

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND  
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

The Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Regina, August 1, and bring to his notice subjects which vitally concern the farmers of the West.



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AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN  
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD  
AND THOSE WHO SPIN  
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN  
A BRIGHTER DAY"

JULY 20th, 1910

Volume II.

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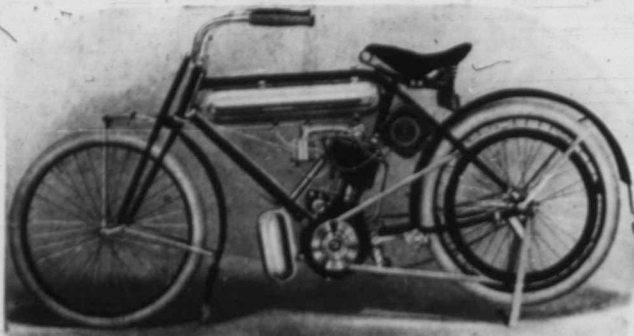
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Winnipeg

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

## Grain Growers' Annual

Farmers Company had Splendid Year and Business was Conducted in a Manner Most Satisfactory to the Shareholders

**T**HE most successful year in the history of the Grain Growers' Grain Company was brought to a close on July 14th when the annual meeting was held in Trades' Hall, Winnipeg. There were more than 200 farmer shareholders present from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the majority of the balance of the 9,000 farmers were represented by proxy. The statement of the year's business is given in the president's annual address which is published elsewhere in this issue. The shareholders were much gratified at the success of their Company in view of the opposition that has been made by other interests. It was the feeling of the meeting that no one institution had accomplished so much in the interests of the Grain Growers of the West as the company which they, themselves, have originated and built up to its present strength.

It was decided that the directors should secure a Dominion charter for a company of similar aims to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., but that it should contain a provision for the co-operative distribution of profits, in case the shareholders should decide upon such a scheme later on. The shareholders did not commit themselves to the co-operative principle but wished to have the provision in the charter in case they decided to use it in the future. It was pointed out that at the present time the company is doing business in every province in Canada and in so doing is hampered by not having a federal charter. The transfer to the federal charter cannot be made except by a vote of the shareholders at the next annual meeting.

### Distribution of Profits

There was considerable discussion on the subject of distribution of the year's profits and it was finally recommended by the shareholders that the directors pay a dividend of 15 per cent. on paid up capital and that the balance of the profits be carried forward to the profit and loss account. It was the feeling of the meeting that the company should not be regarded as a capitalistic enterprise but rather to improve conditions throughout the West. To this end it was recommended by the meeting that the directors use their discretion in the expenditure of not more than \$25,000 in educational work among the farming community of the West during the ensuing year. The shareholders were well pleased with the work THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE had accomplished in the interests of the farmers and were of one mind in supporting the paper.

### Shows a Profit

It was stated by shareholders that reports had been circulated that the company had sustained tremendous losses through speculation but all fears were dispelled by the auditors report which showed a profit during the year of over \$95,000. The shareholders expressed their utmost confidence in the ability and integrity of the officials of the company.

The utmost harmony prevailed during the meeting and it was felt that in furthering the cause of the company the shareholders were working towards a higher civilization and a happier future for the farmers of the West.

The following directors were elected: T. A. Crezar, president, (re-elected); John Kennedy, vice-president (re-elected); R. McKenzie, second vice-president (re-elected); T. W. Knowles, E. A. Partridge (re-elected); Geo. Langley, (re-elected) D. Raitton, N. E. Baumunk, A. Von Meilcke.

The annual reports will be printed and distributed to the shareholders.

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### GERMAN RELATIONS

A Berlin cable of July 17, said:—Premier Asquith's references to Germany's Naval Budget in his speech in the house of commons have made the question of Anglo-German relations the foremost topic in the public mind again.

While the premier's expressions of friendly sentiment are appreciated and are warranted to have a good effect the speech brought but clearly the firmness of the German disinclination to enter into any arrangement looking to a limitation of armament.

Except in limited circles, where the government always has been criticized for refusing to take up the subject, the opinion generally heard is that such a plan is visionary and impractical. Owing to technical difficulties, Germany, it is urged, must continue to be the sole judge as to what naval and military forces it needs for the protection of its interests.

Irritation is expressed at Asquith's repetition of the charge that Germany has accelerated the rate of building. Naval experts content themselves with denying the statement, without going into the more important question regarding the shipbuilding plans after 1914.

Under the present law the number of battleships to be built annually sinks from four to two. The press discussion, however, recognizes that the question whether the government at that time shall proceed to adopt a program for a still more powerful fleet was the most important one between the two countries.

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### ELEVATOR BURNED

The McCabe Company's elevator at Beverley, thirty miles south of Brandon on the Great Northern, was destroyed by fire Saturday night. The building contained 5,000 bushels of wheat. The elevator and its contents was a total loss. It is reported that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss is about \$25,000.

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**THE TARIFF STATEMENT**

Sir Wilfrid's evening statement on the tariff was reported in the Free Press as follows:

"When I came into office," he said, "I promised freer trade, and I think my record will prove that I have been consistent. When I am dead and gone my name, I venture to think, and the name of the Laurier government will be long associated with British preference. Is there a man in this vast audience who does not believe that we made a wise step toward freer trade when we tried to draw closer our trade bonds with the mother country.

"The British preference was not only an act of great statesmanship, but it was a measure of political economy, and has been a regulation of prices. The best evidence of the wisdom of our administration is the fact that we have had 14 years of great prosperity under it, but it does not follow that we shall have nothing more to do, that we are going to rest upon our laurels. No government can afford to remain where it is. It must always look about for new measures."

"Several years ago, owing to the treatment we received at Washington, we decided that we, in Canada, would not make any more pilgrimages to Washington, but that Washington should come to us, and last winter we had the satisfaction of seeing a pilgrimage from Washington to Ottawa. We are prepared to meet them providing there is one important condition which is that the British preference stands first and last and all the time. I admire the American people, they have certainly one characteristic and that is looking after number one, and so far as Canada is concerned I can assure you that we shall also look after number one."

**FIRES STILL RAGE**

A Nelson, B.C., dispatch of July 15 said: "Bush fires which on Saturday night were believed to be under control, are again blazing with terrible ferocity and have caused at least four deaths and enormous damage to property. The most serious loss is reported from the Kaslo district. The town of White Water is blotted off the map. All the buildings at McGuigan have been destroyed and the Lucky Jim, Rambler and other mines have lost buildings.

Three hundred miners with their families have lost all their possessions. The Powers Lumber camp has been completely destroyed with timber and cordwood, and several valuable teams were literally roasted alive. The Great Northern is a severe sufferer. At McGuigan ten freight cars were consumed. Bridges have been burned, and at least a hundred thousand dollars' worth of timber belonging to the company consumed.

The Washington, Utica and Rico mines are reported safe.

The victims of the fires are: Charles Norman, S. Pierson, of Sandon, George Chisly and David Paterson, Edward Luxa is missing. The dead men took refuge in the tunnel of the Lucky Jim mine, where they were overpowered by smoke. In response for an urgent summons for aid rescue trains were dispatched from Kaslo. They were unable to pass Bear Lake, but returned crowded with panic-stricken men, women and children who are now being cared for by the citizens of Kaslo. A number are suffering

from the effects of smoke and are in the hospital.

The bush fire near Kaslo is still blazing fiercely and other fires are burning at Mirror Lake and in the vicinity of Nelson.

**SUNDAY AT CAMPBELLTON**

The following description of the manner in which Sunday was spent at the stricken town of Campbellton, N. B., is from a press dispatch:

"It seems barely possible that only last Sunday night some thousands of people, happy and contented inhabitants of the thriving town of Campbellton were comfortably seated in cosy little churches, while tonight only about 500 remain to gaze upon a pile of ashes, all that remains in the place of the fire of the following evening.

"Tonight there was no church, and the good people who were present at the worship of their God last Sunday are now widely scattered in various sections of the country. Some have even gone as far as the western coast, while others have but crossed the home river, but at all events it would be impossible to assemble together even one-fifth of the congregation of a week ago. The sufferers still remaining, however, did not forget their faith, but in the open air mustered to worship their God. Service was held both by the Catholics and Protestants, the former on the site of their church of Our Lady of the Snows and the latter in the school grounds.

"With a few rough boards on which was placed a draping of white to serve as an altar, with a canopy of the ruddy sky above them, Rev. Father Wallace solemnized holy mass this morning and spoke to the faithful on the goodness of God for being so merciful to the people of Campbellton that no fatal accident had occurred in addition to the horrors of the fire. At the front of the altar knelt the nuns of the Hotel Dieu and the Catholics among the townspeople.

"The service conducted by Rev. Mr. Schurman and Rev. Drumm was also very impressive and was well attended. They had planned to hold it in a large marquee, but this was blown down a short time before and so the green served as church and the sky for a roof."

**PERMANENT PUBLICITY BUREAU**

F. A. Harrison, of Philadelphia, president of the Canadian Exhibit & Publicity Company, is at present on a visit to Winnipeg. Mr. Harrison is engaged in forming a free permanent exhibition and publicity bureau for Western Canada, at Philadelphia. The exhibit is for the purpose of displaying the agricultural products and natural resources of Western Canada in the American city, and also for bringing to the attention of American manufacturers the advantages of the principal cities of the West as suitable points for the location of industries.

In connection with the bureau a small publication will be printed devoted exclusively to Western Canadian interests and thousands of copies will be distributed to visitors at the exhibition and through the mail. Large quantities of literature now issued by the cities and governments in Western Canada will also be distributed.

"In connection with the exhibition a series of free lectures, illustrated with stereopticon views, will be given, covering all the territory between the great lakes and the Pacific coast. From time to time lectures on Western Canada will be given in the cities and towns in the territory contiguous to Philadelphia, where the Western question is predominant at the present time.

G. E. Williams, who is associated with Mr. Harrison in the management of the exhibition, is an expert on publicity work and last winter conducted a similar exhibition for a group of cities in the Western States at Philadelphia.

The average attendance per month was upwards of 60,000 and as the result several thousand people invested and settled in the West.

Mr. Harrison, who is a Canadian, has a thorough knowledge of Western Canada and during the past four years has lived in the eastern states where he has acquired practical experience in industrial work and has made a special study of industrial questions. He has already secured the support of exhibitors sufficient to ensure the success of the project and hopes to secure the co-operation of the city of Winnipeg and the province of Manitoba.

**TURRIFF FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR**

J. G. Turriff, Liberal member for Assiniboia, is to succeed Lieut. Governor Forget, of Saskatchewan, whose term will shortly expire. It has been known for some time that Mr. Turriff was in line for this promotion, though there were two or three rival applicants. Lieut. Governor Forget has enjoyed three terms of office. He was not averse to accepting a fourth term, but the sentiment of the party was so strongly against such a course that it will not be followed. The official announcement of Mr. Turriff's appointment may be expected as soon as Sir Wilfrid Laurier returns to Ottawa from his western trip.

John Gillanders Turriff, who represents East Assiniboia in the House of Commons, was born on December 14, 1855, at Little Metis, Quebec. He was educated at Montreal, and came West shortly after the completion of his education. His first political experience was gained in the local legislature, where he represented the Moose Mountain district for three terms from 1884 to 1891.

In 1891 he was an unsuccessful candidate to represent East Assiniboia in the Dominion House, being defeated by Hon. E. Dewdney, minister of interior. He was commissioner of Dominion lands at Ottawa from 1898 to 1904, and was elected to the House of Commons for East Assiniboia at the general elections in 1904 and again in 1908. He is a Presbyterian.

**NOT POLITICAL**

Editor GUIDE:—THE GUIDE, of June 29, contains a letter from Edgar Frost, of Claresholm, Alta., in which our vice-president, W. J. Tregillus, is accused of being mixed up with politicians in addressing farmers' meetings in several places in southern Alberta. Now I think this charge is entirely wrong. I was at the meeting held at Burrows, on June 18, and was with Mr. Tregillus before and after the meeting and sat on the platform while he spoke, and the only member of parliament I saw and heard there was Mr. McGrath, the member from Lethbridge, and I understand that

this has been the only farmers' union meeting Mr. McGrath has attended. Mr. McGrath, being a politician and hoping to remain in office, is looking out for himself, and naturally is anxious to show sympathy for the farmers and find out what they are after. Now, then, I can't see why Mr. Tregillus can be blamed because a certain politician appears at a meeting where he (Tregillus) is one of the speakers.

It is all very well to keep an eye on our national officers and watch them if they go wrong, but care should be taken that charges are well founded before making them public. The farmers' movement is no doubt hurting certain interests and no pains will be spared from our opponents to kill it in its infancy. Now is the time to stand together.

JOHN GLAMBECK.

Member of Queenstown Union 160, U. F. A.

**MORE ABOUT THE TARIFF**

Editor GUIDE:—I read the articles on the tariff question of late and consider that the time has come to drop our party feeling. As farmers, the members of the G. G. A. realize that the time has come for us to band together and see that we have a say in the welfare of our country, not to make a few rich at the expense of many. I am much pleased with THE GUIDE and appreciate what it is doing. The homes of the farmers cannot afford to be without it. If THE GUIDE is read it will be a greater factor than anything else to bring producers together. We need to be united in our effort to advance the cause of Free Trade. Taking what the farmer uses in implements alone it will at present amount to one-fourth of his income per year. When the Laurier party first was in power they held up free trade on their platform, but evidently something else was promised to the manufacturers of Canada.

Waldeck, Sask. J. C. WIGHTMAN.

**Desolate**

Lawyer—Am I to understand that your wife left your bed and board?  
Uncle Ephraim—Not 'xactly, boss. She dun took mah bed an' bo'd along wif her.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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.

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JULY 20th 1910

## GRAIN GROWERS' ANNUAL

The annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company was held last week in Winnipeg and from every standpoint the result of the year's work was highly satisfactory to the shareholders. It is a matter of great interest, and also of surprise in many quarters, that farmers should be able to conduct business in the way they are doing. Nowhere on the continent of America are the farmers taking hold of the live problems of the day and solving them in as practical a manner as in Western Canada. They found years ago that the grain trade of the West was organized on a basis which was entirely unfair to the growers of the grain. Conditions generally were unfavorable to the agricultural classes, and the Grain Growers' Grain Company was organized as a protest against these conditions. It was not organized to make big profits for their shareholders, but rather to secure for them a square deal. The motives of its promoters, who are themselves practical farmers, and pioneers in this country, was not merely a commercial one, but also a moral and social one. The human side was always in their minds. It was a protest against the system by which the classes of special privilege exist at the expense of the producer.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company was the outgrowth of the organization of the Grain Growers' Associations in the Western provinces. The work of the associations was good in so far as it went but it needed an organization strong financially to cope with the organized forces of special privilege. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is composed of farmers and farmers only of whom upwards of 8,000 are shareholders. The result of this organization and its unparalleled progress has been that today the farmers are securing a much better price for their wheat than they ever did before in Western Canada. The elevator combine has, to a great extent, ceased to exact unjust profits from the farmers for handling their grain. By the efforts of the farmers through their associations, the prospects are that they will shortly be a system of government owned elevators all through the three western provinces and also government owned terminals at the Lake front. But despite all this (and it is a great deal), the farmers' organization in the West has accomplished that which is of infinitely more value. The farmers of the

West have today confidence in themselves which they never before had; they realize that the tillers of the soil are the men who make the country, and that when abuses are to be reformed the burden of that reformation rests upon their shoulders. They realize that now they are on the road to securing conditions which will make the big farmer, the small farmer and the homesteader in his shack, with their families far more happy and comfortable and contented than they ever have been before. This is the great work that the organized farmers are accomplishing through their own efforts and surely it is worthy the efforts of any man and deserving of more general support.

The promoters of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the men who have conducted the business, and the shareholders who have loyally supported it are deserving of the thanks of every farmer in Western Canada. Every farmer has been benefitted through the work of the organization though by no means all of them have joined its ranks.

What will the future be?

This is a question that no man can answer and few have even the boldness to prophecy. The farmers of Western Canada have now in their hands an instrument with which to accomplish untold good, and which if properly conducted will level the fortresses of special privilege and give to every farmer in this country the proper remuneration for his labor and the contentment which an easy conscience and the feeling of honest work well done, brings to every man.

## THE WHEAT IS BURNING

The prospects of another bumper crop in the West have been steadily fading away as the intense heat has scorched the young plants and dried them up. Last year was the best in the history of the West, but this year will go far down the scale. For several weeks past we have received reports from all parts of the West and in the general they have been very discouraging. Southern Alberta has suffered more than any other section, but the loss has been very heavy in the southern part of the other two provinces. No wheat could resist the continued dry weather and the unprecedented heat of the past few weeks. In many cases farmers have already plowed up their wheat and will have absolutely no return for their work. Others will be well satisfied with seed. Dame Nature is fickle and this year the Western farmers must in many localities face very hard times. Last year's bumper crop and good prices, however, left them in good shape for losses and every year can't be a huge success. The highest estimates of the Western wheat crop do not pass the 80,000,000 bushel mark. But each hot day is taking down the total with amazing speed. So far as our information goes at present there will not be more than half an average crop in the West this year. It will be a hard year on every line of business but harder on the farmers than on any. They have their bills to meet, and if they can't meet them this year they must do so next with the accumulated interest. But no one is to blame and what can't be cured must be endured. The crop in the northern States is also badly burned and prices should be high. In return for the bad crop, the farmers who have good wheat will get a better return for it.

## HUDSON BAY RAILWAY EXCUSE

At the big demonstration for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party in Winnipeg on July 12th, Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways, spoke on the Hudson's Bay Railway as follows:

"I want to make the statement, most emphatically, that this government is going to see to it that the Hudson's Bay Railway is constructed with all possible speed. We want, and you want, and Canada wants, the Hudson's Bay railway to be a success.

That being the case, it is necessary that we should have all the information possible. There is at the present time much discussion as to which is the best harbor, Churchill or Nelson. This question is now being investigated. From information I have at the present time, as far as railway construction is concerned, the Nelson route is much the better of the two, and is a good many miles shorter. Nelson harbor, too, is capable of being made one of the best harbors in the known world. At the present time Churchill affords the better harbor for a small quantity of shipping, but I am told that it has not the capabilities for development that the Nelson harbor possesses. The moment we get the information, which we expect will be during the next few months, we will proceed to the rapid construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. It is a part of the country that ought to be opened up. We do not know what is in our Western country, but the government has the courage to find out. One thing we must do: we must proceed as rapidly as the finances of this country will allow us to proceed, in developing the country in every possible way. The shorter the time occupied in the completion of these great works the better, in my opinion."

We imagine that Mr. Graham has been cudgelling his brain for some weeks to prepare an excuse which would explain why the government has been playing with this proposition. Of course, the prime minister is the man who is to blame and not Mr. Graham, but the latter would have to adopt the same policy as his leader. Small problems are handled by the ministers, but big problems are handled by Sir Wilfrid. The reason the Hudson's Bay Road has not been built is largely due to the attitude of other big railways and their influence at Ottawa. No one can blame the big railways for their action, but it must be patent that conditions are wrong when such influences are allowed to prevail. No doubt, as Mr. Graham says, there is still some doubt as to the location of the terminals on the Bay, but this would not affect in any way the construction of a good portion of the southern part of the road. We note that the bridge excuse was not trotted out to explain the delay. Isn't it funny how politicians will act. They are the greatest explainers in the world. They never admit anything but can prepare excuses by the mile. Mr. Graham says they are going to build the road as far as they can, and Sir Wilfrid says it will be done in three or four years. Now why can't they stand up like men and admit the truth. The people of the West would like them better if they would tell the truth. It's of no use to come out here and put up such excuses. We have seen too much rapid railway building over great difficulties to take the excuses seriously. Of course if they don't intend to build the railway at once the West can't make them, but they shouldn't try to bluff the Western farmers with such arguments.

## SIR WILFRID LAURIER

Canada's first citizen is now touring the wheat belt and studying conditions. Aside from political feelings every Western farmer will be glad that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has come out to this country to look us over. The position which he has held for the last fourteen years renders him a distinguished man and his ability is of such an order that he does honor to his position. Probably no other man in an English speaking country possesses the power of the Canadian Prime Minister. In a democratic country he rules more truly than any constitutional sovereign. The president of the United States possesses great executive power but is checked by congress. In Canada there is no power above Sir Wilfrid at the present time and the House of Commons and the senate are at his beck and call. Fourteen years ago he assumed power and gathered around himself the most talented ministry that Canada has ever seen. One by one most of them have disappeared or have been translated. Yet, despite this, his rule is as firm as ever. He carries in his hand the gifts most coveted by ordinary men and such gifts are distributed to those who are most valiant in his support. Sir Wilfrid is like a general

on the battlefield and he rewards his soldiers according to merit. Merit is the amount of support given to the government. The senate, the cabinet, the Canadian judiciary, and the civil service all possess abundant and magnificent opportunities with which to reward the faithful. To gain any of these plums from Sir Wilfrid's gift box a man must be of his political way of thinking. Perhaps Sir Wilfrid cannot be blamed when our system of party politics renders it necessary for him to use every effort to keep himself in power. But it does not seem hardly right that a man's ability and fitness for public office should be measured by his blind devotion to a political leader.

Democracy is supposed to be the rule of the people but in Canada it isn't. It is an absolute rule by one man, and he is a very able man. Although we cannot believe that all he does is in the best interests of Canada, however, as long as party politics is the system by which our country is governed, able men will rise as dictators. Sir Wilfrid's personal popularity is remarkable, and his diplomacy and personal magnetism are two of the factors which render him, through his position, a great man. His government has done a great deal for Canada, but the agricultural interests have not been protected and attended to as have the other great interests. In order to hold absolute power it is necessary to keep the agricultural classes as far as possible in subjection and ignorant of the great public questions of the day. If every elector in Canada were well educated on public matters there would never be such conditions as exist in Canada under party politics. Improvements will come but it will take some time, and the process will be through education.

#### DIFFERENT WAYS OF LOOKING AT IT

Some time ago we sent out a letter asking Western members of the House of Commons to give us, for publication, their views upon four subjects of paramount importance to Western farmers. We did not want these views for THE GUIDE's information alone, but that the farmers of the West might know the feeling of their representatives. Many of the members replied most frankly and their replies were greatly appreciated by the farmers. Some did not care to discuss the questions. The latest letter we have received is from W. M. Martin, M. P., of Regina, as follows:

"With references to your communication asking me for my opinion on certain very important subjects, I desire to state that I cannot comply with your request. I am willing to discuss these questions at any time before the people to whom I am responsible, but do not believe in publishing my opinions in the newspapers.

(Signed) W. M. MARTIN.

While Mr. Martin has a perfect right to this attitude we cannot agree with him that it is a proper course for him to pursue. The subjects upon which we asked his opinion he admits were very important. He realizes that at the present juncture the Western farmers are very anxious to know what their members think. Mr. Martin in discussing these matters with his own constituents would be doing them a distinct benefit, but such a thing is impossible. In no way could he put his views before all the farmers in his constituency except by letter or by publishing them in a paper. Mr. Martin's whole duty is not confined to his own constituency, but to his country as well. These problems that we have placed before the Western members were national in their scope, and every member who has the interest of the whole country at heart could not do better than to tell the country where he stands. We submit that Mr. Martin takes too narrow a view of the matter and we believe a healthier tone would be given to our Canadian politics if our members were more free in giving their views to the public at other than election time, when people are too excited to think about them.

