYBREAK GRAIN GROWERS' Association, tenders on binder twine in car lots, f.o.b. Neville, Sask. Address tenders to Hugh Roberts, Sec.-Treas., Daybreak Association, Neville, Sask. 49-4

Our British Letter

London, England.—The dockers' strike is still on. The government have attempted to settle the dispute and have made their proposals to both parties, but the employers have not only declined to accept the proposed settlement but have declared that they will not consider any terms until the men have returned to work. The strike leaders announce that the door is still open, and that they are willing to accept any honorable settlement. Meanwhile bread has gone up, foodstuffs and other goods carried by water are becoming dearer, and distress amongst those dependent on the strikers is fast increasing.

When Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst were sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the second division, there was a great outcry on the part of their suffragist friends because they were not made first class misdemeanants. On Monday the Home Secretary stated in the House of Commons that he had been in communication with the judge who tried the case and that official had informed him that had the prisoners been willing to give an assurance not to use the larger liberty allowed in the first division in order to incite others to the commission of illegal acts, they would have been so placed by him. The Home Secretary further said he had now received such an assurance, and had advised that the three prisoners should be transferred to the first division.

Since the above was written Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Pankhurst have both been released from prison as a result of a successful "hunger strike" on their part. They refused to eat, and forcible feeding was attempted, but the result was that the women became ill and had to be removed to a private hospital.

English Woman Released by Czar
General satisfaction was experienced on Monday, when it was announced that Miss Malecka had been pardoned by the Czar on condition that she at once left Russia never to return. Many strong things have been said as to the

treatment this lady has received, but moderate men will no doubt approve of Sir Edward Grey's words in answer to a question in the House of Commons on Tuesday. He said: "I am informed that the Emperor has ordered Miss Malecka's expulsion from Russia, as her conduct in some instances was undoubtedly such as no British subject has a right to pursue in a foreign country. I think that the action of the Emperor and of the Russian government should receive the fullest possible recognition, and will, I am sure, be appreciated as a generous and friendly act by the House. I trust it will also be recognized that British subjects residing abroad should not interfere in political questions in foreign countries."

England and Germany

Earl Loreburn, G.C.M.G., Lord High Chancellor, has this week resigned his office, and the King has appointed in his stead Lord Haldane, who thereby vacates the post of Minister of War, which in turn has been filled by the promotion of Colonel Seely, D.S.O., Under Secretary of State for War since 1910. The promotion of Lord Haldane causes some of the German papers to speculate as to what effect this will have on the recent efforts to come to an arrangement whereby England and Germany may diminish their naval expenditure. I am glad to learn through the Berlin correspondent of the Daily News and Leader, that the Mittags Zeitung, which is generally very well informed as to what goes on in high German quarters, repeats the statement that Baron Marshall von Bieberstein comes on a special mission in connection with this matter, but that the greatest secrecy is being observed; it adds that when this is accomplished he will probably return to Germany to replace Herr Bethman Hollweg as chancellor.

It is hoped here that Lord Haldane, who has made such drastic changes in our military system, may be equally energetic and successful in improving our antiquated and costly system of legal procedure. W. W.

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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.

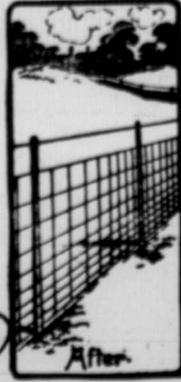
"The Tie That Binds" books on the running wire and locks smooth on both sides.

Then—there's the Standard Steel Fence Posts that hold the wires without staples—won't rot and are very durable.

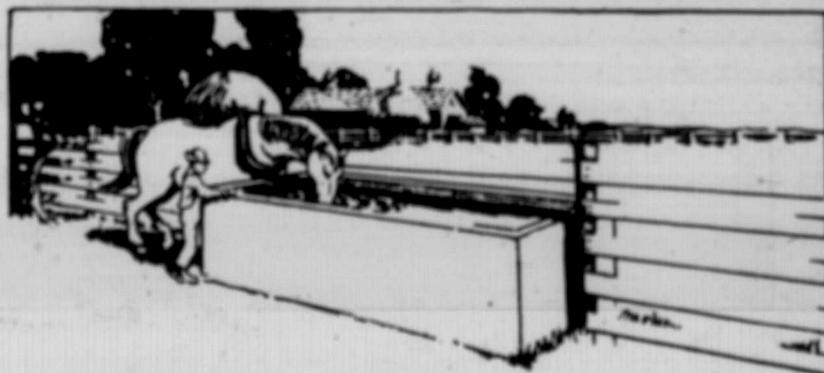
We make a specialty of Galvanized Gates, too.