#### WESTERN TARIFF VIEWS

The subject of the tariff has been very prominent before our readers recently. The farmers' organizations are unanimous in urging that the tariff be reduced and that the offer of United States for free trade in farm implements be accepted. With the exception of Mr. Sifton the Western members of the House of Commons who have expressed their views are all in favor of a lower tariff. In view of this the prospects are good to have the tariff revised downwards. We have a number of able Federal members in the West whose views carry weight at Ottawa no matter on which side of the speaker they may be seated. These members are giving more attention than ever to the problems of the agricultural classes in the West. It is right that they should do so. With the farmers and the members practically all in favor of a lower tariff it would seem difficult for protectionists to maintain the present extortionate system of tariff which is framed for the benefit of manufacturers in the east. The farmers are willing and glad to bear their full share of the expenses of running the public business of Canada, but have a legitimate objection to being taxed unduly for the support of manufacturing institutions that pay attractive dividends to their shareholders. If all the revenue taken from the pockets of farmers by the tariff went into the treasury of the Dominion government then the tariff would not be the instrument of extortion that it is. But such is not the case. The contention that the foreigner pays the tariff does not hold good. When a high tariff is placed on a manufactured article it stops to a great extent the importation of those articles, while the Canadian manufacturers of that article add the amount of the tariff to the legitimate charge for such an article. In these cases the farmer or other consumer pays the whole burden of the tariff but the revenue from this tax does not go into the public treasury. It all goes to the treasury of the manufacturers. This is what the farmers object to. Tariff for revenue where necessary is not objectionable but protection is robbery of the producers.

#### TIMES ARE CHANGING

The time is fast approaching when the hum of the binder will be heard throughout the West. True, the crop will be a light one in most cases, but it must be harvested just the same. What a change in the face of nature in the West in the past twenty years. There are many people living yet in this country who recall the days of the buffaloes before the railways had come. It is a strange thought to those of us who are younger and who have more recently come to live here. But the history of the past and the advancement that has been made is only what the brain of man is accomplishing the world over. Despite what Providence has done for this country the brain and hand of man have brought about remarkable changes for which Nature had prepared the ground. First came the railways and connected the prairie with the rest of Canada. The people began to come and the wheat began to grow. The steam plow and the eight-foot self-binder followed on. The former stamping and feeding ground for millions of buffalo began to blossom. Who did it? It was the men who had the courage to come here as pioneers. By their work they proved Western Canada to be rich in natural resources beyond the wildest dreams of eastern prophets. But even though we have railways and the farmer has every latest bit of machinery to facilitate the handling of his crop, yet the end is not yet. The rural telephone which was unthought of a few years ago is now a reality. The farmer on his land is now very close to the news of the markets. There is still great room for advancement and the next ten years will see equal advances with the last decade. Rural mail delivery will give every

farmer a mail delivered at his door and will thus place him more closely in touch with the news of the world. Now the inventors tell us that wireless telephones and telegraphs will be common in a few years. We can only hope so and look ahead to it. A wise man now a-days never doubts anything the inventor may tell him. If he tells us that in the future we will burn the gases of the air for our fuel we will not tell him it cannot be. Thus the changes come and we must keep abreast of the times. The farmers of the West are probably ahead of those of most other parts of the world in courage and enterprise. We will see them take advantage of their opportunities as they come.

#### THE EXHIBITION SEASON

Now is the season of the year when fairs are being held all over the West. These fairs are most valuable institutions to the country. They are of great educational value, and they are also of great convenience to the farmers who wish to inspect various manufactured goods and compare them with others. They also form an incentive to stockmen to send good exhibits and this is a great benefit to the industry generally. At the big city fairs the farmers have opportunities to study the advancement of the world along practically all lines. They are great educators. It is also a splendid holiday season. A few days spent at the fair combine to furnish to a farmer probably more real benefit than any other similar time during the year. The children enjoy the circus that accompanies the fair, and the horse racing is not the least important part of the program. One feature of which the West may well be proud is that as a rule these fairs are clean and wholesome and no questionable attractions are allowed upon the grounds. Improvements might still be made by eliminating some of the fakirs and hawkers who pester visitors at the fair, to purchase what they do not want, and annoy them by their continual hubub.

Sir Wilfrid will no doubt be weary before the Western farmers have completed their case before him at the various meeting points in the three provinces. But this cannot be helped and it should be remembered that Sir Wilfrid has tired the farmers by his treatment of the tariff and the Hudson's Bay Road.

Co-operation is the keynote of the phenomenal success of the farmers' movement in the West. Co-operation will be the cornerstone of all the future work that the farmers may accomplish.

The eyes of the world are watching the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Never before have farmers taken hold of their own business in the way that the Western farmers have done so successfully.

The grain growers find that by handling their grain through their own company they get better prices and save the big profits that formerly went to the elevator men.

There is no reason why the Grain Growers' Grain Company should not develop so that it will handle the bulk of the farmers' grain in the West.

Old Sol has taken a heavy toll off of the farmers of the West. We can't get back at him as we can at the elevator combine.

The farmers of the West have the future in their own hands. They can make this country a farmers' paradise if they are determined.

# The Grain Grower's Guide

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## Twentieth Century Patriotism

A Dominion Day Address delivered in Sweet Valley, Alberta

By T. EDWIN SMITH

Late Travelling Investigator U. S. Dept. Commerce and Labor

ON an occasion of this sort, Patriotism is the natural subject for an address, and it is of Patriotism, true Patriotism, Patriotism of the Twentieth Century, that I am to speak. We are living in Canada during her brightest period. The Twentieth Century will be the greatest the world has ever seen and Canada will be the brightest star in the sky. This will be the greatest country in the world and we who are here now will share her glory. Nature has endowed this country with all things that go to make a nation great and a people happy.

Unlimited natural resources, wide range of opportunity and a most glorious climate, coupled with the utmost degree of freedom make this a country to love, to live for, yes even a country to die for. What man can look around him, see what he now has, what is in store for him and what the future but faintly reveals, does not feel his pulses throb? Who does not feel that pride of home, that love of country, that we call Patriotism?

We usually associate that word with the idea of fighting, of war, or some other national crisis, because it is usually in some such period of excitement that Patriotism becomes noticeable. Any man can be brave in time of war, for then his judgment is clouded and his caution disappears, but in time of peace only a great man can be brave. Then his brain is calm, his judgment is clear and his caution exaggerates every danger. When any visible danger threatens your homes, you stand forth to watch, to fight, yes, even to die. Those who wish to show their bravery, sigh for a war and seem to forget that there is a danger threatening us today more insidious than that from any foreign foe, demanding possibly far greater efforts to repel.

### In Olden Times

In '76, the forefathers of the Americans fought and bled to drive King power from the American continent; in '61 their grandsons gave their lives to free their land from the curse of slavery. A blight has today spread over the entire continent worse than any of the others: money, power and industrial slavery.

Canada is to-day the last stand of liberty, the greatest hope of mankind. The U.S., that cradle of liberty, is in the throal of the money curse. Their people are free only in name. They vote their taxes for roads, bridges and warships to enrich and protect those personifications of greed and graft, who sit in state at 25 Broadway, New York, and take toll of every man, woman and child in that country.

We today are in a like danger. The octopus is little by little enfolding us within his coils even here. The great corporations have met, made prices and divided the territory. Armour and the others, only a year ago, met in Winnipeg and like the triumvirate of ancient Rome, divided the world between them. There are but three railways in Canada and they have their agreements like those in the

States. So slow, so invidious has been the progress towards centralization, that few have noticed it and fewer still recognized it and called it by name. Yet these things are no less real because we create them ourselves and so accustom our necks to the conqueror's foot that we no longer feel it. This state of affairs is due to these two causes, the ignorance and the indifference of the people and the common acceptance of the theory that a man's business is his own, and no rightful concern of his fellows.

There is no need for anyone to be ignorant of the trend of progress. Newspapers have been cheapened to the minimum and no one need be without one or more, and every paper published devotes much of its space to a general survey and condemnation of the great corporations. To these are added speakers of a thousand and one different organizations, touring the country to rouse the people to a sense of their danger.

### What is your Duty?

Notwithstanding this, there are numbers throughout the country lulled to

and agents' commission bring its cost to about half, but yet you must pay \$185 for it.

### The Lumber Combine.

Do you know there is an association of lumber dealers, that fixes the price of every stick of timber you buy? There is. Most of the prices in Alberta are fixed in the offices of a Calgary lumber company. I was connected with this company last year, in a town where there were three lumber yards. When an independent yard started, a price list was sent us with instructions to persuade the owner that it would be to the advantage of everyone if he would adjust his prices to that scale. But this is not all. If a dealer is willing to be content with a reasonable profit in his business and disregards the prices of the association, there are less than half a dozen mills, which will sell him lumber at any price.

The lumber man will tell you, he does not make an excessive profit, but then perhaps he does not regard 40 per cent. as excessive. Perhaps some of you will remember how a Claresholm dealer at-

them graded it the same. Everyone offered the same price, 35 cents. I shipped it to the Grain Growers' Grain Company. I received a grade of No. 4 and a net price of 72½ cents on a carload of 1325 bushels, a net gain of 18½ cents per bushel and a saving on the car of \$443.14. It is the same in live stock. The prices are fixed in advance and buyers from different companies never compete. North, along the Red Deer River are numbers of cattle ranches. Naturally a good many buyers go through. I was with a rancher two months last summer during the shipping season, and though there were buyers in the country representing three different concerns, only one would go to a man. If the owner went to another he was told the buyer was filled up. It is noteworthy that the buyer representing the largest of these concerns, is a member of our provincial parliament, for a central constituency.

### Cement Prices Boosted

Have any of you noticed that the price of cement rose nearly 25 per cent. as soon as the merger was effected? It is our indifference that allows us to be thus exploited.

It is a combination that fixes our freight rates at an abnormally high figure. On that car of wheat I shipped, the C. P. R. received \$400.80, for one car mind you, to Fort William.

When a commission from Alberta was investigating inter-provincial trade with B. C., they protested against the excessive freight rates. The C. P. R. officials agreed, but told the Alberta producers that B.C. must buy Alberta products, so it made no difference. They said the same to a committee of B. C. fruit growers. The point to this is that when accused of excessive rates, the C. P. R. did not deny the charge.

No man can deny that excessive rates hurt him. It is not that the wheat buyer in Fort William pays you a price for your wheat and then pays the freight, but he pays you a price in Fort William regardless of where it came from. Your price is his price less the freight.

It is not that you alone are hurt by this. Every farmer in Canada is in the same boat. Every farmer buys his machinery from a combination; every farmer buys his lumber and supplies from a member of the association which fixes the price for the retailer.

### Working Together.

It is not even Alberta farmers alone that are affected. Every railroad has its agreements with the others. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association comprises nearly every manufacturer in Canada. Every man who buys the products of any member of the C. M. A. pays tribute to the greed of the interests. Every man whose products or supplies are carried on any railway bears an additional burden in the form of excessive freight rates, and it is our own indifference that permits it all.

Not only in these ways, but in a less direct, but fully as pernicious a form of

Continued on page 2



Farm House of C. F. Middleton, Red Deer, Man.

a sense of false security by good crops, high wages and a general feeling of prosperity. But I do not believe you are among them. Yet, while you are aware of the danger, many of you are content to suffer, or to think that although this is bad for the country at large, it does not hurt you. This is a mistake. You have not a right to rest content because an evil does not hurt you. Your duty to your country and your fellows, is a thousand times greater than your duty to yourself, great as that is.

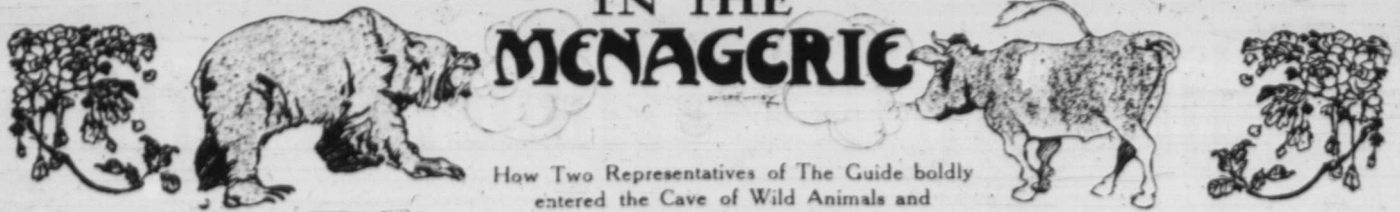
But do you think these things do not affect you? If you do you are wrong. Everyone of you is wronged, but it is so smoothly done that you don't know it.

In the first place the great corporations raise the price of everything you buy. It is combination and agreement of capital that allows the lumber manufacturers to charge you \$185 for a binder that costs less than a quarter to build. Freight

tempted to run a yard on a fair basis. You may also remember how bitter was the opposition. Finally he gave in; he assured me himself that he got a pretty good thing for giving it up. Perhaps some of you do not know that the secret society organized rather recently, the order of "Hoo, Hoo," is merely an organization of lumbermen and dealers to weld independent mills and dealers into line.

### Farmers' Company Reliable.

Not only does this system raise unduly the price of the articles you buy but it lowers the price of everything you have to sell. A combination of dealers in Winnipeg fixes the price you may get for your wheat. Not very long ago the price of wheat was sent to but one elevator in a town and the manager of that one told the others. Last year I had some wheat to sell. I took part of it to every elevator in Claresholm. Everyone of



How Two Representatives of The Guide boldly entered the Cave of Wild Animals and Returned Unscathed

Peary has told us all about the frozen North, and Roosevelt has said the last word on corralling the denizens of Africa's jungles. But a greater tale remains for unfolding; one that when fully told will add a work to literature that will "ring down the ages." Far be it from this poor pen to essay the task. It must be left to a second Kipling, or may we hope that there will be a second Dr. Cook?

Some day a master mind will be developed who will undertake the great work and at last tell us "All about Grain Exchanges." Until then we can but wait and hope.

But even now some things are possible. One who has the requisite nerve: one

grouped about on settees, unfolded itself.

Why this feeling of unrest among the half-dozen coatless men in the pit? Is it a desperate struggle to gain for the farmers of the West a better price for their grain? Are they quarreling? No, gentle reader, neither of these assumptions are correct. Each of these men is attempting to make a deal in wheat that has not been grown; is not in existence; that will never be called for nor ever delivered.

But who are these on the settees? Some are struggling young brokers whose trade is dull. Others are the kings of the Exchange, the managers of the elevator companies; sleek, well-fed fellows, outwardly well contented with their lot. But they are beginning to hear the buzz of public opinion and the sad looks that occasionally flit across their countenances are caused by the inward knowledge that their reign is soon to end.

**Artistic Passions Roused.**

But to the tale of the happenings of the day. THE GUIDE representatives found a seat and were soon enthralled with the scene. What a field for the artist! And there lay their downfall. Slim men in flannels and fat men in their shirt sleeves, short men and tall men; young men and old men; light men and dark men; all offer irresistible subjects for the caricaturist.

Spell-bound the journalists sat for a time, but as they realized the opportunities for a facial pen their fingers got to itching. Almost unconsciously pads and pencils came out and they were off to a good start. If they had been left alone it would have sure been a classy

the infuriated traders, their dignity deeply injured, arose behind the retreating scribes.

"Well," said the artist, "it's me to the visitors' gallery," and he proceeded to that point of vantage.

The writer remained in the lobby just outside the trading room door and was there accorded an impromptu reception. Member after member approached him, and some sadly and some forcibly paid their respects. He was sure "in bad" with the bunch. The sad eyed ones heaped reproaches upon him. So sad that one so young and promising should so descend in the intellectual scale as to labor for a publication that does not acknowledge the divine right of the members of the exchange in general and the elevator interests in particular, in their efforts to "farm the farmer." The wild eyed ones were not so choice in the language used. They profanely complimented the pencil manipulator upon his unprecedented nerve in treading the sacred precincts.

Finally the reception was at an end and the writer joined the artist in the visitors' gallery. What a scene.

**An Attractive Scene.**

No longer did slumberous members loil upon the seats. No longer did the scalpers pursue the elusive options in the pit. In one corner the guardians debated whether a demonstration in force or the calling out of the fire department would prove most effective in removing the obnoxious visitors.

All eyes were on the gallery. While the heavy thinkers were debating ways and means one of the mental light-weights performed to the delight of the onlookers. His contortions started from the vantage

The great corporate interests can now add a new tariff to the schedule, or increase an old one, regardless of the wishes of the people. This raises prices arbitrarily without regard to the cost of production, or that god of the speculator, supply and demand.

For example, most of the machinery, if not built in Canada would come from U. S. The duty on agricultural imports is 33 1/2 per cent., therefore the Canadian dealer may charge the price in the States plus one-third. For instance, a four-foot mower in Idaho would cost \$48. The freight rates from Chicago to Idaho are almost the same as from Hamilton to



Gathering Impressions

who is willing to hear himself cursed and discussed may pay a visit to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

On such an excursion bent two representatives of THE GUIDE sallied forth the other day armed to the teeth with pads and pencils. Well they knew that they were taking their lives in their respective hands, but with unflinching spirits they took a Portage avenue car and humbly brave, but with many an inward quake betook themselves to the sacred edifice.

**Admitted, But—**

Admittance to the floor was gained without trouble, this courtesy having been extended the sheet. But the courtesy of admission seemingly does not carry any perquisites with it. As long as the admittee keeps quiet and looks like a mummy he is safe, but woe is he who attempts to portray by word or drawing the idiosyncracies of the members of this "private Corporation." But more of that anon.

A scene of exquisite restfulness, broken only by the voices of a few option traders



A Juggler of the Pit

who gave no thought of the quiet attempts at slumber of their confreres, artistically



Discovered

article, well illustrated, that they turned out. But alas—

Most men like to get their picture in the paper, but it seems that those on "Change are different from the majority. They severely object to it. So the scribes didn't get away with their big "write-up." Lynx-eyed guardians of the trading room soon spied the implements of warfare and a most pathetic scene ensued.

**Ordered to Hike.**

A sudden hush fell on the assemblage and all eyes turned toward the hard-working disciples of the pen. Absorbed in their work they were unconscious of the attention, the very unwelcome attention, bestowed upon them. But not for long. One of the aforesaid guardians of the pit slipped into a seat beside them and after surveying the efforts of the artist for a moment addressed him briefly and to the point.

"You are drawing cartoons of the members?" asked the L. E. G. (meaning, of course, lynx-eyed guardian.)

"Oh, just making a few sketches," returned the artist, "rather good, eh?"

"Don't look good to me," said the L. E. G., "you're from the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, are you not?"

The artist acknowledged the corn. "Well, our members severely object to being cartooned," continued the L. E. G., "and if that's what you are here for, it's on your way."

**Dignity sorely offended**

Sadly but not too slowly the pencil pushers retired, for fiercely, the howls of

point of the arm of a seat upon which his pedal extremities rested; (by the way, a nice position for a supposedly serious minded business man). Then his gyrations carried him into the pit. Throughout the performance he called attention to THE GUIDE representatives and shouted forth incoherent, but strenuous threatenings.

**A Diversion.**

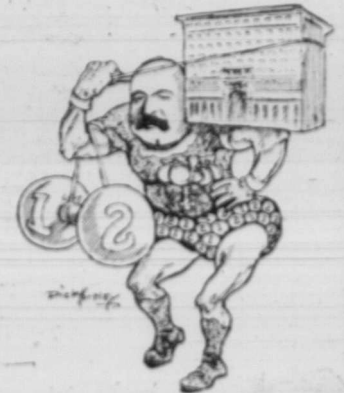
But what is this that has distracted the attention? A messenger boy tears madly into the trading room. A message is clasped in his hand. What is it? An order to buy a couple million bushels of wheat? Word that the Dominion government has decided to take over the terminal elevators? Both wrong. Such small things would not create such a stir. No chance.

Then what is it? Dear readers you'll not be kept in suspense longer. The message states that the Winnipeg crew has won a race at Henley. Rah! Rah! The pit cheers vociferously. During the excitement attending the transaction of this most important business of the day the journalists steal away and the traders are left to carry on their serious (?) business of handling the grain crops of the great west, before the farmer sees them.

**Twentieth Century Patriotism**

Continued from Page 7

tariff, do the great interests increase the amount they may exact. This kitten, now grown to be a tiger by the tariff food, holds the country at its mercy.



A Strong Man on Change

Alberta. The Canadian dealer can add one-third bringing the total up to \$64. The price of a five-foot mower in Car-mangary to-day is \$62 to \$68 depending on the terms. Does that not prove what I have said? Some will say that the Canadian Manufacturers must buy their iron in the States and pay duty on that, but there is no duty on pig iron coming into Canada.

**Tariff Costs Money**

J. J. Hill said once that a tariff does not raise a price. To prove that he is wrong, let me give you an instance from my own experience. Once I assisted in the formation of a manufacturing concern, not a thousand miles from here. There is no competition for the product of that company nearer than St. Louis. The product of the St. Louis factory is \$54 and freight is \$12. Laid down price is \$66. The prospectus of the company proposed to sell the goods for \$66, when the cost of production was only \$12. The chief argument held out to investors was that as soon as the factory was in operation, a protective tariff of 25 per cent would be secured and then the price of the product could be raised to \$75 thus underbidding the lowest bid of the St. Louis Co. by \$9. Now, if this one company that I know, proposed to raise the price of their product up to the limit allowed by the tariff, is it not reasonable



At Bay

to assume that a thousand other manufacturers have done the same?

Do you know that cement in Winnipeg sells 47 cents higher than in Duluth? This 47 cents is almost exactly the amount



of the duty. Thus you can see that every man, woman and child in Canada is affected by the greed of the great corporations. Thus you see your indifference hurts not only yourself, but your neighbors and millions whom you can never know. You are your brother's keeper; your indifference is hurting him and your duty to him demands that you fight and fight manfully.

The last, and I believe the strongest factor in favor of an industrial system is the general acceptance of the idea that a man's business is his own and that no one has a right to interfere. This is not so. The business of the great corporations is the concern of all. These corporations are but the creatures of the people, whom they are supposed to serve. A corporation is a creation of the land. It exists by sufferance of the representatives of the people. Besides, who makes a corporation? Who buys its products? Whose money pays its dividends? The people's. Let there be no mistake on that point, it is our money.

I believe we should have some way of making these monsters treat us fairly. This idea of interference in another man's business is not revolutionary, rather does it lie at the very foundation of our government. The people, through their representatives have a right to control and check these parasites, whose millions are stolen from us.

**Liberties Restricted**

Our government assures to every individual life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Liberty is liberty only so long as that liberty does not interfere with the liberty and happiness of some other. For having assured liberty to everyone, as soon as some person encroaches on the liberty of some other, the state automatically and by right, steps in and restricts the liberty of the first.

These great corporations are persons in the eyes of the law, and are privileged under, and bound by the laws made for individuals. Like persons liberty is theirs only so long as the exercise of that freedom does not act to the detriment of others. As soon as their exercise of liberty begins to affect the people at large to constrain their liberty and make their pursuit of happiness more arduous, then it is right that the people, through their representatives, should step in and to a certain extent, deprive them of the exercise of their freedom.

Some will deny that these corporations injure the people. I say that every corporation that charges unjust or exorbitant prices for its products injures them. You may say, one need not buy their products, but how could any man of you farm without the products of the International Harvester Co.'s? The self-binder and threshing machine, which were a curiosity and a luxury to our fathers, is a necessity today. We are forced to buy, in spite of our boasted liberty, at an outrageous price, from robbers, who hold us up and rob us in the light of day.

**The Duty of Governments**

This, to some of you, may sound like a radical idea, striking at the very foundation of our national and economic existence, but it is not. It is merely the statement of your national progress during the last fifty years. During the last century, countless things, considered just during the centuries before, have come to be considered unjust. In dozens of cases, the law has stepped in and told a man what he shall or shall not do in his business.

When a man puts up a block in a city the civic authorities come to him and tell him how thick his walls must be; how many fire-exits he must have and where. All this is done to safeguard the inmates and you say it is right; the law should protect the people. Indeed it should, but fifty years ago the opponents of such legislation claimed that if people did not want to take chances with an unsafe building, they need not work in it nor use it. We do not hold that idea now.

We do not even stop when safety from accidents is secured. The civic authorities tell the owner how many bath and toilet rooms he shall put in. They compel him to provide ventilation and light. Fifty years ago, the owner would have objected to such interference and would have found many to uphold him.

Our laws reach the mine-owner and tell him he must not allow any laborer

of his to stay underground in his mine longer than eight hours at one time. Fancy the mine-owner replying, "If the man does not want to work ten hours, let him go elsewhere."

**Insurance Investigation**

Do you remember the Armstrong investigation into life insurance in New York three years ago? Following that upheaval, the State law-makers strode into the offices of those gigantic companies and told their officers what they should give their policy holders for their money and what they should do with the funds in their charge. The Federal authorities keep an eye upon the banks in this country and specify where and how they may invest the money entrusted to them.

The railways are the strongest, most arbitrary and independent, industrial organizations in the world. Yet they too, must yield. They cannot give rebates to favorite customers; they cannot give passes to those whom they would propitiate. They cannot discriminate between patrons, between long and short hauls. Not only are they forbidden to do things which would injure the community, but they are obliged to do things to benefit the people. They must put up loading platforms and stockyards where they are needed. They must furnish cars to farmers on an equal footing with the elevators.

**Man's Business not his Own**

I could go on for hours giving instances to prove that a man's business is not always his own business.

These are but a few feeble steps in the right direction. What we need is some power, great enough and courageous enough to prevent the soulless corporations from overcharging us for the necessities of life. Some power to fix a fair and reasonable price and compel those robbers to abide by it.

I hear some of you say that is sacrilege, confiscation, anarchy. But it is not so. It is but a continuation of the idea before. Not only is it right in theory, but it is even now being practiced. Listen to these. In cities, cab and bus fares and fees for messenger and porter service are fixed by law. Toledo, Ohio, has fixed the prices the street railway may charge. After a five years fight, the fare is now three cents.

In Virginia a railway company may only charge at the rate of two cents per mile for carrying passengers between stations in the State. In Georgia the rate is 2 1/4 cents, in Illinois 2 1/4 cents. When it was first proposed to fix railway rates by law, a howl went up from the offices that could be heard round the world, "Confiscation, Revolution, Anarchy." Yet they had to give in and the world goes merrily on to-day.

A few years ago, a combination of all the ice-dealers in New York was effected and the prices were raised to an excessive degree. The City and State of New York stepped in and compelled the ice-barons to reduce the price to a reasonable figure.

Nearly every light and power company in existence has a string to its charter, giving the grantors power to reduce prices after a certain time.

**Elevator Curbed**

Elevators are allowed by law, to charge only 1 1/4 cents per bushel for passing grain through their spout for the farmer.

The amount a farmer may charge for feeding a stray beast is fixed by law.

Any one of you can add instances, but these few will show you it is not radical nor unjust, nor new for our government to interfere and rescue us from those whose only concern is to get our money for as slight a return as possible.

If we can tell the railway how much it may charge for carrying a passenger, why can we not tell it how much it may charge for hauling our grain? If we can fix the price the elevator may charge for handling our grain, why not tell the manufacturers how much they may charge us for a binder? If the law fixes the price of your feed and care for a stray animal, why should it not fix the price of flour?

**Moral Courage Needed.**

It will need the best efforts of every person in Canada to free us from the chain with which we are bound. It will take the courage of martyrs to withstand the slurs and ridicule of their agents. It will take our greatest skill to match the arts which our oppressors will use

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against us. And finally we will need the persistence of a prophet to rise triumphant from the defeats and discouragements which are sure to beset us.

In face of this who can say that Patriotism is not needed? Patriots with greater courage and strength than any before, must come forth, and indeed they will come, to fight, to suffer and finally to conquer.

Many of you may perhaps wonder why I am saying this. I speak on behalf of no political party, nor any particular movement now on foot. I wish to help to pave a way for a movement that is

sure to come. I try to overthrow the old idea, that whatever is done in a line of business is right; to overthrow the belief that a man's affairs are entirely his own. In its place I would substitute the idea that the many are of greater importance than the few; to lead some of you to the belief that State interference on behalf of the people is right and fitting, so that when some leader will arise and bring forth a plan for the relief of our evils, he will find behind him a strong public opinion, a wave of sentiment great enough to carry him and his plan to victory.

# The Grain Growers' Grain Co.

**I**N REVIEWING the business of the past year, I shall do so as briefly as possible, touching only upon the points that are of most importance.

As you are aware, the Grain Exchange suspended the commission rule a short time after our annual meeting last year. Under this rule, previous to this time the commission charge for handling grain was fixed at 1 cent per bushel, and a violation of the rule left the person or firm violating it, liable to expulsion from the Exchange, with the consequent loss of trading privileges.

There are strong reasons for believing that this step was taken with a view of hurting the Company's business, the idea being that if the elevator companies and others were free to offer whatever inducement they choose for grain, they could out-bid the company and secure it. The elevator companies were in a particularly strong position, from the fact alone that a very great portion of the grain shipped had to pass through their country elevators. This gave them a measure of control over it, and it is common knowledge that every effort possible was made to secure it by offering rebates in storage, reducing the handling charges and every other device that could be thought of.

Immediately this rule had been suspended by the Exchange, the Company took a referendum vote of all the shareholders as to the rates of commission that should be charged. Fully ninety-five per cent. of the replies received favored one cent a bushel for wheat and flax, one-half cent for oats, and three-quarters of a cent per bushel for barley. At a meeting of the directors called to consider the matter, it was decided to make these the rates of commission for the Company's business during the suspension of the rule.

The effort to injure the Company by holding out a bribe for shareholders and others to send their grain elsewhere, completely failed. Not only did it completely fail, but it was I believe the direct means of rallying to the support of the Company many who might otherwise be indifferent to it.

A strong and systematic effort was also made last autumn, to educate the farmers against their own Company, by creating in their minds suspicion as to the honesty of the men in charge of it and the conduct of the business generally. This was done by a highly paid press agent who supplied articles damaging to the Company at advertising rates, to such newspapers as would accept them. These articles were effectively disposed of by THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, and as you will have seen in a recent number of that paper, it has succeeded in ferreting the whole matter out and exposing it to the public.

At the commencement of last season we entered into arrangements with several farmers' elevators, whereby we assisted them financially in the purchasing of grain, and handled their grain for them. We believe we have been of assistance to them and they to us, and I have no doubt that with the experience we have gained in the past year, the relations thus entered into can be made more beneficial to all concerned. As I have frequently pointed out before, farmers' elevators are performing the same work in their local sphere, that the Company is in the larger field, and since this is the case, every reason exists why we should endeavor to work satisfactorily together.

During a few weeks last fall the Company engaged in an energetic campaign to secure shareholders. This was done on the regular commission basis to agents, with a slight additional remuneration for expenses. Every effort possible was made to disseminate information and induce farmers to send their grain to the Company by exposing the efforts that were being made to injure it. The elevator companies possessed the advantage of having agents at practically every shipping point who were tireless in their efforts to secure grain. While the Company was asked in many cases by enthusiastic shareholders to appoint agents to secure shipments of grain, it was not thought advisable to do so. Such a step would tend to destroy personal interest which is the only sure guarantee of permanency. The efforts of every shareholder should be directed not only in

## A Resume of the past year's work rendered by T. A. Crerar, President of the Company, at the Annual Meeting, held at Winnipeg, Thursday, July 14

sending his own grain to the Company, but also inducing his neighbors to do the same. This can be done by talking of the Company and asking them to support it.

### Terminal Elevators

Those of you who were here at the last annual meeting will recall that the question of terminal elevators was discussed. It was taken up actively by our board of directors some little time after the annual meeting. The work of such a terminal elevator would be carried on by a separate company. Steps were taken and the application prepared for a charter for such a Company. The announcement by the Manitoba and Saskatchewan governments, however, that they were prepared to give the farmers relief by providing a system of public elevators in the interior, and additional evidence that the Dominion government were considering the advisability of taking over the terminals, induced us to defer action. In this I think the Company acted wisely. There is reason to believe at the present time that in the no distant future the Dominion government will take over and operate the terminal elevators at the lake front, in which case the necessity for the Company having one, disappears.

### Sampling

As you are aware, the Company opened a grain sampling department last fall, putting in charge of it James Massie, who is perhaps the most experienced inspector of grain in Western Canada. This has proven of very great value. Our own representatives watch the sampling of cars in the railway yards, secure a portion of the sample taken from the cars by the inspector's men, which is brought to our office, graded by Mr. Massie, and the grade given by the inspector checked up with it. It has been our experience when Mr. Massie passed a grade given by the inspectors, even when a shipper imagined it was not high enough, there was no likelihood of getting it raised. This work gives to the man who ships to the Company, the positive assurance that the sampling and grading of his car is looked after in the very best way possible. No other firm in the trade does it, and it affords another evidence of the advantage of co-operation in the marketing of our grain. On behalf of the Board of Control I extend a cordial invitation to each of our shareholders here to visit our new offices on Portage Avenue East, and particularly the sampling room

where Mr. Massie will give information as to the manner in which it is conducted. You will notice a little over 85,300 has been expended in this way. I think you will all agree with me, however, that the money has been well spent.

### Calgary Office

A branch office of the Company was opened in Calgary last August. This has proven a great convenience to Alberta shippers to the Company, enabling them to get advances on their cars and generally to secure the advantages of dealing near home. During the year there was handled direct through the Calgary office slightly over 400,000 bushels. We received also from Alberta in addition, shipped direct to our Winnipeg office, over 150,000 bushels. While the Calgary office, in its first year, has not any more than paid expenses, it was nevertheless a sound step to open it at the time we did. Owing to conditions in Alberta being different from those of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the fact that the Company has no elevators places it at a disadvantage with those firms who have.

A large portion of Alberta grain now goes westward and this will increase rapidly in the next few years. The shipper there is at a disadvantage in shipment, since in order to get full advantage of freights he must know where his grain is going before it leaves his home town. If, for instance, he ships to Calgary, with the view of having his grain diverted either westward or eastward, according to which will pay him best, he has to pay local freight from his home town to Calgary, which frequently amounts to from four to six cents a bushel. If Calgary were an order point, such as North Bay or Cartier, in Ontario, cars could be shipped there and diverted either westward or eastward as would be found most advantageous after the grade was known, and the owner would get the advantage of a through rate of freight which ever way he shipped. This is an advantage which the Alberta farmers should make every effort to secure. The future prospects in respect to Alberta are bright. Increasing interest is being taken in the Company and its work, and many are becoming shareholders from that province. This is having the effect of cementing the farmers of the three provinces in a common effort to make the Company succeed.

### Home Bank Stock

The directors have also made an additional investment in Home Bank stock.

## DR. CASH'S VIEWS

Dr. E. L. Cash, M.P. for Mackenzie, Sask., has just written the following letter to THE GUIDE:

I have just received your communication of May 28th, having been delayed in the East until very recently.

Replying to your several questions I would state that I am, at present, very much in favor of government ownership, or at least operation, of terminal elevators at the lake front. I have had a partial change of heart in regard to this matter, as at one time I thought government supervision would be sufficient to give a square deal to our producers, but trial and investigation have satisfied me that nothing short of operation will suffice.

I am and always have been in favor of low tariff, more particularly upon articles used to produce commodities upon which the producer is not benefited by a tariff, but as I find that in some sections of the country our agriculturists are benefited to quite an extent by a tariff, therefore, I suppose, with justice it can be claimed that the tariff should not be altogether removed from agricultural implements but should be placed as low as possible.

I am very much in favor of the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Road and as this has already been undertaken and is being pushed forward with, I think, a reasonable degree of celerity, taking into consideration the advisability of securing the best possible route I do not think that we require to say much more concerning this, as it is now an assured fact and I am satisfied will be carried through to completion without any delay.

I do not know much about the chilled meat industry but feel that the completion of the Hudson's Bay line will, to a large extent, do away with the urgent necessity of extensive refrigerator plants for some time.

E. L. CASH.

Yorkton, Sask., July 4, 1910.

increasing our holdings by 500 shares, purchased last fall. The large increase in the Company's business increases very greatly the demands made on the Home Bank. As I pointed out at the last annual meeting, the Company by investing its capital in Home Bank stock not only increases very materially the ability of the bank to help it, but also places its capital in a position where it earns interest every day in the year. I am convinced that with the future prospects of the bank, investment in its stock is safe in every way.

During the year the bank has opened several branches in the West, all of which I am glad to say are doing well. Owing to the amount of stock we have now invested in the bank its progress should be a matter of interest to every one of our shareholders and everyone who has the interests of his own Company at heart, any in this respect the fact that the bank has just closed a successful year will be gratifying to you. I might also add that last spring the bank lost one of its best directors in the person of Lieutenant Col. Davidson, of Toronto. I had the honor of being elected to fill the vacancy caused by his removal.

The management of the bank appreciates the fact that the Company has a large interest in it and that it was only proper that it should have two representatives on the bank's directorate. The connection the Company has secured with this bank has been of inestimable value to the Western farmers, from the mere fact alone that it has provided the credit necessary to carry on the Company's business and has given them an opportunity to invest their savings in it and build up a bank that has the farmers' interests at heart.

### Grain Growers' Guide

The shareholders also have a strong interest in the development and progress of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. At our last annual meeting the paid-up subscriptions to THE GUIDE had reached 2,900. In the year that has passed it has more than doubled, the paid circulation now being over 40,000. This achievement, in the few years of its existence, is extremely gratifying and proved conclusively the need that existed for it. When we consider that journals established in Winnipeg for over twenty years have very little, if any, better circulation than THE GUIDE, it affords a slight indication of what the future has in store for it.

I cannot speak too highly of the work THE GUIDE has done, of the fearless and independent stand it has taken in advocating the people's rights. None of our shareholders can do greater service to himself and his community than to subscribe for THE GUIDE and to get each of his neighbors to do likewise. As was naturally to be expected, the expense in connection with it has been greater by considerable than the revenue it received. This is the experience of every journal in its commencement. There is, however, every indication that before very long it will be on a self-supporting basis, and giving a return to the Company for the money invested.

The combined Grain Growers' Associations in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta now number over 25,000 members. THE GUIDE is their official organ. They are facing many important questions the proper solution of which is of vital interest, not only to themselves, but to the whole community. THE GUIDE as the official organ of these three organizations will, I am sure, be a powerful aid to them in solving the various questions they have taken up. THE GUIDE is now in its own home and will be glad to welcome each of our shareholders who may be in the city.

### Lombard Street Purchase

You will notice from the report, the Company invested in a block of real estate immediately back of the Merchants' Bank. The amount paid for this was \$1,450 per foot. On a conservative estimate it is worth several hundred dollars more per foot today. It was not by any means purchased with a view of speculation, but simply to provide for the future

Continued on page 11

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# Those Who Have Studied

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

## RE TERMINAL CROOKS

Editor, GUIDE.—I believe that the most important question today before the organized farmers of Canada, is that of the collective ownership of the terminal elevators of the Dominion. It is true that the governments of the Prairie Provinces have consented to nationalize the interior elevators of these provinces in the interest of the farmer. Still the system of elevators cannot be as successfully conducted as it should be until the entire elevator system, both internal and terminal is publicly owned. Let the farmers' organizations and the Trades and Labor Unions of Canada bend all their united energy in the accomplishment of this important issue. The farmers and laborers should be a unit in their demands for the nationalization of the public utilities. In no other way will the wealth producers come to their own. The great object in view by the captains of industry, in order to perpetuate the present system of graft and corruption, is to keep the workers set at each other's throats. Karl Marx says, "Working men of the world! Unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have the whole world to gain. If the farmers and laborers were united and stood firmly together in their demands for justice and equity, the octopus of special privilege would not live a single day."

A number of the terminal elevators having been caught with the goods, the opportune time has now arrived for the organized farmers to bombard the halls of parliament with their demands for government ownership of the terminal elevators. The Whig and Tory members at Ottawa are both of them committed against government ownership and it will be interesting to learn what excuses these gentlemen in power will offer in the explanation of the criminal impeachments brought against the privileged corporations at the end of the line. No doubt some of our representatives at Ottawa (or misrepresentatives, if you will) will in this case dispense with some of their conventional scrutiny of the workings of the elevator concerns. This would necessitate the employment of a larger force of government officials than is required at present, and the extra expense would have to be paid out of the public treasury at the expense of the people. When we take into consideration that there are already seventy government officials, watching these concerns, and that the manipulation of wheat is going on merrily under their very eyes, what assurance have we that this nefarious practice will cease, even if the government should treble or quadruple the force employed to watch the elevators? You would have to appoint a "slew" of detectives to watch them, and specialized detectives to watch the detectives in turn, and so on ad infinitum.

The only solution whereby the nefarious practice of the manipulators of grain passing through the terminals can be abolished, is that advocated by the Grain Growers from the very first, viz., collective ownership of these public utilities. Remove the temptation and all men will be honest. The best employed by the government, to watch the elevator interests and keep them in the straight and narrow path, would be serving the nation in a far higher degree, economically, ethically, and morally considered, if they were holding positions as useful employees in a system of government owned elevators, instead of shadowing elevator concerns whose inherent tendencies, to practice deception, that they may acquire fabulous

wealth, have become something of a second nature to them. It has been proven time and again that the policy of appointing government officials to watch corporations, to make those corporations do the square thing with the public, is a palpable failure. The stockyards scandal, at Chicago, a number of years ago, one of the most gigantic swindles ever perpetrated on the public, is evidence of this. The United States government appointed high salaried officials and inspectors by the legion to watch the packers and see that they did not poison the people. The packers could not have asked for anything better, for every pound of meat, every ham, and every side of bacon had the government inspection stamp on it, and was guaranteed not to kill.

The meat commanded a higher price and quicker sales were effected, and the packers raked in the eagles by the handful with the gullible public, happy in its blissful ignorance, believed that it was fully protected by the government. Many thanks to Upton Sinclair's book, "The Jungle," the perusal of which culminated in President Roosevelt appointing an investigation committee to inquire into the workings of the stock yards concerns. In the investigations that followed it transpired that the government officials had been grossly negligent in their official duties, that graft and corruption had been going on merrily under their very eyes, and in consequence the people had been robbed of millions of dollars, and the



Homesteading near Roseton, Sask. The horse is over 25 years of age.

health of the community had been jeopardized by poisoned food. Why did the government officials utterly fail to carry out the trust imposed in them?

These men, drawing government salaries, received, at the same time, contributions from the packers to keep their mouths closed and keep out of the way every time a shady transaction was contemplated. What was true in relation to the graft and corruption of the meat combine at Chicago, at that time, is true of the terminal elevators in Canada today, in relation to the manipulation of wheat passing through these elevators. Almost every newspaper in the land was as silent as the grave in reference to the trial and conviction of these elevator concerns. To THE GUIDE, and to THE GUIDE alone, must largely be accorded the honor of proclaiming the news, to the Western farmers, of the disclosure and impeachment of these privileged concerns. Why are the papers dumb, and why will

they not open their mouths when graft and corruption are running riot and polluting this fair land of ours?

In my opinion the only ostensible reason why the newspapers of the land ignore these sensational disclosures is what might be termed, "skillfully applied influence" on the press. In other words, the men who profit by the corruption take good care that the papers of the country do not acquaint the public of the duplicity practiced by them. It is a deplorable fact that the press in Canada today is almost exclusively owned and controlled by powerful corporations and used by them as tools to mould public opinion. Where is the newspaper in this fair Dominion of ours today, that can hold up its head and truthfully say that it is not subsidized, and that it will courageously speak its convictions in the face of all opposition? Newspapers of this kind are as scarce as the farthings of Queen Ann. Nevertheless, I believe there are, and can be found, a few newspapers throughout the country which contain particles of humanity in their anatomical structure, and would like to establish justice and equity in the land. The Tofield Standard, a weekly newspaper in Alberta, had the moral courage to speak out its convictions last week, in reference to the elevator scandal of some of the big terminals which has just been aired abroad. If every newspaper in the land which is not owned and controlled, body and soul by the corporate interests, would speak out fearlessly and truthfully, as did the Tofield Standard, Laurier and the rest of the gang who are opposed to collective ownership would very soon present a change of front, and give the people government ownership of the terminal elevators of the Dominion. The Tofield Standard heretofore was just as much of a partisan paper as any other newspaper in the land. It has little faith in the agitation for economic reforms. To many these proposed reforms were, to say the least, Utopian in character, and although they might look grand and beautiful in the realm of fancy, they would be a palpable failure if introduced into the realm of fact.

One redeeming feature in the character of The Standard, was that it had the good sense to become a subscriber to THE GUIDE. And when once we get a man to read THE GUIDE, from that time on he is

pirate hulk of monopoly is rotten and cannot float much longer. Therefore, it is time for all sensible rats to desert the ship. The time has arrived when the press of Canada must choose whether it will stand pat with the agricultural interests of the country or work for the interests of the corporations, for just as sure as feudalism had to make room for political democracy will political democracy have to make room for economic democracy. The press will then either have to sink into oblivion or become the righteous exponents of the men whom they crucify today.

Mr. Editor, in your editorial on the terminal elevator investigation, you say, "It is most regrettable that the trial was not held in open court and the public allowed to know about it." In my opinion it was never the intention that the dear public should know anything about it. Continuing, you ask, "Why should there be an effort to protect men who break the law just because they happen to move in a higher circle?" Why? Why? It may seem harsh to make the statement, but we are forced to the conclusion that the answer to this question, and the only logical answer, is that there is one law for the rich, and another law for the poor. Predatory wealth has been able to influence the courts of the land in all ages. One writer says, "Judges and senators have been bought by gold." Let it be understood that I am bringing no charges against the judiciary who tried the elevator cases. Still such procedure makes one arrive at the conclusion that there are class courts even in Canada. Suppose the situation had been reversed and it had been a poor man out of work and starving instead of those wealthy concerns. And suppose he had stolen a loaf of bread to keep body and soul together and help feed his wife and babes who were dependent on him for sustenance. Suppose he had been arrested. What think ye that these wise wigs, those astute clerical gentlemen whose functionary duties are to interpret the intricacies of the law, would have done to him? Would they have tried him in a private court? Behind closed doors? Would they have condescended with him over his hard luck and, in sympathy, have handed him five or ten dollars with the gratifying assurance that the case was dismissed, and told him to go home and procure food for himself and family? No. He would have been dragged into a criminal court and before a solemn tribunal would have been convicted of petty larceny and sent to prison for sixty days to expiate the terrible crime of stealing that loaf of bread, as a warning to all evil doers. The elevator concerns have stolen their thousands and tens of thousands of dollars from the wealth producers of the country, by the manipulation of grain. This mixing of grain by the elevators is stealing, just the same, no matter by what name it may be called, just as much as the act of the man who stole the loaf of bread, but in a far higher degree. What does a fine of \$5,550 amount to, to these concerns if they can make \$200,000 or a great deal more by manipulation of grain. They will gladly pay the fine for the privilege of so doing. In spite of the boast made by Mr. Horn, that there was no mixing being done east of Winnipeg, we find that these elevator concerns have flauntingly ignored the officials appointed by the government to watch them, and that the manipulation of grain goes on swimmingly to the music of the piper, and the farmer pays the piper.

What are the people going to do about it? What are the men who hold the reins in their hands going to do about it? One thing is certain, that our men of state are not going to make any move whatever whereby to abolish the graft and corruption prevalent at some of the terminal elevators until they are forced to do so by the people who are the victims of these privileged concerns.

The pirate on the high seas, in his balmy days, was a saint compared to some of these grain speculators, who steal the bread from the mouths of widows and orphans, under the cloak of government inspection, to satisfy their corporate greed to accumulate colossal fortunes, that stagger the imagination of the ordinary lay mind.

How much longer will the farmers of Canada submit to this high-handed robbery that is being perpetrated upon them?

Let every local branch of the farmers' organization of both Western and Eastern Canada send a resolution to its represen-

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tative at Ottawa, urging him to legislate in favor of collective ownership of the terminal elevators, and don't forget to bring to his notice the case of the three. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his railway consort are going to make a tour of Western Canada this summer. Let the farmers get busy and have as many representatives as possible meet Sir Wilfrid and press their demands upon him for government ownership of the terminal elevators.

JAMES FLETCHER

Kingman, Alta

### CO-OPERATION

Editor GUIDE:—Mr. E. A. Partridge, in your issue of June 22nd, has certainly hit on a glorious scheme for robbing the farmers of the little spare cash they have. Fancy going to the stores and inviting the proprietors to hand over their graft in exchange for stock and then hiring them to run the business. How long would it be before they had it bankrupt and had again become the sole proprietors? We are to avoid antagonizing business interests. As a matter of fact we cannot co-operate in buying and selling without antagonizing all those who are now engaged in handling those things we propose to deal in.