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

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock, Limited
Woodstock, Ont. Brandon, Man.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



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"THE STANDARD BY WHICH ALL OTHER MAKES ARE MEASURED"

There are many brands of Portland Cement. There is one that is always pure, always uniform, that can be had in all localities, always in the same grade, and that cement is Atlas.

"Atlas" means the best grade always, for the large user or the small user—for you who may want but one sack or one barrel, or for the U.S. Government which has purchased 4,500,000 barrels for the Panama Canal. Atlas is the standard by which all other makes are measured. Here is the trade-mark. To be sure of success in your concrete work about the farm, see that this mark appears upon the barrel or sack that you buy. Send for

"Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm" A Free Book for the Farmer

It is complete, non-technical and well illustrated. It tells you everything you need to know, and particularly why Atlas should be the cement you use. Send for it.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Atlas, write to

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, DEPT. 193 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Largest productive capacity of any cement company in the world. Over 50,000 barrels per day



WILD OAT SEPARATOR

This is the machine you have been reading about in the papers. Makes an absolutely perfect separation of wild oats from wheat, barley and rye for seed. We will demonstrate these Separators at

THE WINNIPEG, BRANDON, REGINA AND SASKATOON FAIRS

It will pay you to visit our tent and see these machines in actual operation

W. H. EMERSON & SONS
WINDSOR, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH.

Made in Three Sizes:
6 SHOE POWER SEPARATOR
3 SHOE HAND SEPARATOR
1 SHOE ELEVATOR WHEAT TESTER

WALL PLASTER

The "EMPIRE" BRANDS of WOOD FIBER, CEMENT WALL AND FINISH PLASTERS

Should interest you if you are looking for the best plaster results

Write Today for our Specification Booklet
Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

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

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

ES — ORDERS Registered bulls on hand 1x litters. J.

DALE STAL "Bulwark" by 10 years. Price 100.00. Man.

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SETTINGS OF Day-old chicks, 1000. Pellett, Card- Sask.

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WE PAY TOP 1000 press order day 1000. Mark name 1000 package. Ad- 1000 ference: Stand- 1000 duce Company, 1000

STRAYED

THREE COLTS 1000 with light colored 1000. r old, with halter 1000. rear old. \$25.00 1000. formation leading 1000. e, Harding, Man.

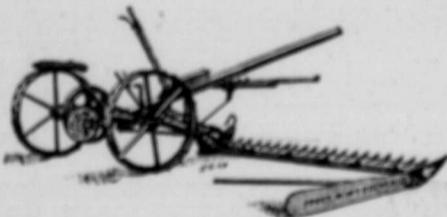
LS

GRAIN GROW on binder twin 1000. Sask. Address 1000. Sec. Treas., Day 1000. Sask. 49-4

FROST & WOOD FARM MACHINERY

*Has been on the
Market seventy-three
years and still holds
First Place!*

Frost & Wood Mowers give longer service and cut better than others. This is because the power is taken from internal gearing on the main wheel. With this internal gear, three teeth on main wheel rack and two on the pinion are in contact, and divide the load. A Frost & Wood Mower never chokes. The moment the mower is moved, the knife cuts because the internal pinion has no lost motion. The long pitman saves wear of knife at knife connection and saves broken knives.



Roller bearings save draft. A rigid alignment of bearings in a strong frame saves draft. Large, broad-tired wheels prevent slipping in mushy ground. An easily operated foot-trip lifts entire cutter bar over rocks, and hills, etc., without stopping the mower. At a small extra charge we can supply an attachment to convert the standard No. 8 Mower into a vertical lift, for cutting among stumps. Wear at knife connection is taken up by a special device.