I have been an advocate of co-operation for many years and have been interested in several co-operative stores. One at Wakefield, Kansas, started about twenty years ago with 150 farmers to manage it, was a success from the word go and is still running. Another started at the same time in Clay City, Kansas, with two storekeepers in charge, was bankrupt in two months. As to borrowing money from the banks. About two years since we organized here, and as fast as we could sell shares put the money into building a store. Then when our building was finished and not enough money forthcoming to stock it, we applied to the bank, and although we had taken out a charter as a co-operative company, not a dollar would they advance unless it was on the personal security of the individual members of the board of directors, who, as individuals, could have all they wished. Three of the seven were willing to borrow, and four were not. And there stands the empty store, a monument to the folly of trying to combine in business those who have not the brains to co-operate for their own political good.

Then, too, if we cannot, as we did at Wakefield, furnish the capital amongst ourselves and do a strictly cash business, we only court failure. The banks stand to lose too much by the failure of the present business concerns to be willing to help us in attacking them. Mr. Partridge is recommending the same system of co-operation which was started in Utah 40 or 50 years ago and which has grown into the most crushing monopoly it was ever my misfortune to buck against. Mr. Partridge is thinking in the right direction but should give the matter deeper thought before he starts to teach even old hayseeds. Let us first capture the law-making power, and all these other evils can easily be remedied.

W. BUCKELL

Conjuring Creek, Alta.

### ASK SIR WILFRID

Editor GUIDE:—I would suggest that the delegates of the different Grain Growers' Associations who meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his Western trip, ask him plainly if his government is willfully fooling the farmers of Western Canada over this Hudson's Bay road promise, after promises have been made for its construction for the last twenty years, and Sir Wilfrid, during the last election campaign, promised immediate construction. Since then small amounts have been voted towards carrying out that promise, but still they delay. Can it be that they mean to run the promise on to another general election just to keep the bait dangling before the eyes of the Western voters? If the Hudson's Bay route is a feasible, cheap commercial highway to our best market, and the people have asked for and demanded it, why delay? Will it be that after the next election, when Sir Wilfrid is firmly seated in power for another term, he will tell the voters of Western Canada that the Hudson's Bay route is not feasible and hence the delay?

Who, in Western Canada or any part of Canada knows anything about Hudson's Bay or any part of those Arctic regions

where they propose to make the great outlet for all our Western products? Who besides our Dominion government knows anything about conditions there and whether it is fit for navigation or navigable at all? True, the Hudson's Bay Company has been running vessels in and out of the bay for the last hundred years or more. But what kind of vessels are they? Just small schooners of two, three, or perhaps four hundred tons burden, and not the class that would be needed to carry away our millions of bushels of grain and the hundreds of thousands of cattle and hogs. When we consider that the entrance to the Hudson's Bay is almost, if not altogether, within the Arctic circle, one must remember that Arctic conditions will have to be dealt with, and the most difficult Arctic condition in navigation is ice.

At any season of the year, with a favorable wind, ice may be brought from the Arctic regions by the currents, down through David Strait and lay along the Labrador coast and entrance to Hudson's Strait. It has been known to do this and remain there the greater part of the summer. In 1898 it was between the middle and last of July before it left the coast. Now, ice conditions mean that vessels must be specially constructed to withstand it. That is, heavy timbers, reinforced steel plates, and sheathed with green heart wood. That class of vessel would require a special freight rate and would get it because the great ocean tramp steamer which is the cheap freighter, would be shut out on account of navigation being too dangerous. Then, again, I understand that Hudson's Strait is shallow. Too shallow for large vessels to navigate through certain channels. The situation, I believe, is very much the same as that on the Saskatchewan River. There in the morning a channel may be clear and in the afternoon filled with sand and a new channel opened up somewhere else. Then the question for the sea captain is, "Where is the new channel?" It would be rather a risky business running a large steamer around in an ice filled, shallow sea, looking for a channel in a dense Arctic fog.

These are a few of the conditions that do exist in that great northern waterway, and our government is the only institution in Canada that is thoroughly familiar with the facts. Knowing this, as they do, and knowing that the people of Western Canada are not familiar with these facts, it is nothing but the rankest kind of hypocrisy to be continually promising and promising our people to build this railway when they know it will not serve them as they expect it will.

The Hudson's Bay Railway will be built, but it will be built to open up the great timber and mineral wealth of our northern and eastern country and will ultimately develop a great fish industry between Hudson's Bay and the grain provinces and the middle and western states.

In the meantime, think and talk more about the Georgian Bay canal and a canal for the Qu'Appelle Valley and the Lake Winnipeg route.

Bladworth, Sask.

EXPLORER

### THE GREAT NEED

Editor GUIDE:—Since I became a subscriber to THE GUIDE I notice quite a discussion going on re the tariff and in your last issue I read the letter by J. T. J. Harrison. Mr. Harrison says that he believes the manufacturers in Canada can turn out machinery just as cheaply as the American manufacturers can. I don't think anyone doubts that. And yet how is it that we have to pay just as much for our Canadian made machinery as for the American? Simply because of the tariff. If we had free trade so that there would be competition and machinery sold at fair prices and fair profit, I believe the manufacturers would make more money on account of the larger business they would do, than they are making today even with their excessively high prices. There are dozens of men in my own district that are sowing their crops by hand and are cutting them with the scythe or mower, who have acres enough to crop that it would pay them to have a drill or a binder, and who would have them if they could be bought at a reasonable price. But when they have to pay \$100 for a drill and from \$175 to \$200 for a binder, it is simply out of the question, and I believe there are hundreds and



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hundreds of farmers all through the new settlements of the West who are in the same position.

But there is one thing in Mr. Harrison's letter with which I do not agree. He says, "What the farmers need is a reform party to sweep the present members out." That might work for a while but I think he would soon find out that we would soon need another party to sweep the reform party out. I do not believe that we will ever have a representative parliament until we get the system of Direct Legislation. Under our present system, when a member is elected he can practically do as he likes and laugh in his sleeve at his electors until next election day. What we want is a system where the representatives can be made to do as their electors want or else be kicked out, and until we get that system the farmer will never get his rights.

LIONEL P. SMITH  
Mallowdale, Alta.

### THE GUIDE'S MISSION

Editor GUIDE:—I think you ought to know how your readers feel about the effort THE GUIDE is putting forth at this time. The venture of THE GUIDE is certainly original and to the point, and will no doubt meet with much opposition. But I want you to know that "The People" are with you and I feel proud to think that the farmers have such a paper to represent them as THE GUIDE. It is certainly a credit to us.

That article of Mr. Partridge's is the kind of stuff we want to feed the farmers with, also "How food prices are made." The secret of the success of the monopolistic corporations has been in keeping the people in ignorance of how they have been preying upon them, and we glory in the fact that we now have a paper which we can depend on to give us the truth. Keep right on with your agitation for Direct Legislation. It is the only thing that will purge the political corruption of the age.

And now, Mr. Editor, in closing I want to say, "Long live THE GUIDE" and may she feel that her mission is to call

forth clear-sighted, pure-minded, unselfish patriotic citizens to enter the arena of politics.

We have plenty of brains in politics today, but there seems to be a great lack of the old type of statesmen, who loved honor and truth, and who loved to hand down their names to posterity, as men who had accomplished some good in this world and had made the conditions of their fellow men better, rather than, as men who had accumulated great wealth by taking advantage of their position to rob the common people. But I believe I can see a better day dawning and THE GUIDE is without a doubt the chief agent in the movement.

You, sir, have a great position as editor of THE GUIDE, and I trust you will always have wisdom and good common sense to meet every emergency. And may your greater ambition be to champion a square deal for all the people.

S. L. FRASER

Clareholm, Alta.

### RE GOVERNMENT ELEVATORS

Editor GUIDE:—As the provincial elections has been held and the government has been sustained, it is evident that the farmers feel that they can trust the government to fulfil their pre-election promises; and as the elevator commission is going right on with the building and acquiring of elevators so as to have a good number of elevators in time to handle this year's crop, we will have no long to wait until it will be past the experimental stage and we will be able to tell how it will work out.

Of course, before the election there were a number who thought the proposition would be a failure, but the greater part of the farmers who opposed it were led to do so by the arguments used by some politicians, or by those that were interested in the grain trade. But the farmers who were induced to vote against the government from their political leanings or political friend's influence, in a great majority of cases, are glad that the election went the way it did because a start has been made to put the handling of grain under a plan that will undoubtedly give the Grain Growers a chance to get honest weight and an honest price for his produce.

While, on the other hand, those who feel that the government elevator will not be a success will have a chance to see it tested. While it is being tried at the various points where a government elevator is established the farmers should give it a fair test by giving it their patronage and support as honestly as the circumstances compelled them to give to the line elevator when it was established. For as you will remember we were compelled at that time to put our grain through the elevator to get it on the car. And it is up to the farmers to now, of their own accord, support their own elevator and to give it a fair test, what they were compelled by law to do to make the line elevator a success, and then that would make it a fair comparison. Another reason why we should give it our hearty support is because we asked the government to establish a line of government owned and operated elevators and they took hold of it right off, and got started without delay, while Saskatchewan is still wondering what they will do. No doubt the Saskatchewan commission is watching very closely how the Manitoba owned elevators will get along. The Saskatchewan government has delayed the undertaking for at least a year, and it will be for the people to decide in their own minds whether it was because the government of Saskatchewan was honestly afraid of the undertaking or whether they were induced to delay the government elevator system by some interested parties, and no doubt the action of the Saskatchewan government with respect to the undertaking caused the Manitoba government to feel somewhat interested as to how much sympathy and support they would get from the electors of Manitoba on this undertaking, the first of its kind in any of the provinces.

Now that the people have, by their votes, expressed their approval in no uncertain way; the government will feel justified in assisting the elevator commission in every possible way to have government owned and operated elevators all over the province at the earliest possible date.

GILBERT ROWAN

Miniota, Man.

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### DISAGREES WITH MR. MILLOY

Editor GUIDE:—I saw an article in your issue of June 29, written by Mr. A. Milloy, on the tariff question, which I would like to consider a little. Mr. Milloy says that tariff is "a good thing abused." Now, I believe he is wrong. I think tariff is a bad thing protected. He thinks it is a good thing if rightly used. Now, sometimes I am pretty conceited and think I am pretty wise, but for the life of me I can't see how the producers or any one else, for that matter, can use it so as to make a good thing of it. He says that it is not the tariff that we want to reform, but the men that abuse it, but he has not designated the men that abuse it. I shall contend that the men that abuse it are mostly the manufacturers through our country.

Now if he will reform them so that they will not use this tariff to purloin the hard-earned dollars from the producer, then it will be a machine not so contemptible as it is now. Mr. Milloy claims that the high tariff has done a great deal toward building up our country. Now, I don't think so. I think it is doing an immense lot toward ruining our country. I can't see that the high tariff is building up any but the manufacturer; but if you will go our among

the producers of our land you can plainly see the devastating effect of this high tariff. He says we want and must keep our manufacturing shops busy, for we must not forget that there are thousands of men making their livelihood in those shops. I want to ask Mr. Milloy if there is no other employment that those men can do for a living? I also want to ask Mr. Milloy if he keeps those men at work and those shops running and thereby finally bankrupts our nation, what will those men do for a living? If the manufacturers force the producers to stop, then the manufacturers will have nothing for these men to do and then they will be in a bad fix sure.

I want to ask Mr. Milloy if he knows that a great many of our manufacturers, as he calls them, are men of a foreign country that have come over here and are employing their money for no other purpose than to take advantage of this high protective tariff and build up immense fortunes for themselves.

I think if Mr. Milloy will closely examine this high tariff he will find it a mighty vampire, sucking the life blood out of this fair nation of ours.

W. E. KEIFER

Ashville, Manitoba.

# Sir Wilfrid Laurier

### Impressions and Information Secured by The Guide Representative during a Chat with Canada's Ruler

A GREAT majority of Canadians, especially the residents of the Prairie Provinces, have never had a glimpse of Canada's first citizen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Fewer have had a chance to meet the Premier and become impressed with his personality.

Few western newspapermen have had a chance to meet the first minister of the Dominion and strive to gather impressions to convey to the readers. In fact, the premier has an aversion to newspapermen that will not down. It is useless for any of the fraternity to endeavor to interview him on political questions. He simply will not talk.

Taking these and other things into consideration it was with few hopes of an interview that a representative of THE GUIDE sent his card up to the premier's secretary with the request for a meeting at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, the other day. Other newsgatherers had given up hopes, but this one took a chance and it was not in vain.

Maybe it was because the premier was in a particularly contented frame of mind, following a late breakfast, that he consented to meet the scribe. But probably the real reason was that the words, "Grain Growers" are becoming "open sesame" to more doors than one; that this great farmers' movement is becoming recognized for its true worth in all sections of the Dominion.

#### Sir Wilfrid's Appearance

The first look at the minister was obtained as he stepped from the elevator on his way to breakfast. He is evidently a late riser as this was after ten o'clock.

What does he look like? The first impression is one of surprise at his height. Why, most people have the idea that the premier is a short man. I do not know, but the writer had this idea and has been told by many others that they were very much surprised when finding that Sir Wilfrid was tall. He is probably between five feet ten inches and eleven inches, and rather squarely built. However, he was attired in a brown Prince Albert that accentuated both his inches and his slinness, and he may not be so tall.

After a wait, while the premier completed his breakfast, his secretary informed the writer that Sir Wilfrid was at leisure. This secretary was an exceedingly courteous individual, and he most courteously ushered the writer into the apartments of the great statesman.

Sir Wilfrid's secretary was very courteous, but Sir Wilfrid is the acme of courteousness; he is delightfully so; he's more than courteous, there's not a ruffle in his bearing. The voice so ringing from the platform, in private conversation toned to the utmost suavity.

He motioned THE GUIDE representative to an easy chair and settled himself in one on the opposite side of a table. Here at last was a chance to study the man at close range. What is it about his personality that has enabled him to keep his place at the head of the Dominion government for fourteen years? It is hard to say. But his courtesy and firmness undoubtedly play an important part.

#### Has a Strong Face

Sir Wilfrid is not good looking. No one has ever accused him of being handsome, but his face is one that impresses itself upon one indelibly as one of strength and purpose. Were it not for his eyes, one speaking to him would get the idea that the premier was not listening. At such times his face is absolutely passive, not a hint of his thoughts is shown. But when he turns his eyes upon you, you know that he is talking in everything.

Of course, Sir Wilfrid's striking characteristic is his impressive dignity. He always has this with him. Even his genial smile cannot make one forget the veritable stone wall that the man has erected about himself. These dignified men are something awful to get close to.

#### Diplomatic and Non-Committal

My first question was whether or not he had any message for the farmers of the West that he could give them through the columns of THE GUIDE. Sir Wil-

frid answered that he would undoubtedly have plenty of opportunity to deliver his own message, and would prefer not to discuss it in advance.

"I have been reading your paper regularly lately," said the premier. "It is rather an interesting magazine, especially interesting to me," with a smile. "How do you like it?" the writer queried.

"Your intentions are obviously of the best," he answered.

"Yes," was the answer, "the farmers of the West have a fight to make for certain things and we are doing our best to assist."

"What must they fight for?" asked Laurier.

That sounded good and the writer thought that he was going to get him to make some statements worth while. He thought to lead him up to them easily and have him talking politics before he knew it. Did he? He did not.

"Well the farmers here are up against some things that do not affect the Eastern

be entered on the schedule of population by name, as member of a family, institution or household, together with place of habitation, sex, relationship to head of family or household, and whether single, married, widowed, divorced or legally separated. The month of birth, year of birth and age at last birthday will also be recorded.

Entries will be made for each person to show the country or place of birth, year of immigration to Canada if born elsewhere, year of naturalization if formerly an alien, and also racial or tribal origin, nationality and religion. Every person of alien birth who has become a naturalized citizen is a Canadian by nationality; and every British subject with residence in Canada, as well as every native of Canada who has acquired citizenship by birth or naturalization is also a Canadian by nationality. But there is no Canadian by racial or tribal origin unless the Indians are so counted.

Every person having an occupation or trade will be entered for it, but if employed in the census year at some other occupation for part or whole time he will be so recorded also. If the person is working on his own account the entry will be so made. An entry is also required to be made showing where the person is employed as on farm,

college, convent or university is also called for.

The last question on the schedule of population relates to infirmities. It calls for a record of each person having an infirmity. If blind, deaf and dumb, crazy or lunatic, idiotic or silly, a record thereof will be made in the proper column, and the age at which the infirmity appeared is required to be specified.

#### THE EDMONTON EXHIBITION

The Edmonton exhibition of 1910, August 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1910, will take the form of a stock show and race meet. Preparations are now well advanced and on the opening day the public will be admitted to entirely new grounds on which work has been going on for the past nine months.

Modern stock stables have been erected capable of housing 500 cattle, 300 horses, 300 sheep and swine, also accommodation for 600 poultry and 300 dogs besides stables for 125 race horses. Already the management have received assurances from exhibitors sufficient to ensure that these buildings will be taxed to their utmost capacity. Besides the above buildings will be found a grand stand capable of seating 5000 people, erected at a cost of \$25,000, dairy and horticultural building, fire hall, police station, directors' office, a spacious dining hall, superintendent's cottage, etc., the whole representing an expenditure of over \$175,000.

The race track, a half mile standard track, has been pronounced by horsemen who have worked on it to be the fastest in the West.

The premium list for this year is the best ever offered by the association. In the classes for live stock alone over \$10,000 will be distributed in prizes, and with the noticeable improvement in the quality of the breeding stock of the province it is expected that the Alberta breeder will hold his own with the importer of prize stock, and competition in the judging ring will be keen.

The race program will be more attractive than ever before, and as the exhibition is to open this year on August 23rd, continuing four days, following the eastern circuit comprising Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Battleford, also the southern circuit comprising Macleod, Lethbridge, Claresholm and Medicine Hat, it is safe to say that all the good horses competing on these circuits will be seen in Edmonton. In addition to the races, a splendid vaudeville program has been secured which will be given between the heats of each day's racing and also in the evening of each day, when there will be more horse racing and a grand display of fireworks.

#### FIRES IN MONTANA

A Butte dispatch of July 11 said: "The worst forest fires in the recent history of the state are raging in western and northern Montana. There is little likelihood that anything short of a heavy rain will check them. At least twenty different fires were reported to the forestry headquarters today.

Thirteen fires were burning west of Missoula in the Couer D'Alene, Lolo, Clearwater and Bitter Root forests and an army of men is fighting them under government officials.

Owing to the dryness, however, their efforts are availing little. The town of Whitefish is entirely surrounded by blazing forests. Many logging and tie camps of the Great Northern have been burned. While no fatalities have been reported many settlements are in the sweep of the flames."

#### DOUKHOBORS UNDRRESS

At Veregin, a small village seven miles west of Kamourisk, Sask., Wednesday last, a numbers of Doukhobors from different parts of the country assembled. About forty-two of the number, including men, women and children, shed their clothes, piled them all in a heap, and then set fire to the pile. They added fuel to the flames by casting considerable money in the fire. Inspector Jarvis of the mounted police with Corporal Turner and Constable Nash hurried to the scene of trouble. Four or five special constables were immediately sworn in and the work of rounding up began. The odds were against the police, but they finally drove them into a barn after a hard struggle. Inspector Jarvis with Constable Nash remained on duty all night guarding the flock.



Ho! Bacchus ho! a cup of wine,  
I fain would have of thee;  
Your mystic spigot turn and let  
The rosy nectar free.  
"Hy pipes, oh Pan! Apollo thou  
Touch light the lyre's tharm,  
And we will pledge in unison  
The girl upon the farm.

The nut brown maid among the sheaves  
Raking the new mown hay;  
The harvest queen whose witching smile  
We garner while we may.  
The splendour of the Graces pale;  
Oh, flown is Hebes' charm;  
While Venus lowly bows before  
The girl upon the farm.

The summer breezes gently croon,  
Aloft the birds they sing,  
And Nature seems to pause and ask:  
"What will the harvest bring?"  
Yet I, the laggard reaper stroll  
With Cupid arm in arm.  
Let others glean; for me it is  
The girl upon the farm.

-DICK HARTLEY



farmers to any such degree," Sir Wilfrid saw what was coming and smoothly headed it off.

"Oh," he opined, "we cannot separate the farmers of the West from the farmers of the East, nor the farmer from the business man or the politician."

Then he quickly turned to crop prospects and the balance of the conversation was not of public interest.

#### CENSUS NEXT YEAR

The next census of Canada will be taken under date of June 1, 1911, and will embrace the subjects of population, mortality, agriculture, manufactures, minerals, fisheries and dairy products.

Population will be recorded under the heads of residence and personal description; citizenship, nationality and religion; profession, occupation and trade or means of living, wage-earnings and insurance; education and language spoken and infirmities.

Every person living on June 1 will

in wooden mill, at foundry shop, in drug store, etc.

Wage earners are entered to show the number of weeks employed in 1910 at chief occupation or trade, at other than chief occupation, if any, the hours of working time per week at chief occupation, or at other occupation, if any; the total earnings in 1910 at chief occupation; the total earnings at other than chief occupation; and the rate per hour when employed by the hour.

Entries are required to be made for each person showing the amount of insurance held at date of the census upon life, as well as against accident or sickness, together with the cost of such insurance in the census year.

Under the heading of education and language record will be taken for every person of five years of age and over showing the number of months at school in 1910, and if the person can read and write, and the language commonly spoken by each person. The cost of education for 1910 for persons over 16 years of age at





is at present on the decline, should be encouraged and that assistance should be rendered to the stock raisers in the way of setting aside those parts of the province which are unsuitable for farming and dealing with them so as to assist the stock-grower. After considerable discussion it was decided to leave this matter for the present.

The matter of the Canadian Northern line at present under construction between Stettler and Red Deer River not being fire-guarded was brought up. Everyone present being of the one mind in regard to this, the following resolution was drawn up:

"That we, the members of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association, assembled, would respectfully draw the attention of the railroad commission to the fact that the Canadian Northern Railway at present in course of construction between Stettler and the Red Deer River, train passing as it does through a prairie country devoted almost entirely to stock raising; also as owing to the extreme dry weather prevailing in that district and consequent dryness of the grass which would burn at the present time, that this railway company are running construction trains over said line; and as in accordance with clause 42 of order 3245 of the Board of Railway Commissioners which provides for fire-guards being plowed by August 1st of this year. That there is less than one month till that date, no steps being taken to construct this fire-guard; be it resolved, that this association ask the board to call the attention of the C. N. R. officials to the very urgent necessity of having this work done.

Moved by Mr. Adthead, seconded by Mr. Tolman, and carried.

On the motion of Mr. Richards, seconded by Mr. Tilman, the meeting was adjourned.

LEA PARK PICNIC

The picnic held at Lea Park on Dominion Day was a splendid success in every feature. It is estimated that the crowd numbered over 700, which would no doubt have reached the thousand mark had it not been for the rain of the previous evening and on the morning of the 1st. This also caused a delay in the arrival of the crowds and in the preparation for its reception.

Nearly all the events on a long program were carried out before dark and a fairly large number remained to spend the evening dancing. These thoroughly enjoyed the dancing pavilion with its fine cool air. The floor of the hall though laid in the rough had become polished with the wear of many feet, as during the afternoon the pavilion had been used as a dining hall.

The various organizations represented were well pleased from start to finish. All the events on the program were strongly contested with the exception of the quarter mile girls' pony race. In this there were only two entries, but it was close enough to be exciting and the best horse won.

The usual delay between the various events did not seem so long, as everyone enjoyed the jokes of the clown, especially his efforts to clear the track for the race. Neither by persuasion nor force could he make the horse of the N. W. M. P. move off the track though back to back he used all his force against it. The contest was equal, for the pony could not push the clown off either.

It was a good natured crowd that responded readily to all amusing features. It was an intelligent, peaceful crowd that listened attentively to the able and interesting address given by Mr. D. W. Warner. It was a sporty crowd that cheered for the winner even if it was the other fellow that won. It was a liberal crowd and hundreds of badges were worn which showed that the wearers wanted to chip in and help along. It was a healthy crowd. Though the majority of the people ranged themselves along the hill top in picturesque picnic parties and had dinner and supper there, the dining hall was well patronized and there were not many baskets of fragments remaining. The light refreshment booth was thronged with an eager crowd every minute of the afternoon and until the last peanut shell and last glass were emptied Messrs. Campbell, Dale, Stocker and assistants were doing two hours in one.

There were two accidents, neither of which we hope will prove serious. Tom Connor was thrown from his horse and trampled, his right arm being badly bruised. He was bathed and bandaged and after a little rest was able to enjoy the sports, but not to take part in them.

The most amusing feature barring the clown, was the bears' race. The most interesting was the girls' pony race, for the exceptionally handsome ladies' saddle given by Dale and Lowry, of Kitscoty. There were six entries, the favorite of the crowd being little Miss Herbert. She, however, was not able to keep her pony on the track and dropped out of the race. The first heat was very close, Miss Ruly Johnson coming first on Carl, with Miss Jessie Forbes a close second. The second heat was likely to prove more exciting, the same two being well in the lead. We were hoping a third heat would be necessary, but Miss Johnson's pony left the track, and though reaching the wire first was disqualified, thus giving Miss Forbes the highest points and the prize saddle.

Lloydminster, Kitscoty, Islay and Onion Lake were represented as well as all the intermediate points.

List of Winners

- Half-mile horse race—1, T. Long; 2, John Doull.
Quarter-mile pony race—1, Audie Campbell; 2, W. Johnson.
100 Yards—1, S. Butts; 2, L. W. Downey.
Quarter-mile men's race—1, L. W. Domony; 2, E. Armstrong.
100 yards boys' handicap—1, R. Isert; 2, Audie Campbell.
Special girls' pony race (Saddle given by Dale and Lowry, Kitscoty)—Miss M. Forbes.
200 yards hurdle race—1, A. M. Campbell; 2, E. Armstrong.
Pole Vaulting—1, L. W. Domony; 2, W. Reicherbaugh.
Open race with wagon—S. C. Harrington.
Running high jump—1, Lee Green; 2, W. Easton.
Standing broad jump—1, Lee Green; 2, M. O'Brien.
Running broad jump—1, Lee Green; 2, R. Taylor.
Hop, step and jump—1, L. W. Domony; 2, O'Brien.
100 yards girls' handicap—1, Hazel Johnson; 2, Magdalen Hall.
50 yards bear race—1, E. Parker; 2, A. M. Campbell.
Special horse race—1, T. Long; 2, Wilson; 3, D. Duke.
Girls' pony race—1, R. Johnson; 2, P. Johnson.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

It is with much pleasure that I report a completely successful picnic at Blackfoot. A week before the event we were inclined to be a bit pessimistic, hunting up such excuses as short time for arrangements, etc., but two or three shining lights of the younger generation, notably W. Tinscott and J. A. Causeley, took hold, got a bit mad and things hummed. Ladies were interviewed for bread, cakes, etc. Tradesmen for crockery and badges. A little funds on hand was judiciously expended, and behold a picnic day, July 1st, at Blackfoot townsite. A race track with edges plowed, a football field, all nicely mown, heaps of hay for the visitors, flag flying, with Blackfoot U. F. A. in gold on blue, a refreshment booth dispensing soft drinks, ice cream and various nice things to an appreciative crowd, were among the many attractions provided, while a football match was in full swing by two o'clock.

Fully two hundred people were present and we were fully assured that the wet morning was the means of preventing many more from coming. Great enthusiasm was displayed in the various races and over twenty dollars was expended in prizes. Hubert Mitchell displayed fine equestrian ability. Alex. Tingley carried off the 250 yards and obstacles race in fine style, while somehow Joe Lamb got mixed up in the ladder during the obstacle race.

Towards six a first class supper was served under cover, a dance and concert afterwards being held in Blackfoot school. The latter was not the least enjoyable event in the days program and we all wended our way homeward about 2 a.m. considerably better for the day's pleasure.

Blackfoot. JAS. STONE, Sec.

ALBERTA FOREST BURNS

A Calgary dispatch of July 13 said: "Forest fires, which are assuming amazing proportions, are raging in several places in the foothill country, southeast of this city, and unless heavy rains fall immediately in the fire besieged regions millions of dollars worth of standing timber will be lost. Word was brought to this city yesterday afternoon that a fire was raging southeast of Priddis.

The chief of the Dominion fire rangers, Mr. Marghar, was in the city last night and left with a gang of about twenty men for the scene of the fire. He will add to the strength of his fire fighting force wherever possible. It is expected that he will have to set several other fire-fighting gangs to work in other sections at once.

Fires Around Nelson.

Fires are also devastating the district around Nelson, B. C., as evidenced by the following under date of July 13—"Bush fires, which now seem inseparable from mid-July, are at present afflicting this district. Every day seems to mean new fires. The fire which started in the bush between the Granite road and the river, three miles west of Nelson, last Friday, and which was supposed to have been extinguished on Monday, broke out again Wednesday, and yesterday was working eastward toward Nelson. W. F. Teetzel, government agent, has a force of 150 men fighting this fire. Fishermen are supposed to be responsible for this blaze.

"Yesterday afternoon a little bush fire started on the bluff at the east end of the city within the city limits. Two of the city firemen were dispatched by Chief Guthrie to the scene. A fire at Tagman, on the opposite side of the Kootenay river from Grance and a little further down, which started on Tuesday, was still raging yesterday. It is between the station and the saw-mill of A. G. Lambert & Co. which is about a mile back from the creek. The Lambert Company's timbermen are fighting it. The fire spread from land that was being cleared. The big bush fire at Shortacres that started on Saturday from clearing land was finally extinguished yesterday and the men sent out by Mr. Teetzel have returned to town.

"J. A. McDonald, who returned yesterday from Kado, states that practically the whole mountain side opposite the city is enveloped in flames, which sprang from land which was being cleared. John T. Black, chief constable of the provincial police, who returned yesterday from Lardo, reports that a destructive fire is raging at Fowser Lake, half-way between Lardo and Gerrard. Although the government has ordered the cancellation of all fire permits until rain occurs, it would seem that some fire wardens are not cancelling the permits they have issued."

PEACE CENTENARY.

A Beverly, Mass., wire of July 13, said:—To commemorate in some fitting way the rounding out of one hundred years of peace among English speaking people, it is proposed to hold a conference at an early date between commissioners representing the United States, Great Britain and Canada, whose duty it shall be to devise a plan for this auspicious centenary.

President Taft was to-day waited on by a delegation appointed by the recent Lake Mohawk conference and invited to become honorary president of the commission that shall represent the United States in the proposed conference.

The centennial falls on December 23, 1814, which was the date, 100 years ago, on which the treaty of Ghent was signed, bringing to an end the war of 1812, which was the last armed struggle in which Great Britain and the United States engaged.

One of the tentative plans is to erect in commemoration of the long peace an international bridge across Niagara Falls. It has also been suggested that an exposition be held at the time in which the nations of the world shall be invited to participate.

The affair is only in its initial stage at present, however. After similar commissions have been appointed by

Great Britain and Canada, the active work of planning for the celebration will be begun. John A. Stewart, chairman of the executive committee, from which to-day's delegation was chosen, presented the matter to the president to-day, who, after cordially endorsing all peace plans, asked the committee to put its proposition in the form of a letter which he would consider and make reply to. It is believed that the president will accept the post of honorary head of the United States commission.

FLOUR PRICES ADVANCE.

The partial failure of the crops throughout many parts of the Prairie Provinces, and the consequent rise in the wheat market which has characterized the past week has had the inevitable result, and the city residents are about to feel the direct effects of a short crop. Thursday the Lake of the Woods Milling Company announced an advance in the price of flour, and immediately following the announcement the Ogilvie Milling Company and the Western Canada Flour Mills Company followed suit. The increased price consists of an advance of ten cents a bag and 20 cents a barrel, or an approximate increase of about 3 1/3 per cent. over May and June prices. It is practically a reversion to the prices obtaining in February and March, when the price of wheat was high.

It is stated by the mill managers that there is every probability of further advance if the present conditions continue, and the wheat market keeps on-rising, the effect of local conditions having a very direct bearing on the question.

Prices of Feed Advanced.

The scarcity of feed throughout many parts of the country has also been instrumental in advancing the price of bran and shorts, from 82 to 83 a ton.

These prices in distinction to the flour prices are in advance of those of February and March, the reason being that hay is scarce, and that the farmers are compelled to resort to shorts and bran for feed. A further advance in these commodities is also anticipated at an early date. Milling houses report inquiries for feed from sections of the country which heretofore have not purchased a pound of mill stuff. The situation in regard to feed is much more serious than the condition of the wheat crop.

FINISH LINE IN 1913.

"All our plans are being made to finish the construction of the Canadian Northern in British Columbia one year ahead of the specified time for its completion. That means the last touch in the undertaking in the summer of 1913, for our agreement with the government of this province calls for the finishing of the work within four years from the first day of the present month." This statement was made Friday afternoon by D. D. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern railway.

THE ROYAL LINE
Canadian Northern Steamships Ltd.
Triple Screw Turbine Steamers
ROYAL EDWARD
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12,000 Tons - 18,000 h.p.
Sailing between the ports of
Montreal, Quebec and Bristol

The best appointed steamers plying between Canada and Great Britain. These steamers have broken all records for speed, making the trip from Port to Port in less than six days.

Table with columns for ship name, departure date, and destination. Includes Royal George, Royal Edward, and Royal George.

Rates and Berth reservations from any Railway or Steamship Agent, or write to Wm. Stapleton, General Agent, Canadian Northern Steamships Ltd., 84 Scott Block, Winnipeg, Man.

# Shallow Wells a Menace

By FRANK T. SHUTT, M.A.

What do we find on the larger number of our farm homesteads in the matter of a water supply? Shallow wells dug to a depth of say 9, 15, 25 feet. And where are they? In the barnyard, where there is unavoidably a greater or less accumulation of manure; or under the barn or stable; or in more or less close proximity to one or other farm buildings containing stock; or at no great distance from the privy—a mere hole in the ground; or lastly, close to the back door, out of which the household slops are thrown and near which only too frequently all kinds of vegetable and animal refuse are allowed to accumulate and decompose. This picture, our rural readers must admit, is not overdrawn. It depicts the actual condition with regard to the water supply and its surroundings on the majority of our farms throughout the country. Thus, health is jeopardized for convenience.

For a few years after the homestead is established the water of such wells may remain good; but sooner or later the soil surrounding the well becomes saturated with organic filth and unable now to longer perform its useful work of filtration and purification, allows the water percolating through it to carry its load of manurial matter to the well. How long it may be before this state of affairs comes about will depend on circumstances, the degree of cleanliness of the surroundings and the character of the soil, but inevitably shallow wells so located become polluted—there is no help for it. Since the establishment of the Dominion Experimental Farm laboratories, between 2,000 and 3,000 samples from farm water supplies have been analyzed, and we have yet to find a well situated as we have described and on a farm ten years or more in operation, furnishing a pure, first-class drinking water. And it is not sufficient as some farmers think to guard the mouth of the well against surface water—though of course this should be done. The water passing through the soil and entering the well will be contaminated if the surrounding soil is full of manurial products. Choked and clogged, such soil cannot, as we have said, any longer purify; it simply

allows the well to act as a cess-pit. And such, indeed, on analysis has often proved to be the case and not infrequently have we advised the farmer to use the water on his vegetable garden as a liquid fertilizer, so rich in manurial constituents has it been found. And many farmers delude themselves that their well contains a spring—simply, we suppose, from the fact that it never goes dry. We do not deny that some of these wells receive their water from lower strata, but the great majority of them are supplied from the rain and snow that falls on the immediate surroundings. Of this we are quite certain. As a precaution against the entrance of this surface water, it has been proposed to line the well to a depth of say 10 feet or 20 feet with concrete or puddled clay. This is certainly a wise safeguard against surface water, frogs, mice, rats, etc., but it does not remove the objection to shallow wells placed in proximity to sources of contamination.

### Only 25 Per Cent. Pure

By this time it should be fairly well known that analysis of well waters from farm homesteads are made free of charge, provided certain instructions (furnished on application) regarding the collection and shipment are faithfully carried out and the express charges prepaid. This branch of our work has been carried on continuously since the establishment of the Experimental Farms, 22 years ago, and as a result we have accumulated a very considerable store of data and information respecting the farmer's well. Possibly the larger number of those sending water for analysis are those who have had grave cause to suspect their supply and for this reason our results may not represent the condition of affairs generally over the country. We do not say they do. But it is nevertheless significant that of the waters so analyzed the proportion that we can report as pure and wholesome seldom exceeds 30 per cent, and frequently falls below 25 per cent. Probably a third must be classed as suspicious or of doubtful purity, and the remainder as seriously polluted and incapable of being made safe drinking waters by any system of household purification. Saline waters fall naturally into a class of their own, and the means for obtaining from them a supply fit for drinking purposes is by distillation—small household stills that can be used on the kitchen stove being readily procurable and requiring but little attention in their employment.

No attempt is made in this article to treat of every phase of this important question of the rural water supply; we have merely endeavored to emphasize the fact that pure water might be procured on the majority of farms, that the shallow well placed in the proximity of the farm buildings seldom furnishes a pure, wholesome water, and lastly, that impure water, i.e., that containing excrementitious matter is a grave menace to the health of the farmer and his family and of his stock.

### Pure Water and Milk

Another very important phase is the relationship of good water to dairying. Disease is often disseminated by washing the milk cans with polluted water and had flavor of cheese, gassy cheese and other troubles in the cheese factory may be traced to contaminated water. The time will come when every farmer supplying milk for consumption, to the creamery and cheese factory, must show that his water supply is pure, and creamery and factory likewise have their supply regularly inspected and analyzed.

And lastly, there is the question of comfort, convenience and general health in having an abundant supply piped into the house, barn and stable. In the farm house this would mean a constant ready supply of hot and cold water and a sink in the kitchen, a bathroom and a closet; necessary conveniences—not luxuries—that would contribute much towards the uplift and the greater comfort and ease of country life. With such a supply and a septa tank to dispose of the household sewage generally adopted throughout our rural districts much, very much, would be accomplished towards making life on the farm and in the country village more healthy, happier and less arduous.—Canadian Farm.



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### JOINT RATES COMMISSION.

A Washington, D. C., dispatch of July 15, said:—An international railway commission with supervisory authority over the railroads of the United States and Canada probably will be the result of action taken by this government in the appointment of Chairman Martin A. Knapp, of the International Commerce Commission as the representative of the United States to confer with J. P. Mabey, chief of the Railway Commission of Canada. Announcement of Judge Knapp's appointment was made by the department as follows:

The Secretary of State has designated Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as the representative of this government to confer with the recently appointed Canadian representative, J. P. Mabey, Chairman of the Railway Commission of Canada, on the subject of the joint control of international traffic rates.

It is understood that meetings between Mr. Knapp and Mr. Mabey will take place at points arranged at once in the United States or Canada, or both, during the remainder of the summer. Upon the completion of the conferences a report with recommendations will be made by the commissions, either jointly to both governments or separately to their respective governments.

### After Many Letters

The appointment of Judge Knapp and Mr. Mabey is the result of a considerable period of correspondence and diplomatic inter-change between the United States and Canada. More than a year ago the subject was broached first in a letter from Mr. Mabey to Judge Knapp. It was pointed out that the increasing traffic between the United States and Canada would render full control over rates in the future more difficult unless some joint action were taken.

It was realized that the acquisition of Canadian terminals by American roads, and of American roads and terminals by Canadian railways presented ever increasing difficulties. In the present circumstances it is not possible to compel railway or express companies to establish joint through rates to and from points in the two countries.

The Interstate Commerce Commission may require roads under its jurisdiction to establish through rates and joint rates, and the Canadian Commission may require the lines under its

jurisdiction to do the same; but neither body can compel two or more carriers to do this with international traffic, and give the shipper a through bill of lading from any point in one country to any point in the other. The reasonableness of rates between points in this country and points in Canada also is a question of serious importance to shippers.

In order to determine any given question as to rates that may arise, it is necessary for the shipper to institute a proceeding before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Canadian Railway Commission and even then the result is not satisfactory.

### Court's Hands Tied

The difficulties practically preclude any inquiry by existing tribunals into the reasonableness of combination through rates as applied to international traffic. No power at present exists that can require carriers engaged in this international transportation to establish what may be officially regarded as reasonable through joint rates, and apportion those rates among the participating carriers in the event of a disagreement.

The result is that the international traffic moves upon a combination of rates local to the United States and to Canada, and if this sum of the local rates is attacked it must be through proceedings before both the United States and Canadian commissions.

While no definite arrangements yet have been perfected for the conferences it is likely that Chairman Knapp and Mr. Mabey will meet in Ottawa some time in August. It is not improbable that a subsequent conference may be held at Washington. It will be the effort of the representatives of the two governments to adjust the matter so as to make it possible to submit a report and recommendations before the beginning of the sessions of the American congress in December.

Mr. Cannon says the Payne bill is the "best thing Congress has done in fifty years." If that is so, no wonder Roosevelt wanted the Secret Service to investigate Congress.

"Why are you here?"  
"Simply a difference of opinion," replied the patient. "I said all men were mad, and all men said I was mad—and the majority won."

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Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 25¢ per word per insertion...

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers...

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisement of a false or questionable character will not be accepted...

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BETTER THAN HOMESTEADING. - FOR Sale, 380 acres in the Swan River Valley, Manitoba...

FARM FOR SALE - HALF SECTION CHOICE farm land, one and a half miles from the thriving town of Farghies...

FOR SALE - 428 ACRES. 200 ACRES BROKEN, clay loam, clay silt, abundance good water, buildings fair...

640 ACRES GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS wheatland, 250 acres under cultivation, factory frame house, six rooms, lath and plaster...

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap, a few always on hand. Farm lands improved and unimproved for sale...

TEACHER WANTED

WANTED - A TEACHER FOR SANDRINGHAM School, No. 774. Must have professional certificate...

TEACHER WANTED FOR KENVILLE, S. 1494, with second class certificate. Normal training preferred. Salary \$600 per annum...

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds...

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow...

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES - YOUNG Stock for Sale. - G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED Yorkshire and pure bred Shortborno, young Bulls for Sale. - Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napaoka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES - JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerston, P.O. Alta.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER Aberdeens-Agus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 each; 2 Clydesdale Cattle cheap. Yorkbros Pigs, \$5 each; best strains of breeding. - J. Bousfield, Managrove, Man.

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGGS, FOR HATCHING, FROM HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility Banded Plymouth Rocks. - Forest Grove Poultry Farm, P.O. Box 541, Winnipeg.

WHITE WYANDOTTES - HIGH-CLASS STOCK for sale. - T. A. Melanin, Regina, Sask.

HORSES FOR SALE

HORSES FOR SALE - 3 THREE-YEAR-OLDS, and two, nine-year-olds. Apply J. W. Cunningham, Manor, Sask. 30-8

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

FOR SALE - ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged, \$2.00 a cwt. E. B. Girvin, Hazelton, B.C. - Girvin, Sask.

WINTER WHEAT FOR SALE, 1,000 BUSHELLS Alberta Turkey Red for seed, absolutely clean and Pure. Price \$1.25 per bushel, sacks extra. Sanders Bros., Strathmore, Alta. 40-9

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE, ONE 25 H.P. SAWYER & MANNEY Tractor Engine, one 35-25 Case Separator, with all attachments. - For particulars apply to J. Mitchell, Wapella, Sask. 51-4

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

\$25.00 FOR RECOVERY OF ONE BAY GELDING (1,400), brand 18 right shoulder, 41 left shoulder, and one brown mare (1,400), brand 22 right shoulder, strayed in Southern Alta. Rickett Bros., Coopersville, via Castor, Alta. 41-4

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, &c., Saskatoon, Sask. 44-18

SCHOOL FOR NURSES

YOUNG LADIES TO ENTER TRAINING School for Nurses, Apply Matron, General Hospital, Moose Jaw, Sask.



Needed Her

When the Lone Star State was called, a brawny specimen of southern manhood stepped out into the aisle and with exceeding pride said:

"We represent the great State of Texas. The first white woman born in Texas is still living - she now has a population of over three millions."

There was a pause of bewilderment for a moment and then a voice from the gallery rang out clear and distinct, "Send that woman out to Wyoming - we need her."

In Minor Key

I am a Minor Poet. That you may not mistake me For a major or a sager Than the kindly Muses make me - I am a minor poet.

Thought editors forsake me, I am a minor poet - Thought postage-stamps will break me, And I'd be a finer poet If some one would grubstake me.

Satisfying Her

A modern maid - Am I the first girl you ever loved? Modern youth - I cannot tell a lie. You are not. You are simply the best of the bunch.

Unprofitable Accomplishments

Gramercy - Do you think your son will forget all he learned at college? Park - I hope so. I don't see how he can earn a living playing games.

Insult Upon Injury

"And to make matters worse," complained the employee who had just been blown up by a premature explosion in a quarry, "when I claimed damages the foreman called me a blasted fool!"

A Competent Life-Guard

A Philadelphia physician, who was a member of an examining board at a New Jersey seaside resort to determine the fitness of applicants for appointment as life-guards, tells a good story in connection with the examination of one man. After a demonstration of the practical methods of reviving the apparently drowned, the physician asked the applicant: "Now, how long would you persevere in these motions of the arms?" "Until the patient was dead, sir," was the applicant's startling response.

Poor Chap

Muriel - Why have you broken off your engagement with Archie? Gladys - I couldn't marry a man with a broken leg. Muriel - And how did he come to break his leg? Gladys - I ran over him with my new auto!

In Raleigh's Time

First Englishman - The dealers are afraid this smoking craze will be short-lived. Second Englishman - You are speaking rightly, and in sooth the dealers themselves are killing it. Since the Virginia trust got hold of the output they are substituting inferior stuff for the standard brands that we bought a few years ago.

A Mean Accusation

The plump and pretty waitress was being teased by a youthful male boarder when a red-tate middle-aged man entered the dining-room. To him she made prompt appeal. "Is there anything on my face?" she demanded. "Why, yes," was the reply, after a lengthy scrutiny. "There is some cuticle on it." "Oh, there is not!" she said in high dudgeon, and bounced out of the room.

Discretion

"You say you left the house this morning and then went back. Don't you know that's unlucky?" "It would have been a blamed sight unluckier for me if I hadn't gone back." "Why so?" "My wife called me."

Why He Was Sad

"Jones' rich grandmother died, and Jones seemed unnaturally depressed and sad. His friend tried to cheer him. "She left a last will and testament, I suppose," said Jenkins carelessly. "Oh, yes," said Jones, raising his head at last, "she left a will and testament!" "Ah," chimed in Brown, "you were always a friend of hers! Of course your name was mentioned?" "Yes," answered Jones, bursting into floods of tears, "my name was mentioned, boys. I - I am to have..." They hung expectant, while more sobs choked back his words. "I," he declared at last, "am to have the testament!"

The Herring Line

A senator apropos of fame said at a Washington luncheon: "What is fame, after all? Kipling when he lived in Brattleboro took a trip to Montpelier, and the first evening he came down to the hotel dining-room he overheard this dialogue between two waiters: "First Waiter - Do you know who that is, George? "Second Waiter - No. Who is it? "First Waiter - That's the celebrated Kipperin. "Second Waiter - What's he done? "First Waiter - Hanged if I know. Fish line, ain't it?"

Would Run No Risks

Mrs. Crestfield's telephone bell rang the other evening, and, putting the receiver to her ear, she heard the voice of an intimate friend at the other end of the line talking excitedly. "Oh, Mrs. Crestfield," said the voice "isn't it dreadful? My little Ann has diphtheria!" "How awful!" was the response. "Is she in the house?" "Of course," replied the voice. "I have a trained nurse for her." "If she is in the house," said Mrs. Crestfield, "I must ask you to hang up the receiver at once. I have small children of my own, you know, and diphtheria is so contagious! I don't want to seem unsympathetic, but I will not run any risks!"

No Trouble About That

Fa - But, young man, do you think you can make my little girl happy? Suitor - Do I? Say, I wish you could 'a seen her when I proposed!

The Test

Prue - Do you think he was sincere when he said he loved you? Dolly - I'm sure of it. He looked too foolish to be making believe.