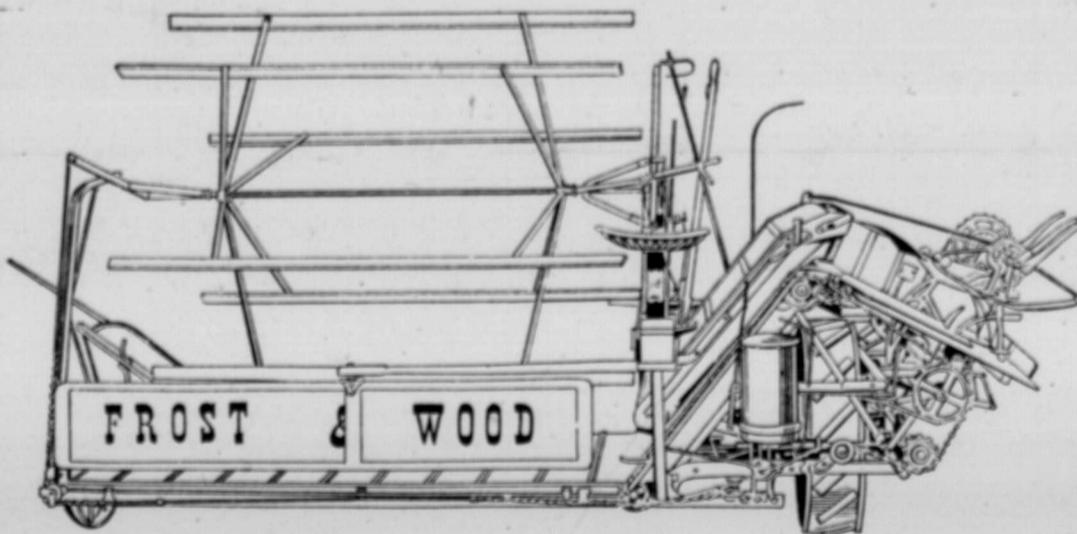
Combined, these things mean a swift-cutting, dependable, long-wearing mower, and you are certain of cutting your hay in the quickest possible time, without delays or accidents. And this service is yours, year after year. Write for the Mower Book, or see the Cockshutt Dealer.

The Frost & Wood Binder operates Knotter and sheaf-ejector swiftly back below the deck, allowing the packers to bring down with an eccentric sprocket instead of a standard sprocket. This the next sheaf. This prevents clogging and threshing of grain on the deck, prevents choked elevators. saves power by using leverage instead of extra power to tie and drop the sheaf.

As a consequence, your horses do not slow down at each sheaf delivery, but maintain even speed.

This means larger acreage covered per day and less wear and strain on horses and binder.

The long spokes of the eccentric sprocket tie the sheaf with increased compression, making a tight sheaf that saves twine, and is unhulled by gentle ejection. For this Frost & Wood Binder, see the Cockshutt Dealer. The short spokes of the eccentric sprocket carry the needle or write us for the Binder Book.



For heavy cutting the Frost & Wood is perfect and light running, thus it meets the hardest conditions of cutting.

Bearings are permanently aligned in a strong main frame.

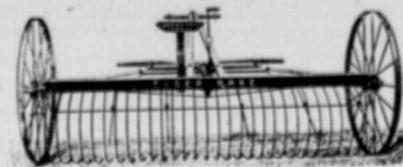
Roller bearings of large size mean easiest running under heaviest load — impossible to bind by rough usage.

The Frost & Wood Rake is strain-proof and time-proof—built of steel throughout, except shafts, on a steel axle running the full width of the rake. Has heavy staggered spoke steel wheels, the most substantial built. It has an easy-acting ratchet foot dump, with positive cleaner-bar arrangement and high lift to teeth. As a consequence, it is especially adapted to bunching, and takes a full load before dumping.

Teeth are set in iron sockets. They spring back or sideways over or around stones, and always come back to proper position because they cannot distort socket out of proper shape to hold tooth right. As a consequence, work is always first-class.

The teeth are made of the best spring steel, properly shaped to gather and lift rakings by sliding under them, instead of digging and scraping the ground and throwing grit into the hay being raked. This saves breakages of teeth on stones, saves repair bills, and gives cleaner and better hay than any other type of rake.

Simplicity, Positive Action and Strength are always found in Frost & Wood Tiger Rakes.



COCKSHUTT PLOW CO., LIMITED

Branches—WINNIPEG, CALGARY, REGINA, SASKATOON

Distributing Warehouses—Red Deer, Lethbridge, Edmonton, Brandon, Portage la Prairie