Cash and Credit

"Father, what is meant by bankruptcy?" "Bankruptcy is when you put your money in your hip pocket, and let your creditors take your coat."

To Suit His Taste

The second day drew to its close with the twelfth jurymen still unconvinced. The court was impatient. "Well, gentlemen," said the court officer entering the jury room, "shall I, as usual, order twelve dinners?" "Make it," said the foreman, "eleven dinners and a bale of hay."

A Basis of Calculation

Teacher - Now, boys, here's a little example in mental arithmetic. How old would a person be who was born in 1873? Pupil - Please, teacher, was it a man or a woman?

Secure Your Teacher Early

and get your choice of the largest possible number of available teachers. If you place your advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide it will reach a very large number of experienced teachers who are open for engagement. In order to assist in this most important work of securing suitable teachers The Guide is making a special rate for Teacher Wanted advertisements of Two insertions for One dollar, or Four insertions for Two dollars.

Winnipeg

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE





**HAS REORGANIZED**

The Maidstone Grain Growers' Association reorganized on Saturday, July 9, twelve new members joining. J. A. Gordon was elected president; John Currie, vice-president; T. G. Parker, secretary; Gordon McLaren, James Hethreington, H. O. Smith, Herbert Buckley, Uriah Payne, and R. T. Ridley, directors.

**PICNIC AT WHITEBERRY**

On Friday, July 1st the Whiteberry Grain Growers' Association held their first annual picnic and dance, the attendance and weather conditions were excellent. A splendid afternoon of games and sports was concluded by a tug of war. Whiteberry Grain Growers' vs. all others, resulting in an easy victory for the home team. A magnificent supper was served in the school house, followed by a short concert given by the Philharmonic Society. After the concert willing hands quickly cleared the hall and the dancing was soon merrily under way. The music was supplied by Mr. Reece, Mr. Fouquette and Mr. Tony Vorachek. Ice cream was supplied during the afternoon and evening by Mr. J. E. Gilders. The arrangement and management of the books being undertaken by Messrs. W. English and C. Miner. The proceedings were a decided success, and thoroughly enjoyed by everyone.

M. S. YOUNG, Reporting Secty.,  
Luxembourg, Sask.

**BEEF TRUST PROBE**

A Chicago dispatch of July 14, said: "Judge Kershaw M. Landis today caused the first sensation of the second trial of the alleged 'beef trust' when he issued his instructions to the newly empanelled federal grand jury by his reference to the Sherman act. He said this was a law by which congress sought to emancipate inter-state and international commerce from the vexatious burdens of combinations and conspiracies intended to destroy and restrict competition.

The Federal court judge throughout his entire instruction, attempted to make it clear that there should be no indictments returned against corporations. "Follow the trail," he said, "and if a man is disguising himself in an alias do not stop until you have found the offending individual."

Although the grand jury has several other cases to consider, the entire instruction was confined to the coming beef investigation. No witnesses were called today, most of the time of the jury being taken up with minor docket cases which the government attorneys are anxious to dispose of quickly. Office employees of the National Packing Company will be summoned before the inquisitorial board tomorrow.

**EARL GREY RETURNING.**

A London cable of July 15, said: Earl Grey, accompanied by Countess Grey, Lady Evelyn, left Euston for Liverpool to-day where they embark on the Empress of Ireland. There was a large and distinguished company on the platform wishing Grey and his party farewell. Among whom were Lord Strathcona, Lord Morley, Sir Hopwood, Sir Lucas, Viscount and Viscountess Middleton, Lady Selbourne, Lady Sybil Grey, Lady Theodora Davidson and Hon. A. Broderick. It is authoritatively stated that Earl Grey will be reappointed for a year.

**BANKERS TO PRISON.**

A Lakota N. D. dispatch of July 15 said:—President F. A. Rablders and Cashier S. A. Floren, of the defunct Peoples State Bank of Lakota were this afternoon sentenced to terms in the penitentiary by Judge C. F. Tompkins. Rablders was given two and a half years and Floren seven and a half. Application for parole has been made in the case of Rablders, who is an invalid. The sentencing of these two men brings to a close one of the most sensational bank failures that has ever occurred in North Dakota. On date of the closing of the bank the liabilities aggregated \$154,000.00, while the resources totalled \$70,402.58. The first shortage date was away back in 1909.

S. A. Floren came to the bank from Minneapolis and the work of falsifying accounts began soon afterwards.

The arrest of Floren in 1909 for using the United States mails for illegal purposes brought about a bank investigation, which led to his arrest on a charge of falsifying accounts and later of receiving deposits, knowing the bank to be insolvent. The charges against Mr. Rablders were of a similar nature.

**CATTLE RANGES RUINED.**

On account of serious drought which has ruined the cattle ranges of South Dakota and Wyoming, cattle and sheep raisers are preparing to ship every available head of live stock to the markets. The movement will begin within two weeks and already cattle cars in large numbers are being ordered. The condition of the range is such that little or no hay can be cut for next winter's use, and the live stock raisers say they cannot afford to ship in provender for feeding purposes. According to reports the ranges will be denuded of both cattle and sheep before cold weather.

**MUST POLICE SOUTH.**

A Berlin cable of July 15, said:—The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, which may be described as the leading organ of the anti-Monroe doctrine party in Germany, publishes conspicuously to-night an article dealing with Nicaraguan incidents.

The article says the main issue of the Madrid affair is whether Germany must postpone recognition of the rightfully elected ruler of an independent nation until the United States has given its permission.

"Our answer to this question," says the Tage Zeitung, "in accordance with historic precedents must be in the negative, because it is to our interest to give

meyer refused to give the details of the organization, but admitted the nature of his business in London and said that the necessary English gold had already gone to America. He said also that the entire project was independent of Standard Oil operations. It is learned that Sir Westman Pearson, recently made Lord Cowdray, is not interested in the syndicate. Mr. Untermeyer will not give the names of the American bankers. He said it would be inadvisable before the project is further under way. It is learned also that all the English members are connected with London banking houses.

**Laurier's Visit**

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's stay in Winnipeg has been a continual round of ceremony from his arrival in the city a week ago until leaving for Brandon, Monday morning. Of course the big event in the city was the mass meeting held at the Winnipeg horse show amphitheatre, Tuesday evening, July 12. Over ten thousand people attended this meeting and were well entertained by the rhetorical genius of the Premier. However, he did not go into political questions deeply and aside from touching on the Manitoba boundaries question kept away from the issues.

Wednesday noon Sir Wilfrid opened the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition and saw that project away to a good start. That afternoon the premier and his party together with a number of Winnipeggers, took an auto tour through the country to Selkirk where Sir Wilfrid addressed the "old timers."

Thursday the St. Andrew's locks were officially opened by Laurier before a large crowd. The same day Mr. Pugsley, minister of public works, inspected the new power plant of the city. During the remainder of the week Sir Wilfrid address-

writer thinks, however, that although General French may ruthlessly condemn much that Canadians thought good, yet he will furnish them with a model on which it will be possible to build quickly and surely, as General French is highly impressed by the material intelligence and robust earnestness of the Canadian forces.

**FREEZING BRYAN OUT**

An Omaha, Neb., dispatch of July 17, said:—Now that the Democrats of Nebraska have succeeded in getting Wm. J. Bryan "down", the leaders of the party have determined to absolutely crush him, and to that end are preparing to administer such a rebuke to him at the state convention next week that the entire country will know that his home folks have at last thoroughly repudiated him.

According to plans Mr. Bryan will be absolutely ignored at this convention.

**WINNIPEG EXHIBITION**

The Winnipeg Industrial which was opened last Wednesday, is drawing record crowds. The first four days of the fair did not hold much of interest to the farmers, the time for the placing of livestock and other agricultural exhibits not expiring until Saturday. Monday judging of livestock commenced. All the classes this year are exceptionally large and competition will be keen. A full list of winners will be published in the next issue of THE GUIDE.

The poultry show has brought out a great many fine birds and experts say that it is the best ever shown in Western Canada. The entries number over 1800, and comprise birds from all corners of the Dominion, as well as many from the United States. The judges, A. P. Mutchmore and Alderman Midwinter, expressed themselves as being very pleased at the tremendous improvement, not only in the increase of numbers, but in the quality as well as the feathering of the exhibits. In many cases competition was very keen, several birds being so close that minor points decided the honor.

The largest classes to be shown are the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Orpingtons. These varieties are recognized as the most suitable for western climates, and consequently western breeders have gone in more for them. The judging has not been completed in any of these classes, but so far in the Barred Rocks, L. G. Roberts, F. V. Atkinson, and R. M. West, Glenboro, Man., have secured most of the firsts and seconds. The most noticeable point in this class being the great improvement in the feathering of the birds. In the case of one or two birds, the feathering is almost perfect, the bars of black and white running in almost circular ring round the bird.

In the White Rocks considerable improvement is seen in the shape of the birds, the square-shaped bird, with a well-filled breast and medium breast bone being much more in evidence this year than last. In this variety G. E. Phillips, Fannystelle, was most successful, while F. W. Niceman Co., won out in Buff rocks. The Wyandotte sections brought out some close competition, shape as well as quality of flesh playing an important part. In the cockerel classes, A. P. Mutchmore, Winnipeg, has the most successful birds, and W. R. Pickard, Holland, in the any other variety classes.

Poultry awards made up to Saturday evening were:

**Brahmas**

Light Brahma Cock—1, J. W. Higginbotham; 2, C. M. Atwood; 3, E. G. Roberts.

Light Brahma, hen—1, 2 and 3, J. W. Higginbotham.

Light Brahma, cockerel and pullet—1, and 2, J. W. Higginbotham.

Dark Brahma, cock—1, E. G. Roberts.

Dark Brahma, hen—1, E. G. Roberts.

2, W. A. Hoyt; 3, C. M. Atwood.

**Barred Rocks**

Cock—1, E. G. Roberts; 2, McClean and West, Glenboro; 3, J. H. Beavis, Crystal City; 4, McClean and West.

Hen—1 and 2, McClean and West; 3 and 4, Forrest Grove Poultry yard, Winnipeg.

Cockerel—1, E. G. Roberts; 2, J. H. Beavis; 3 and 4, George Wood.

Pullet—1, J. H. Beavis; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, J. H. Beavis; 4, George Wood.

The championship in Barred Rock stands: 1, E. G. Roberts, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; 2, J. H. Beavis, Crystal City, Man.; 3, R. M. West, Glenboro, Man.

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Snow Scene on Farm of Ernest W. Brown, Babey, Sask. June 3rd.

our countrymen in Nicaragua and our trade with the republic as soon as possible that protection which can only be guaranteed by the immediate restoration of order at the hands of the regularly recognized government. America which likes to play the policemen along the Latin republics, does not help us when we are in trouble. We must, therefore, help ourselves.

**RIVAL FOR STANDARD OIL**

The largest organization that ever attempted to compete with the Standard Oil company was formed July 13 in London. It is a combination of American and English capitalists. The Americans are represented by Samuel Untermeyer who engineered the combine. Twenty million dollars has been subscribed to begin operations, \$5,000,000 of it being put up in cash by English members. This was shipped to America yesterday to be used it is said, to purchase or secure options on every available oil producing property in Oklahoma. But this will be only a part of the properties as the members of the syndicate own immense tracts of developed lands in California which are already yielding a large revenue.

The scheme also includes the building of the largest pipe line in the country from the Oklahoma properties. Mr. Unter-

ed meetings at Morden, Somerset and St. Anne, returning to Winnipeg at night. Many deputations have called upon and presented addresses to the visitor.

At all these meetings mentioned the premier has avoided the subjects that interest the farmers of the West. A full account of his meeting with the Manitoba Grain Growers' at Brandon, Monday, with his answers to the great questions appears elsewhere.

**MAY CONDEMN MILITIA**

A London cable of July 17, said:—A correspondent of the Times understands that if General French's report is published it will disclose a state of military inefficiency in the Dominion that will probably be a revelation to most Canadians. The correspondent of the Times adds: "I believe it will be found that General French, in the first place condemns the whole existing conception of the strategic requirements of the Canadian militia. This, coupled with the non-existing of a sound peace organization and an effective staff suggests from the very outset that the Dominion defence forces are in a bad way. If such a staff exists does not understand the first principles in the strategic distribution of its forces then it is impossible for it to have a sound peace organization." The

# The Grain Growers' Grain Company

Continued from Page 10

needs of the Company, which, if continuous expansion takes place, will soon require an office building of its own.

### Export Business

The growth of the export business of the Company for the year just closed, has been good. About a year ago we were fortunate in securing a good connection in this respect, that places us in touch with some of the best importing firms in Great Britain and the continent, and enables us to do business with as large a degree of safety as possible. A year ago we reported that the Company had sent East from Fort William of all grains over 2,200,000 bushels. This has increased this year to over 6,000,000 and promises even better development in the future. The benefit to the country through our engaging in the export business is shared not only by those who ship to the Company, but by every grower of grain in our prairie provinces. The Fort William price of grain is the basis on which it is purchased all over the West.

In years past this Fort William price was often many cents a bushel below the export value of grain—which should be the value in the markets of the world, less the cost of taking it there. If, for instance, the Fort William price is two cents per bushel below what it should be, it means simply that every farmer who sells under these conditions takes that much less for his grain than it is worth, no matter where or how his grain is sold. The Company's engaging in the export business in a very large measure prevents this; we get our cable orders regularly from the Old Country every day. We know the cost of taking grain from Fort William to Liverpool. If we can sell at a profit we do so and of course have to buy the grain to apply on our sales. Our competition I am certain has been a large factor in keeping the Fort William price close to export values and in this way every farmer selling grain gets the benefit, in very many cases without knowing it.

There have been times in the past year when Fort William prices were higher than export values, due in part to local causes and often to speculative influences, arising from the power of skillful manipulators, to raise or depress the market to suit their own ends. Signs are not lacking to indicate that legitimate dealers are commencing to look with disfavour upon the grain gambler. The tendency of farmers and many others in our Western provinces to gamble in grain futures, cannot be too strongly condemned or discouraged. It is demoralizing in its effect upon every one connected with it.

### Progress of Company

The same steady progress has been made in every phase of the Company's business, during the past year, that it had hitherto enjoyed since its organization in 1906. At the end of its first year, the 30th June, 1907, the number of shares sold was 1855. The following year this increased to 2954. The next year which brought it down to the 30th June a year ago, the shares sold had increased to 7558. The increase in this year has been even more satisfactory and the Company now has disposed of 14,131 shares and has a subscribed capital of \$553,275.00 of which \$292,957.00 is paid up. As the shareholders recommended at the last annual meeting the profits of last year were applied in final payment of stock and our shares now stand fully paid up.

During the first year the Company handled two and a half million bushels of grain. The next year almost five million bushels; a year ago it had reached seven and a half million bushels, and for the year just closed, this has grown to the splendid amount of over 16,000,000 bushels. In the first year the Company's profits were \$790.54. The second year \$30,190.44,

last year \$53,000 and for the year just closing, the fourth in the Company's business, the profit is the greatest yet, amounting to \$95,663.78. When we consider the efforts directed against the Company during the past year, this result is very satisfactory.

### Balance Sheet

The balance sheet for the year's business is now in your hands. Following the custom of previous years Mr. Bewell, your auditor, will comment upon it. Our audit is now becoming a very large affair and the officers of the Company are considering the advisability of having it carried along from month to month so that the Company may be in a position month by month to know how the business is progressing. I am strongly in favor of this, as I believe it will add an additional safeguard in the proper conduct of the business. I will make a few remarks in a general way upon the result. A comparison with last year's statement shows an increased expenditure in almost all accounts. This is naturally to be expected from the increase of the business. You will notice that \$10,000 has been disbursed in the way of cash grants to THE GRAIN and to the provincial associations. Both are doing a good work and I hope the Company will assist the Associations even more generously in the coming year.

You will note that the organization expenses have increased very considerably. The result of this expenditure arises largely from the fact that the capital of the Company has almost doubled. The officers felt it necessary, on account of the determined efforts made last fall to injure the Company, to carry on an aggressive campaign in this direction and results have proved the wisdom of their course. You will note a small expense has been incurred under the title of chemical tests of wheat. This work should be carried on during the coming year and it is the intention of the retiring board of directors that this should be done. Such work systematically carried on will, I am certain afford splendid evidence of the unreliability of our grading system as a means of determining the milling value of grain.

### Bill Passed Last Session

The directors of the Company found it necessary at the last session of the Manitoba legislature, to apply for a further amendment to their charter. The terms of the charter under which the Company was operating made it necessary to have a two-thirds vote of all the shareholders to do certain things that are necessary from time to time in the conduct of the Company's business, principally in reference to the Company's borrowing of money. In this respect the borrowing power of the Company could only be limited or extended by a two-thirds vote of all the shareholders as by law the directors are not allowed of themselves to do this. The Company had only authority from its shareholders to borrow up to \$500,000.00. This amount was totally inadequate to care for the Company's business. Our bankers and their solicitors pointed out our weakness in this respect. You can readily understand the difficulty the Company was in from the fact that it has over 7,500 shareholders, and it was impossible to get two-thirds of these represented either in person or in proxy at any shareholders' meeting.

For this reason we made application to the legislature, to give us an amendment to our charter to the effect that after a notice had been sent to each shareholder, stating the purpose for which a meeting was called, two-thirds of the shareholders present or represented at the meeting by proxy could do the things that under law previously only two-thirds of all the shareholders could do. The application was also made at the same time to permit the Company to invest its capital as the shareholders saw wise to do in Home Bank stock. This, some of you will recall, had been refused the year previous. The legislature at its last session were willing to grant it with the result that the Company is now free to invest its money in this way if the shareholders so decide.

You will have also noticed in the newspapers and, principally in the notice sent out for the annual meeting that the Company secured the power from the legislature at the same time to transfer or dispose of all its assets to another Company having similar purposes in view.

## Proper Lubrication

For Traction Engines, Wagons, Etc.

# Mica Axle Grease



makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles; saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

## Granite Harvester Oil

Plows, Harrows, Drills,

insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

## Standard Gas Engine Oil

Gasolene and Kerosene Engines

is the only oil you need. It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally good for the external bearings.

## Capitol Cylinder Oil

Steam Traction Engines and Steam Plants

delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

Every dealer everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circulars to

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

Reference to this was made in the notice sent out for the annual meeting. As was naturally to be expected considerable misapprehension has arisen over this proposed movement. Any alarm which has arisen over this and which in certain quarters has been fanned by those who desire to injure the Company, is altogether groundless. You will recall that at the Company's organization the promoters of it were desirous of securing a Dominion charter. Difficulties arose which prevented them from doing this and they were forced to secure a provincial Manitoba charter and do business upon it. Were the business operations of the Company confined to the province of Manitoba alone this would be quite adequate. But as you are aware our business now is being done in every province of the Dominion, either in the way of purchasing or selling.

Having a charter which permits us in reality to do business only in Manitoba, handicaps us very much in the other provinces. For instance the Company is unable to sue for a debt in other provinces unless it becomes registered in such cases costing more than the original incorporation under which the Company is now working. After discussing the matter at great length with our solicitors they strongly advised that the Company secure a Dominion charter. This can only be done by organizing a Company with a Dominion charter, having its purposes and by-laws and regulations the same as that which now prevails under our Provincial charter. A formal transfer could

then be made from one to the other without in any way changing the standing of any shareholder in respect to any right or power he has at the present time. The shareholders of the Company are supreme at all times. It is necessary in the highest interest of the Company that they remain so.

### Work Under Dominion Charter

In securing the charter suggested, from the Dominion government, it seems to me it would be wise to secure it by special Act of the Dominion parliament. There is a certain condition in my judgment that should be embodied in it which does not exist under our present powers to do business. That provision is, that the Company should have the power under certain conditions to distribute its profits on the co-operative plan. You are aware that it was the original intention to apply this principle to at least a certain extent in the distribution of profits. I think it wise, for reasons which I will presently enumerate that this plan be adopted upon something like the following basis. The first charge to be made against the profits of a year's business would be an interest charge on capital invested, of say eight or ten per cent. After that an equal amount should be set aside to form a reserve fund until such reserve fund was equal to at least the amount of paid-up capital. After these two things had been cared for, the profits remaining should be distributed among the shareholders according to the amount of business that each shareholder had contributed to the

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although y condema t good, yet model on dild quickly h is highly lligence and dian forces. OUT of July 17, of Nebras- g Wm. J. the party crush him, o adminis- state coun- try have at an will be nvention. ION hich was ing record of the fair st to the ag of live- hibits not day judg- All the ally large l. A full ed in the ght out a perts say a Western ver 1800, ivers of the from the P. Mutch- expressed ed at the nly in the e quality exhibits very keen, at minor n are the and Or- cognized climates, lers have ighting has ve classes, s, L. G. M. West, ost of the noticeable improve- ards. In athering lack and lar risps able in- e of the th a well- est how this year Phillips, al, while off rocks, ght out s well as ant part- tchment, id birds, the any Saturday Higgin- s, E. G. s, J. W. pallet- Roberts. Roberts. McClellan Beavis West, s yard, t, J. H. E. G. George Rocks thinson J. City. Man.



# MANITOBA SECTION

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

## GRAIN GROWERS ASSEMBLE

Shoal Lake held its fourth annual picnic under the auspices of the Grain Growers' Association on Thursday, July 7, and a very large and important gathering was the result. Special trains were run from the East as far as Neepawa, and from Russell in the West, both being crowded to their utmost capacity, which, with the assistance of the local people, and a beautiful day, made this a day to be long remembered by the organization. Sports and outdoor recreation attracted most of the young people, about \$400 being awarded for prize-winners in baseball, football, races etc., the young ladies' baseball proving especially attractive.

A crowded meeting of interested farmers was held in the Agricultural Hall, and splendid addresses were very attentively listened to by farmers and others present for the space of three hours, all being convinced that the organization in its present strength has power in the land which must be reckoned with by any party who would seek to govern. F. Simpson, the local president of the Association, conducted the meeting, and gave a short address on the great advantage of thorough organization, showing that even though much had been done, much more remains to be done, ere the farmer comes fully into his own; and spoke encouragingly of the future if the farmer will send men of his own class to represent him in the halls of legislation.

D. W. McCuaig, the chairman of the elevator commission, gave a very intelligent resume of the agitation requiring government ownership of the elevators in the interior, and gave an explanation of his present attitude as chairman of the Elevator Commission and also as president of the Grain Growers' Association. He said that a great many requests had been made for elevators to be taken over or new ones built, and were being dealt with as quickly as possible by an efficient staff of inspectors and valuers. Speaking of the terminals, he said: "They are about acquired. We are going to win out. It must be made impossible for shippers to secure certificates for mixed wheat of a lower quality than which the farmers certificate is issued for. Also, interior elevators are now being built in many places, and they will not be a 'white elephant'."

Mr. Bonner was the next speaker, and contributed a valuable address, full of instruction, which was carefully listened to, and received with approbation, the audience breaking into applause from time to time as the salient points were brought home to them. Among many good statements he said, "You have made the governments tremble, you have made the grain exchange take notice. Stand together, look after yourselves, act in your own interest."

R. McKenzie, Secretary of the Manitoba Association and Editor of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE gave some excellent advice and also some good information re THE GUIDE's observations of "Observer" which was well received by the audience. He said "When the farmer can handle his grain and produce co-operatively, selling by ship-load to the old country buyer, he will get his own and not till then will we have an ideal market. Stories circulated detrimental to the Grain Growers' Company are done only to injure the farmer. Corporate systems of doing business make possible for business to be done in the interest of a few and detrimental to the many."

S. Larcombe of Birtle closed with a short humorous address in his usual forcible style, causing much merriment and ending by asking three rousing cheers for the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba, which were heartily given, with three more for the local president.

## NEELIN STILL-ALIVE

Neelin Branch of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association met on July 3th. Officers were all present. There was a fair attendance and the following business was transacted.

Moved by L. Williamson and seconded by B. Williamson that minutes of two previous meetings be adopted. Carried.

Moved by D. Smith and seconded by R. P. Williams: "That T. East and S. Williamson be sent to Brandon to represent this Branch at the conference to be held with Sir Wilfred Laurier on the eighteenth inst." Carried.

Moved by T. East seconded by W. Henwood: "that we lay the matter of petitioning for a government elevator at this point, over for a few months." Carried.

Moved by W. Mahon and seconded by T. East that the following resolution be sent to THE GUIDE for publication: "Resolved, that we the members of the Neelin Grain Growers' Association consider it would be to the best interests of the Grain Growers of this Province, that Mr. D. W. McCuaig resign as president of the Central Association, seeing he has accepted a position on the elevator commission, and owing to the pressure of business and work of same, that the Executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, ask for his resignation and relieve him of the position." Carried.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet again on the first Tuesday in August at the usual time and place.

W. A. COOPER, Sec.-Treas.  
Neelin, Man.

## MEETING AT DOUGLAS

A meeting of the Douglas Grain Growers' Association opened in Elton school house with president Booth in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Willmott and seconded by Mr. Mitchell "That, we the Douglas Association ask the elevator commissioners to build a new elevator at Ingelow, G. T. R." Carried. Moved by Mr. Willmott and seconded by Mr. Brougham, "that the members present be a commit-

## RIDGEVILLE MEETING

On Saturday June 25, the Grain Growers of Ridgeville held a meeting in an unoccupied store. There were not so many present as would be desired, and those who were not there missed a most lively and profitable meeting—lively because so many, if not all present, felt that they had something to say, and then said it; profitable because in some cases their sympathy and conversation was unmistakably against the success of our Association and also the pecuniary aspect of the trading part of a farmer's life. This was shown in discussion on the elevator question, as some of them expressed great sympathy and concern for the elevator companies who had erected elevators and would possibly be left out in the cold if success attended the government elevators, and that it was not fair for them to lose their property.

One of the members who had been bitten by the elevators, and knew it, (all of us are bitten by them, but do not seem to know it) said he thought all this sympathy and concern for the poor elevator men was sadly misplaced; that the elevator men were not in the business for the benefit of the farmer alone. The elevator men have most consistently been against the farmer, with very few exceptions. Their every action during the life of the Grain Growers' Association has been trying to cripple the farmer, spending thousands of dollars previously filched from the farmer in various ways—in some instances having two sets of weights, dockage too heavy, not paying up to grade and in many other ways keeping from the hard-working farmer the full return of cash for his labor. Had the elevator men been anything near fair and honest in their treatment of the farmers there would have been no Grain Growers' Association, as there would have been little, if any, need of it. However, there

## MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:  
J. W. SCALLION - - - - - VIRDEN

PRESIDENT:  
D. W. McCUAIG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

VICE-PRESIDENT:  
R. C. HENDERS - - - - - CULROSS

SECRETARY-TREASURER  
R. McKENZIE - - - - - WINNIPEG

DIRECTORS:  
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

We cannot give names of speakers, as almost everyone spoke, the interest being so great. Meeting was well conducted by our president, Mr. H. Stewart.

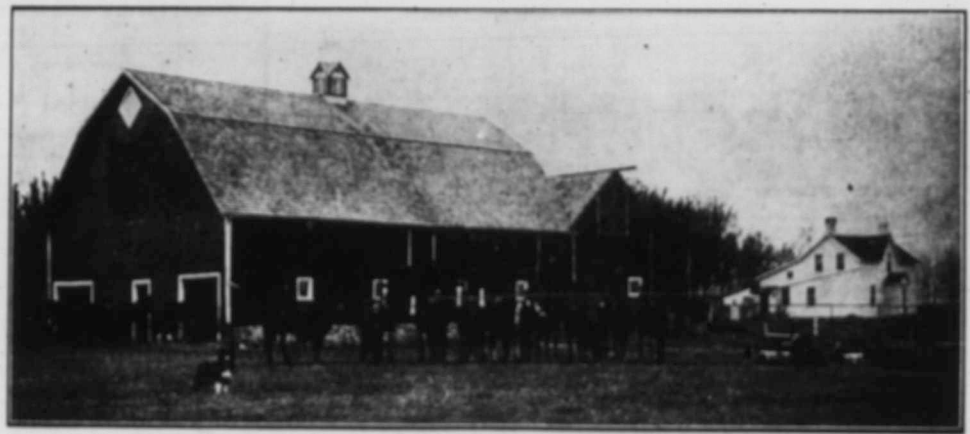
ANGUS McBEAN, Secy.  
Ridgeville, Man.

## HORTICULTURE SOCIETY

At a meeting of the Manitoba Horticulture society held Thursday night it was decided to hold the annual horticulture show in Winnipeg, on August 31, September 1 and 2. The society are working hard to make this year's show beat all previous records, and an unusually large prize list is being prepared. The board of control have offered a grant of \$500 and the provincial government is to be approached for a grant of \$1,000. A rally of all interested in horticulture will be held July 27, when special papers will be read on horticultural subjects. W. J. Brattston, 369 Maryland street, is secretary of the society.

## SEIZE STAMPS

Postage stamps with a face value of \$400,000 were seized at Montreal by Federal Inspector Giroux with the assistance of Detectives Leboeuf and Guerin of the municipal force. The stamps,



Farmyard of Geo. Fraser, Secy Manitoba G.G.A. Took 2nd Prize in Farm Competition at Hamilton, 1909.

tee for the purpose of circulating a petition for signatures." Carried. Moved by Mr. Willmott and seconded by Mr. Mitchell "that Messrs. Booth and Brougham be appointed delegates to Brandon to meet Sir Wilfred Laurier, and that their fare and hotel expenses be paid by the Association." Carried. Moved by Mr. Brougham and seconded by Mr. Mitchell "that Mr. Willmott be substitute delegate if either of the others fail." Carried. Moved by Mr. Brougham and seconded by Mr. Taylor "that this branch support the executive in their demands on the government for government terminal elevators, reduction of tariff, etc." Carried. Moved by Mr. Brougham and seconded by Mr. Taylor "that the minutes of this meeting be sent to the GUIDE." Carried.

T. P. KENNEDY, Secretary  
Douglas, Man.

was a happy conclusion of the meeting, as the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

First. That we take the necessary steps to get a government elevator at Ridgeville.

Second. That a resolution be passed and sent to the executive for presentation to Sir Wilfred Laurier at Brandon, urging the purchase of the terminal elevators in time for use this coming harvest; the immediate building of the Hudson Bay Railway; taking off the duty on agricultural implements or reciprocity in farm implements with the U. S.

There was a resolution that a delegate be sent to Brandon on the 18th July, but no one could be found who could spend the time it would take for perhaps a couple of hour's work. Perhaps this was a mistake, as we have seen in the past that numbers often tell.

which were of 25, 50 cents and \$1 denominations were exhibited for sale in two second hand stores kept by T. Astrofky, 105 Craig St. east and M. Frank, 15 Craig street east. The two dealers in explaining how they came in possession of the stamps, told a story which will be investigated. According to the dealers the stamps were in a value which was bought at an auction sale of unclaimed goods without the contents being known. The stamps which bear the words "U. S. A. Post Office, Labrador," do not seem to be genuine, but appear simple imitations put on the stamp market to be bought by amateur collectors. They show a part of a map of eastern Canada in bright red with the Labrador territory in light grey. Word has been sent to Ottawa. The United States government will be notified of the seizure.



IN TION

T. VIRDEN

PRAIRIE

CULROSS

ER INNIPEG

Wilson, Souris, Woods, Plains,

akers, as est being onducted rt. Secy.

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# Beef Production in Minnesota

### Showing Conditions and Figures whereby One Minnesota Farmer Fed Steers in a Practical Manner and Made Money

**A**MONG the many records which have been broken on the live stock market during the past few months, was one for the price of fat steers on the market at South St. Paul. For the first time in history, a load of prime beefs sold at this market for \$7.75 per hundred-weight. It was interesting to note that these steers were fed in the state, under ordinary conditions. In order to ascertain the facts regarding the feeding of these cattle, we wrote to the owner, B. B. Griffith of Traverse County, Minnesota, and received the following very comprehensive letter and financial statement from his partner and farm manager, O. L. Myers:

"I am farming at the present time a three-quarter section of land for Mr. Griffith. He furnishes the land and I furnish the labor. All other expenses we share equally and all profits are divided equally. Sometime ago the farm was badly infested with wild oats and somewhat run down in fertility, consequently we decided to go into a new line of farming for this country.

"We sowed very little wheat last year, devoting most of the grain crop to oats and barley, and also put in 90 acres of corn. We also put in 15 acres of alfalfa which looks very promising this spring, being about five inches at the date of this writing. We also sowed 15 acres of red clover and 20 acres of clover and timothy with some alfalfa mixed, and this seeding looks very well this spring. Our corn was planted in hills three feet, six inches apart, with from five to seven kernels in a hill, as the corn was desired for steer feed. About 50 acres of corn had good grain so that it was very fine for feeding cattle, as the ears were not too large. On the rest of the 90 acres the grain was not so good. Some of this corn planted was Minnesota No. 13, and, as the season was very favorable, grew very large—too large for feeding in the bundle. As there were no corn huskers in this country we had to feed the corn that way, although we think it is a waste, and cattle will not do as well on large ear corn as when it is crushed. It takes too much time and energy to use it. On our corn ground we used two two-row cultivators, going through the corn five times. The estimated yield was 35 bushels per acre.

"The steers which we recently marketed were purchased in South Dakota last October. Their average weight was 1,100 pounds. The 40 head purchased cost us \$4.25 per hundred by the time we got them out on the farm. One hundred and sixty hogs were purchased at the same time and put in the feed lots to follow the cattle. A few old cows on the farm were also fed, making a total of 48 head on feed. The hogs cost us on an average of \$7.35 per hundred, and the average weight was 125 pounds.

"The cattle were started on hay and the poorest of the bundle corn. Half of the hogs weighed in the neighborhood of 190 pounds each, so we fed the corn broadcast in the dry yard, giving the largest hogs a chance to get all the corn they wanted, and at the same time preventing the cattle from getting too much on the start. This system was followed for six weeks, feeding three times a day all that the hogs would clean up. At that time we sold one carload of hogs, 76 head in all, averaging 146 pounds in weight, for \$8.40, being marketed at South St. Paul. After these hogs were shipped, the cattle were shut in a small yard, 64x80 feet. Four feeding racks, 3x16 feet in dimension were set in the yard. The cattle were started on about one-half bushel of corn per day in the bundle, and were only fed twice a day.

"In the way of shelter we have a tight stable, or shed, on the north side of the feed lot, and the horse barn on the west side. This cattle shed is 64x28 feet, and is 8 feet high.

"In cleaning out the shed the wagon is driven through the center aisle from end to end. Hay racks and feed troughs run the full length of the shed on the inside. All hay and meal is fed inside the shed, but the cattle did not eat very much hay, only about six tons of upland in six months. The cattle were driven into the shed about 11 o'clock every morning and left there five or six hours. The horses

and young stock were turned out and they cleaned up what the steers left. This bunch of stock included 10 horses and 20 head of yearling cattle.

"About February 6th we purchased 10 tons of cotton seed meal and started in to feed it at the rate of 100 pounds per day for the entire lot. In six days we fed 150 pounds per day, and in two weeks were feeding 200 pounds per day, which latter amount was kept stationary until three days before shipping, when it was withdrawn.

"The corn which we raised did not hold out through the entire feeding period so it was necessary to buy about 400 bushels. The steers received about 5 tons of cotton seed meal and about 6 tons of hay. We weighed the cattle on the farm the day before shipping and they averaged 1435 pounds. They were driven 8 miles for shipment, and by herding them on horseback we got them to town quietly and in good condition. They were loaded at 1 p.m. on Friday, but did not reach St. Paul until 4 p.m. on Saturday, as the train was late and consequently did not get on the market until Monday morning. As a result we had a heavy shrinkage of nearly 100 pounds. We received \$7.75 per hundred for 15 head averaging in weight 1462 pounds, and \$7.45 for 25 head, averaging 1,296 pounds. There were sold at the same time 31 hogs, averaging 171 pounds, and bringing 10 cents per pound. The old cows, which we fed at the same time as the steers, were sold at \$5.50. We have 18 brood sows left and some light pigs of the lot bought last fall, besides 6 hogs which were butchered on the farm.

"The gain of these steers was not large considering the time they were fed. The heavy snow fall made bundle feeding of corn rather disagreeable, as it was taken in from the field on account of not having time to stack it. It was all cut up with the corn binder and put in large shocks



Peter C. Meyer, Grandview, Minn. Seeding and Plowing, April 18th.

to be hauled to the barns when needed. The following financial statement shows how we came out on this feeding transaction, and I believe it is approximately correct in all cases.

Expense	
First cost of steers	\$1,849.32
Freight to Wheaton	94.75
Hogs bought	1,438.75
Two small steers raised on farm	49.00
Six old cows bought at auction	165.00
90 acres of corn estimated 35 bu. per acre, at 50 cents	1,575.00
Corn bought, 400 bushels at 50c.	200.00
Cotton seed meal, five tons at \$36.00	180.00
Six tons of hay at \$5.00 per ton	30.00
Expense of shipping and selling	219.94
	\$2,511.76
Income and Value of Hogs on Hand	
Sold 15 steers at \$7.75	\$1,162.50
Sold 25 steers at \$7.45	1,862.50
Sold 2 small steers at \$8.50	170.00
Sold 6 fat cows at \$5.50	330.00
Sold 31 fat hogs at \$10.00	310.00
Sold 76 fat hogs at \$8.39 in Dec., 1909	637.64

# Book Review

**"WOLF AND COYOTE TRAPPING"**—By A. R. Harding, published by A. R. Harding Publishing Co., Columbus, Ohio. 250 pages, profusely illustrated with half-tone reproductions of photographs and numerous drawings of traps, etc. Price 60 cents.

The wolf and coyote have long levied their tribute from the stock raisers of Western Canada and from every other district in the West where live stock is kept. To a certain extent these pests are to blame for the slow expansion of the business in the Prairie Provinces. Coyotes are directly responsible for the very small number of sheep kept.

The wolves prey upon all classes of stock; upon sheep, lambs, calves, cows, steers and horses. The coyotes kill large numbers of the first three and besides are notorious chicken thieves. The loss from these animals amounts to thousands of dollars per year.

For years the Western farmer and stock-

Hogs butchered for home use	140.00
Hogs on hand	493.00
	\$7,388.25
Expense and first cost	5,811.75
Net Profit	\$1,576.47

"We have about 300 tons of manure that will pay for hired labor in fattening hogs and cattle and figure that we get \$3,150.00 for our 90 acres of corn."—The Farmer.

## DESTROYED BY FIRE

The town of Campbellton, N. B. was entirely destroyed last week in one of the worst conflagrations that has ever been visited upon a Canadian city. A press correspondent in writing of the disaster last Wednesday, said: "The fire which started here yesterday afternoon burned itself out a little after noon to-day after laying waste practically the whole of Campbellton and the greater

man have waged war against these four-footed enemies with more or less success, but in spite of all their efforts the animals are on the increase in some parts of the continent. Lack of knowledge of the habits of the animals and of the best means of trapping or killing them is often to blame for the unsuccessfulness of the trapper.

In Mr. Harding's book he goes thoroughly into the habits of the wolf and coyote and gives the reader the advantage of his observations as well as those of many successful hunters and trappers. Those who are fighting these predatory animals will find the book a great aid in their operations. The writer shows subtle ways of catching the wary robbers and where one device fails another succeeds. There is a way of getting them all and Mr. Harding shows it.

of ruins, and people were walking around or gathered at the sites of their former homes seeing if perhaps some little keepsake or some cherished thing had escaped the fire.

**Pitiful Scenes**  
"On the outskirts of the town the scene was a pitiful one, mothers and fathers with their children grouped around them, and here and there could be seen numbers of the relief crew passing among the sufferers, ministering to their wants, and supplying them with food and water. The Sisters of Charity, although themselves burned out, worked indefatigably to aid the afflicted ones. A party of nuns from Quebec arrived on the train to-day and entered heartily into the work of caring for the homeless ones.

"Although many are quartered on the outskirts of the town, the steamer Senlac, owned by William Thompson Co., of St. John and the government steamer, Canada have on board hundreds of the homeless inhabitants who took refuge there as soon as they saw that their homes were doomed to destruction.

"Many also took refuge on the other side of the river, as well as at Mission Point and Cross Point. Several sick patients were in the Hotel Dieu Hospital and they were removed in safety to the opposite side of the river. Relief is hourly arriving from many of the neighboring towns. The weather was quiet and warm last night, and those who were forced to sleep in the open did not suffer much. Although Bathurst forwarded quantities of provisions and equipment to the afflicted town, the first actual relief train left Newcastle this afternoon, carrying over \$1,000 worth of provisions."

**Fearful Suffering**  
Following the fire the homeless people endured much suffering. They are well described in the following dispatch received Thursday:—"The fearful horrors attached to the disastrous fire which devastated Campbellton on Monday were further increased when a heavy rain fell constantly, making almost unbearable misery for the poor people who are homeless and are laying their weary heads to rest in the open fields in shelter of trees, on steamers, and in fact in almost all places where they can do so, without being troubled by the heat and flames.

"While the rain was not welcomed in this respect, it was a benefit to the people in cooling the air and in quenching the flames. While the numbers of people who have made homes for themselves in the open has lessened even since yesterday there are still many hundreds who are sleeping to-night with but little more than the sky to cover them.

"Hundreds of the homeless are being cared for on the steamers in the river, while great numbers are to be found at the points opposite the town. With sorrowful gaze many of the inhabitants of the once thriving town looked on the ash heaps to-day where formerly stood peaceful happy homes.

"After the rain this afternoon many of the citizens viewed at a close range the barren spot where once their residence had been, but now is nothing more than a deserted mass of charred embers and ashes. Many distressing scenes were beheld during the day as the heavy rain fell descended."

## The Grain Growers' Grain Company

Continued from Page 23

Company. In other words, the shareholders who had stock in the Company, but contributed no business to it should get nothing but the 8 per cent. dividend and whatever interest he might have in the reserve fund. The shareholders who contributed say one car of grain would receive a certain amount additional on that, and the person who contributed say ten cars of grain would receive ten times as much as the person who had contributed but one car. This, you will understand, however, only after the fixed charges I have already referred to, that is, of dividends and reserve fund had been provided for.

It may be argued by some that this would be an injustice to non-shareholders who had contributed grain to the Company. While it is quite true that the outsider has helped to contribute to the profits, by sending his business to the Company, it is also equally true that he has done absolutely nothing in the way of helping to create or strengthen, by adding to its capital, the agency that enables him to get a better price for his grain. The small value of the share, viz. \$25 puts it easily within the reach of every grain grower, be he rich or poor, to become a shareholder in the Company. If for instance he were assured that he would get a certain amount of return from the Company, whether he was a shareholder or not, one incentive for him to take stock in the Company and help in its development is removed. It may be argued that an incentive to send his grain has also been removed. Even granting this the Company would have as good, and even a better claim upon it than anyone else. The whole country has benefited by the Company's business. The farmer on the plains who has never heard of it, is getting a better price for his grain even when selling to an elevator company, than when the Company was not in existence. I am sure that everyone of our shareholders is glad that such is the case.

In all fairness, however, to the shareholders who not only took the risk of investing their money when the outlook was dark, but who have since by their steady interest helped to guide and develop its business; in all fairness to them the direct benefits of the Company, in the way of profits which are earned, should I believe, be confined to these shareholders alone. The non-shareholder's aid in the way of sending grain is valuable, but he has no responsibility and no care or worry as to the success of the organization. We must assume that whether the Company succeeds or fails is a matter of indifference to him. The shareholder who not only sends his grain, but invests his money and gives his thought is doubly useful, not only from the fact that he helps to increase the Company's strength, but also from the fact that he gives his thought and his best endeavors to it. Our aim should be to secure as many shareholders as possible and to induce the shareholders to patronize only their own Company.

I wish that here I might be permitted to mention what to my mind is a source of weakness in the Company's business. At its commencement men were bound to it by an enthusiastic desire to get away from oppressive conditions in the marketing of their grain. The almost universal tendency is, that while men will work and strive to secure the righting of a wrong, when they imagine they have accomplished that which they set out to do, they think their work is practically over and the idea readily arises that there is nothing more to do. We must guard against anything of this nature for the sake of the Company's future. Since the Company's inception, conditions have vastly improved, but there still remains a very great deal to be done. The scope of the co-operative principle in this country, as in any country, is almost unlimited in its application.

I believe that the division of profits in the way I have just outlined will greatly tend to strength and permanency, and it will exercise a strong influence in the increasing of the membership. This method has been followed by co-operative concerns in the older countries, which while they have had their battles and struggles, have grown steadily year by

year until they have become the most powerful commercial organizations in the countries in which they exist. The same thing can be true of Western Canada. Already there are strong signs that the co-operative spirit is finding application, not only in respect to what farmers have to sell, but also in respect to what they have to buy. It is not any exaggeration to say that by a proper system of purchasing what we use, our farmers can reduce the cost to themselves by easily 30 per cent. Already efforts have been made at various points, in the co-operative purchasing of such articles as coal, flour, lumber and twine. In several cases it has extended to the purchasing of every commodity a farmer uses.

This is a healthy development and it is my earnest hope that our Company which now performs the functions of marketing a part of the produce of our farmers, will also perform the function of being the wholesale-gatherer for these various smaller groups throughout the country. A hundred farmers working together can buy practically everything they use at a greatly reduced cost. One hundred groups of one hundred farmers each, purchasing through a central agency could reduce that cost still further. This has been the line of development in Great Britain and I believe will be here. I would like to arouse the interest of every one of our shareholders in this question. Unfortunately at the present time our Canadian laws do not permit of the formation of co-operative societies, without the cumbersome method of Joint Stock Companies. A determined effort should be made at the next session of parliament to secure such legislation, and I am glad to see the Grain Growers' Association are moving in this direction. Once secured, the way is open to effect as great advantages in the purchasing of our supplies as we have been able to achieve in the sale of our chief commodity.

### Future of the Company.

I cannot let this occasion pass without making a few remarks in respect to the future of the Company. What the future will be, I am bound to say, depends very largely upon the degree of interest that the individual shareholder takes in the Company. The steady interest of the shareholders in the past, accounts in a very large measure for our success. This must be maintained and increased. I am glad to note that the idea prevailing to a considerable extent a few years ago, that the Company was the organization of a few men, has to a large measure disappeared. It still exists, however, in the minds of some, even of our shareholders.

This idea is fostered by those who are anxious to see the destruction of the Company brought about. They believe that if suspicion or jealousy can be introduced, that strife and enmity will follow. The shareholders of the Company are the final authority, and upon their intelligence and interest depends the amount of success that will attend our efforts. I believe, and know, that the directors throughout have been animated only by what they thought was in the best interests of the Company. The rapid increase in the business brings in a very large measure, added responsibility. Few of our farmers recognize to just what extent the business has grown.

Over \$20,000,000.00 has passed through the Company's hands in the past year. More than 60,000 letters have been received and more than double that number sent out from the office. This indicates very rapid development and also very clearly the need of the best intelligence every shareholder can bring to bear, in guiding the future of the Company. It is inevitable that in the progress and development of our business changes will have to be effected.

At every step we take we are practically breaking new ground, and guard as we will, we cannot hope at all times to make every step sure and certain in just the way it should be made. Nothing from without can wreck the Company. The efforts our opponents have directed against us in the past have only aided to increase our strength.

To my mind the only danger we have to avoid are such as may spring up within our organization. The best guarantee against such is the active interest of the shareholders. The Company has accomplished great things in the past

## THE NEXT BIG EVENT.

# Edmonton Exhibition,

AUGUST 23, 24, 25, 26

\$187,000.00

One hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars are being spent on new grounds and buildings  
\$70,000 spent on Stock Buildings alone  
\$30,000 offered in Prizes and Purse  
\$25,000 spent on new Grand Stand  
147 acres of land acquired for Exhibition purposes  
The Greatest Stock Show and Race Meet west of the Great Lakes

### FUN FOR EVERYBODY

Horse Racing, Circus, Animal Show, Fireworks, Sideshows  
Excursion Rates from all points. See the Capital City and the great mixed farming portion of Alberta. Write for Prize List today.

A. B. Campbell  
President

L. E. W. Irving  
Vice-President

A. G. Harrison  
Mgr.-Sec'y



## The BEST Roofing Made is Preston Safe-Lock Shingles

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Preston Safe-Lock Shingles are made from pure sheet steel, and are galvanized according to the British Government specification. **THEY STAND THE ACID TEST.**

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METAL SHINGLES & SIDING CO. LTD., Manufacturers, Preston, Ont.

## The Edrans-Brandon Pressed Brick Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF LIMITED

### High Grade Pressed Brick

at prices ranging from \$9 to \$18 per M

FIRE CLAY - \$6 per ton FIRE BRICK - \$25 per M  
ARCH FIRE BRICK for Engines - \$1.00 each  
All above prices f.o.b. Edrans, Man.

We need your Arch Fire Brick in our Thrashing Engines but sooner and found them satisfactory in every way. They stand the test perfectly, and we consider them as good as any American Fire Brick on the market.  
Signed—JOHN BARKIN, Edrans  
Wm. J. CURRIE, Edrans  
R. E. LAMB, Manager  
HERBERT J. SMITH, Ross Hill

Head Office: BRANDON Works: EDRANS, Man.

and can accomplish still greater in the future. It has been the desire in the past, of all connected with it, shareholders and officers alike, to protect and develop its interests in every legitimate way. Let us apply this same idea in the future, as we have applied it in the past and there

can be no doubt but that our organization will progress step by step, permanent and lasting, a guarantee against commercial domination by privileged interests, not only for us at the present time, but also for those who may follow after us, in the years to come.

# Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

- \*\*\*\*\*
- OFFICERS**
- ♦ Hon. Pres. - Lady MacMillan
  - ♦ Pres. Gen. of the World's Sunshine Societies - Mrs. Cynthia W. Alden
  - ♦ 96 Fifth Avenue, New York
  - ♦ Pres. of Manitoba - Mrs. W. J. Boyd
  - ♦ Vice-Pres. - Mrs. C. P. Walker
  - ♦ Secretary - Mrs. Mowbray Berkeley
  - ♦ Treasurer - Mrs. Grant Hall
  - ♦ Advisory Board
  - ♦ Mr. R. McKenzie, Honorable T. M. Daly, Rev. J. L. Gordon, Rev. R. O. and Mrs. Armstrong, Dr. and Mrs. Weagan, Mrs. Kalberer, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Grant Hall, Mrs. K. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, Mr. George C. Carson, Mrs. Biggs
- \*\*\*\*\*

To presidents and secretaries of the working branches I would like a monthly report of the kind deeds performed for Sunshine. Remember a "kind act" at home for dear mother, comes first.

Motto: "Good Cheer." Floral Emblem: The Marguerite. Colors: Yellow and White. Club Song: "Scatter Sunshine."

### MOTTO

We're a band of happy workers  
Our hearts with love aglow;  
We're pledged to scatter sunshine  
Where'er we may go.

### CONSTITUTION

#### Article I.—Name

The name of this society shall be "The International Sunshine Guild of Canada."

#### Article II.—Objects

To incite its members to kind and helpful deeds, and to thus bring the sunshine of happiness into the greatest possible number of hearts and homes.

#### Article III.—Membership

Section 1.—Eligibility—Any person sympathizing with the objects of this Guild may become a member by helping in any way to carry on the work, male members being associate members.

Sec. 2.—Fees and Dues—The membership fee shall consist of some act or suggestion that will carry sunshine where it is needed. This may be the exchange of books, periodicals, pictures, etc., loaning

useful articles or giving those that have ceased to be of use to the owner, suggesting ideas that may be utilized for the benefit of the sick; work or employment that can be done by a "shut-in"; fancy work, or material for it; holiday suggestions, flowers, a general exchange of helpful ideas.

Associate Membership Fee, \$1.00 per year. These fees are simply to help defray the expense of expressage, postage, etc., necessary in carrying on the work of this Guild.

#### Article IV.—Officers

The officers shall consist of Divisional President (general), a Vice-president, who shall be the Provincial President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, appointed from the five directors. A province may have as many organizers as the Board of Directors may decide needful. These shall be appointed by the Divisional President general, who is also Chairman of the Board of Directors. Vacancies occurring at any time shall be filled in the same way.

Sec. 2.—Directors—The affairs of the Guild shall be managed by a board of directors, five in number, at least one of whom shall reside in Winnipeg. The majority of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum.

Subject to the By-Laws adopted by the members of the Guild, the directors may make necessary additional By-Laws.

#### Article V.—Meetings

The annual meeting of the International Sunshine Guild shall be held the third Thursday in May.

Business meetings and meetings of the board of directors may be called at any time by the divisional president general.

#### Article VI.—Amendments

This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of this society by a two-thirds vote of the members present, a notice of such amendment having been appended to the call for the meeting.

#### Article VII.—Duties of Officers

Sec. 1.—The divisional president general shall appoint the officers and directors of the International Sunshine Guild and the president of each province or territory (provided the branches do not care to elect) preside at all annual meetings and at the annual meeting shall furnish a report of the preceding year.

Sec. 2.—The president of the province in which annual meeting is held shall act as vice-president at annual meeting of the general society and in the absence of divisional president general shall preside at all meetings of the society.

Sec. 3.—Secretary—The secretary shall keep the minutes of all the meetings of this Guild, file the reports, give notice of time and place of meeting, and furnish a report of the annual meeting.

Sec. 4.—Treasurer—The treasurer shall receive all money paid into treasury of the Guild, keeping a strict account of the same and of all money expended. A full audited account of the financial condition of the Guild shall be rendered by the treasurer at the annual meeting.

Provincial and city presidents—The duties of the president of any province or city shall be to appoint all branch presidents in her province or city (provided the branches do not wish to elect); receive all branch reports and forward a correct report once a month to the general guild.

#### Article VIII.—Committee

Section 1. Membership Committee.—There shall be a Membership Committee, the duty of which shall be to investigate when necessary, the candidates for membership in the Guild, and to keep a record of the names and addresses of its members.

Section 2.—Scrap Book Committee.—This committee shall have charge of the scrap book, preserving the history of this Guild as printed in the newspapers, and send other clippings as may be of interest and value to the Guild.

Sec. 3. Press Committee.—The Press Committee shall have charge of the printing and preparation of all published reports and other matter pertaining to the press.

Section 4.—Advisory Committee.—An

advisory committee may be appointed by the divisional president.

#### Article IX.—Franchises

Branches may be formed by ten or more persons in any community interested in scattering sunshine. They will affiliate with the international by reporting to it their organizing and work. Junior branches can be formed under the direction of the adult branch. It is recommended to branches that they furnish regular reports to one of the local papers as a method of extending their work.

On June 1st, the beginning of each Sunshine year, a new roll book will be opened in which will be entered the names of all branches that have paid their annual dues. Money dues are not obligatory, but Sunshine reports of good work done, are. Inactive branches, leaders or members are dropped from the roll by order of the board of directors.

Section 2.—Provincial and local branches shall be financially independent of the general Guild. All moneys raised in the branches may be used as their own executive committees shall direct. An annual report shall be rendered to the board of directors of the general Guild.

Section 3. Federation.—Ten or more local branches of a province can be federated and a provincial president appointed by the divisional president. Other officers of the province shall be elected by the provincial president.

#### Article X.—Amendments

These by-laws may be amended at any time, by a majority of the members present, provided notice has been given at a previous meeting and appended to the call for the meeting.

Note.—It will be observed that this constitution leaves the power mostly in the hands of the divisional president general, and does not provide for a successor. This is necessitated by the rapid growth of the movement and especially its extension to other countries, which could not for a time be properly represented in directing the work and choosing officers. The constitution can be changed whenever the exigencies of the movement require it.

#### The Pledge

"I join the International Sunshine Guild promising to pay my fee in the form of some act carrying sunshine into another life within one month from date. I also promise to pay annual dues in the form of kind acts, and agree to report the nature and circumstances of these acts to my president, in order that she may help, and call upon her members to help in the scattering of cheer."

Sunshine Guild motto and also the Sunshine Society motto:

Have you had a kindness shown?  
Pass it on! Pass it on!  
'Twas not given for you alone.  
Pass it on.  
Let it travel down the years,  
Let it wipe another's tears,  
Till in Heaven the deed appears—  
Pass it on.

#### Sunshine Prayer

May we be so directed in all our doings that in all our works, begun, continued and ended in a spirit of "Sunshine," we will be able to incite one another to kind and helpful deeds, and thus bring the Sunshine of Happiness into the greatest possible number of hearts and homes.

#### FRESH AIR FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	\$19 40
Mrs. W. J. Boyd	5 00
A Friend, Workman, Sask	7 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$31 40</b>

#### GIFTS TO SUNSHINE

Fresh Air Home.—Table cloth, 1/2 dozen knives and forks, china, cupboard, bookcase, curtains, and parcel of children's clothing, 2 pair of curtains, sheets and pillow cases, towels, glasses, music books, etc.

#### RIDDLES FOR THE CHICKS

Why is a fretful man like a baked loaf?  
Why is a horse cleverer than a fox?  
Why is a tailor like a king?

#### A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. I am a little girl, twelve years old, and I read the letters in this interesting paper and like them very much. I have written to your club before, but I haven't seen any of my letters in print. Therefore I just thought that I would try again. My papa has taken your paper for a long time and he likes it very much. I would be very glad if I could help you in any way. I would collect money if it would help you sick and unhealthy ones any.

ANNIE A. McCONNELL.

Hamlets, Man.

Glad to hear from you again. I am sending collection card by post. If you could form a branch of Sunshine (I am sure you could do good work. The Maple Leaf branch is composed of children under thirteen years of age and they are doing a great work.—MARGARET.

#### THIS HELPS

Dear Margaret—Please find enclosed \$1.40 for Sunshine, which I received from my friends. I am sorry I could not do better but I hope this will give pleasure to some children. Wishing the Sunshine every success.

JEAN ABEL.

Hazelcliff, Sask.

Many thanks for loving help. You have certainly done well.—MARGARET.

#### A FINE GIFT

Dear Margaret—Enclosed you will find the sum of \$7.00 to be used as you see best in bringing sunshine into someone's life. With best wishes for the Sunshine work.

Workman, Sask.

#### A FRIEND.

Do send name and address so that I may be able to send membership card and many thanks for gift.

MARGARET.

#### THIS HELPS

Dear Margaret—I have been reading the letters in the Sunshine Guild and I like it very well. I would like to become a member if I could be any help to you. Mother is sending you a small parcel, mostly clothes my little sister has-outgrown. She is also going to enclose a dollar. I wish you much success with your Sunshine Guild.

JESSIE SCOTT.

Underhill, Mass.

#### FOUND A HAMMOCK

Our dear little consumptive child thought if she had a hammock she might get better. Our Vice President had a hammock she did not want and so we were able to gratify our child's wish almost at once. The days have been so very trying to one and all, but especially to this dear child.

MARGARET.

#### MABEL'S KNITTING

I hope that we have no Sunshine child who will "knit" industriously in Mabel's way.

Little Mabel, while she's sitting—  
Or, it may be, when she's fitting  
Through the house—is always knitting.  
What a busy girl you say.  
Sure, a noble work she's doing—  
Some sweet charity she's pursuing—  
Knitting thus from day to day.

And I think I hear a label  
Of young voices, praising Mabel,  
Wishing, too, that they were able  
To be so industrious,  
And perhaps another feeling  
Into their warm hearts is stealing  
Which we might call envious.

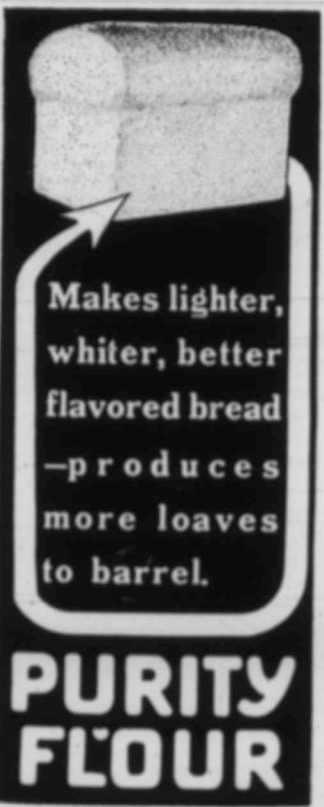
Yet while weeks and days are going,  
And the knitting, too, is growing,  
What good work is Mabel showing?  
What sweet charity begun?  
For there's not a friend or neighbor  
Who knows aught of Mabel's labor,  
Or one good deed she has done.

Ah, you little folks are gussing,  
I dare say, the fact distressing,  
Which I must be now confessing:  
A fact that everyone admits—  
Parents, teachers, playmates—floating,  
Frowning, fretting, scolding, pointing—  
'Tis her eyebrows Mabel knits!

Now school is over and you have a long holiday. I hope to hear of new branches being formed and also hope to have a big big mail bag.

#### PRIZE OFFERED

Don't forget the prize of \$1.00 for best picture (post card size) sent in during July. We are preparing a number of views for magic lantern entertainments for the winter months.



Makes lighter,  
whiter, better  
flavored bread  
—produces  
more loaves  
to barrel.

**PURITY FLOUR**



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

**"CHOOSE YOUR TRAINED NURSES WITH DISCRETION."**

That a subject so apparently frivolous as the personal appearance of trained nurses should occupy the attention of so august a body as a convention of New York club women is really surprising were it not, that a question of grave import is involved in the background.

In the discussion it was alleged that pretty nurses take advantage of the intimacy of their position in the household to invite and enjoy the attentions of the patient's male relatives "and though not definitely expressed it was tacitly understood that the trial is peculiarly lacerating when the lack of principle," on the part of a pretty nurse is evidenced in a case where a wife is the patient and a husband the "male relative."

There can be little doubt that a grievance does exist in this connection since it has become a matter of so general complaint, that a public remedy is sought, but what can be more pitiful than the remedy suggested "for women to choose a nurse with discretion, where there is a susceptible man about."

It does not appear that the difficulty has been properly diagnosed. It must be plain to everyone that "lack of principle" on the part of the male relative is the true and excruciating cause of all the grief and pain resulting from this source.

The trained nurse would become a very small factor in marital affairs, however unprincipled she might be, were it not for a corresponding lack of principle in the susceptible man. The "Sairey Gamps" and "Mrs. Harrises" may be unbearable in the sick-room, but it remains for a "Steefforth" to open a vein that only eternity can staunch.

The "sacredness of the nurses' calling" was dwelt upon by the club women, but not one seems to have presented the thousand-fold greater solemnity of the marriage contract, "to honor, to cherish," broken not by the trained nurse, but by the "male relative." And when we consider the reason (to tend the sick) of a nurse becoming an inmate of the home, it must indeed be humiliating to be compelled to acknowledge kinship with one who, apart from any moral slur upon himself, is so puerile, so frivolous, so heartless, so unprincipled, as to add to woman's painful portion, even one poor scruple of the anguish of shame, at the time of all others, when the angel of sickness and anxiety broods over the home.

The peculiarity of the sex is that women seek to hide personal woes of this character, (feeling so deeply the humiliation of alliance with such contemptible transgressors) as is instanced by the present attack upon the nurses, rather than upon the far more guilty "male relative," who goes scot free, and no visible effort made to regulate him.

An expert from the world's experience may well convince any woman afflicted by a "susceptible" husband, of the futility of seeking "figs upon thistles," and the general public acquittal of "the woman gave unto me," or, the even more notorious, "give a horse oats," etc., is not a satisfying substitute to a bruised heart, for those attributes of manhood, to which every self-respecting wife has a just claim. Instead of mitigating, it but increases the evil to draw disapproval and correction from the true source of the trouble. Casting blame upon the trained nurse, instead of the "male relative" may be illustrated by applying a poultice to the left-hand while the right is the diseased member.

It is no great compliment to man that he accepts shelter behind so flimsy a fabric and shirks manly responsibility in so grave a case. If choosing a trained nurse, or any other creature "with discretion," is woman's only alternative against abuses of this character, it is an extremely frail barrier and not worth

the rearing. A French writer says truly, "Fidelity which must be guarded is not worth the sentinel."

Woman has a remedy, painful perhaps, but effective. The surgeon's scalpel is often the herald of strength and health. If woman points out to giddy man, that there can be no return from his excursions, that he must be responsible for his freaks of fancy, that attentions duplicated to every feminine circumstance proffers, cannot be reverted back to the wife, at his pleasure, a stage in man's regeneration will have been reached. Give him his choice by all means, but see to it that he abides by that choice for all time.

When woman is reduced to the condition of being tendered fealty from her husband only when no new object attracts him, her condition is indeed sad. When she continues in that situation she is contemptible. She need not wait for the tardy legislation of corrupt politicians, or for equally elusive influences of the pulpit. She may be plaintiff, judge and jury, warden, jailor turnkey, all in one. She can be a new specie of officialness, an incorruptible one. She may not be able to keep her husband prisoner within her heart; she can, however, lock the door on the inside when he vacates it of his own free will.

Man very comprehensively arrogates all prerogatives accorded him, in both Holy and secular writs, that tend toward his supremacy. He has apparently overlooked the best of all. "Do unto others as you would that they should do to you," when he has adopted this as his working motto, then will the New York club women, and all other women, stow the "trained nurse" problem, and all other like problems into the furnace and retire to the tea room to discuss tea and foreign missions; the divorce courts will lock up shop and toss the key into the canal; the minister of the gospel will divide his sermons by three and still redeem creation; the wives and mothers of the land shed smiles instead of tears and children, innocent children, know homes of purity and peace.

**A FRIEND OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE.**

As I am a reader of your interesting paper, and others are writing to Fireside, I thought I'd just drop you a line too; to say that I greatly favor the suffrage for women, and also that they be allowed to homestead. I think women who come to this country to work and help build up this new land have as much right to a voice in its management as men. Why not?

I know two women myself who do as much work out-doors as any three men. These women have horses and cattle of their own and work the land themselves; but they have to rent it. They cannot yet afford to buy it and the law forbids them to homestead and so they have to pay rent. They have not got an even chance with men and yet we always call them the "weaker sex." Is it because they are weaker that we find it safe to take advantage of them and make life harder for them than for ourselves? How many we are.

If these two women had homesteads of their own, the money they pay in rent, would hire men to do the work for them.

Now, Mr. Editor, what would our country be without women? Men would go wild without a smile from women and yet we won't give her a square business deal. I strongly favor equal rights in every way for women, and, Mr. Editor, if you will prepare some petition forms outlining this idea, I would be glad to get signers to them and help to organize a regular movement to bring about this tardy measure of justice to women.

With best wishes for the Guide I am,  
Indian Head. W. H. McMASTER

**THE DISCIPLINARIANS.**

By Temple Bailey.

A wail from the nursery brought Mrs. Gordon to her feet. "The children are quarreling again," she said nervously.

From behind his newspaper Mr. Gordon decided, "They ought to be spanked."

"Oh!" Mrs. Gordon pleaded. "They are so little, so very little."

"They are old enough to know when they are bad,"—judicially.

Mrs. Gordon's fingers clutched at the back of a chair. Her husband's tone was masterful. It had been his masterfulness that had first won her, and it was never easy for her to oppose him.

"They are so little," she faltered again.

The wail grew louder, came nearer, and with a rush the children were upon them. "He took my Mother Goose," Little Sister wept, and flung her whole weight of chubbiness into her mother's arms.

From the door Billy eyed her balefully. "Cry baby," was his succinct remark.

"Children!" Mrs. Gordon remonstrated.

"He tore it—" Little Sister sobbed.

"You tore it yourself," was the fierce retort.

"Where is the book?" Mr. Gordon demanded, still maintaining his judicial attitude.

Billy produced it. It was torn straight through the middle and the wound gaped jaggedly as Billy fluttered the leaves.

Mr. Gordon stood up in the strength of his young fatherhood. "Well you both ought to be spanked," he said.

Little Sister caught her breath in sudden terror, and Billy grew white.

"Mother—" he quavered, started towards her, and stopped halfway.

"You have treated mother dreadfully," was the indictment, "and now I am at home again I—"

"Philip!" Mrs. Gordon pleaded.

Billy's eyes went from one to the other. "Mother—" he began again, but as one who has left hope behind.

"Mother will have me to do what I think is best. You children have quarreled steadily ever since I came home from my trip," their father justified himself, "and its got to stop. You attend to Catherine, dear. Billy, go up to my study."

The boy cast an imploring look at his mother, and his lip quivered.

"Philip!" the mother's arms were around her babies.

His eyes softened as he looked at her, but his lips were set in a firm line. "They need it, I tell you, Helen. We won't have any peace."

Mrs. Gordon pushed back Catherine's curls with nervous fingers. "Children," she said quickly, "go back to the nursery—and try to be good—father will let you off this time—and—"

"Helen!"

"Wait!"—sharply, as her husband put his hand on Billy's shrinking shoulders—"wait." At the new note in her voice he hesitated. Seeing his indecision the children made their escape, and with an exclamation of displeasure, he dropped into a chair. "You needn't think I'm going to let them off," he said.

She went to the door and shut it carefully, then she came back and sat down, facing him.

He knew what was coming. It was the inevitable first battle between the mother's gentleness and the father's firmness. Every young couple comes to it in-time, and he supposed he would have to see it out. It would be their first quarrel. It was a pity, but they were his children, and he couldn't have them ruined by foolish indulgence! Having come to this conclusion her first words were upsetting.

"It won't do, Phil."

"Why not? They're awfully spoiled Helen."

"Well, it won't do to spank them."

"Why not?"

"I've tried it," flutteringly.

"What?"

"Yes, I've tried it," and she drew a long breath at the memory.

"And it didn't work?"

"It was a dead failure."

"Oh, well, you couldn't hurt a fly. You didn't do it hard enough."

"Yes I did. I did it with my hair brush—the silver one."

"Great Scott!" Philip had a vision of Helen in a pink dressing gown, dispensing justice. "Who—was it—Billy."

"Both of them." She shivered at the recollection, and suddenly he drew her towards him. It wasn't going to be a quarrel after all.

"Tell me about it," he said gently.

"They were so bad—and I lost my temper and spanked them both, and put them to bed—and—and they were so little and rosy—and—but I went away without kissing them, so that they would know that I had really meant it, Phil—"

He nodded approvingly.

"And—and—after a while I just couldn't stand it—and I slipped back into the room—and—they were saying their prayers—and this is what he said—"

"Who—Billy?"

"Yes." She sat up and she repeated it. Her brown hair was ruffled about the oval of her face. Her eyes were saint-like. She was a little modern worried Madonna, and in his heart he revered her for her tender motherhood.

"Please God," Billy said, "bring father home soon—for mother doesn't love us any more, not any more."—her eyes overflowed—and then they cried, Phil, those babies, there in the dark, and I heard little Sister whisper, 'Doesn't mother love us any more, Billy?' and Billy said, 'No, but you wait till father comes home—you just wait, Catherine!'"

The eyes of father and mother looked into each other deeply. Then the man said bravely, "He's such a little boy to think that."

"They are only babies, Phil."

His arms were round her. "Is there any other way?"

"If we might love them into goodness," wistfully.

"We might try." They were only babies themselves, as the world goes, but the man and the woman in them was waking as they faced the problems of training little souls.

In the nursery, Billy and Catherine discussed the probabilities.

"Do you think he will?" Catherine's eyes were round.

"Well, mother did." Billy wriggled at the memory.

"With her silver hair-brush." This interesting detail possessed an almost morbid fascination.

"Father—wouldn't use a hair brush," Billy said, with acute divination.

"Wouldn't he?" Little Sister asked.

"He'd use a slipper," Billy decided. "Bobbie Barnes's father does."

"Oh," Little Sister shuddered—"a slipper?"

At their father's step in the hall, they clung together. But his hands fell very gently on their shoulders. "Mother wants you," he said.

Tucked one on each side of mother in the big chair, with father kneeling beside them, the children forgot the terrors of the past in the joy of the present.

"Do you love us even when you spank us?" Billy asked with lively curiosity, after his father had tried to explain.

"Yes, but we don't want to spank you—ever."

"I ain't ever going to be naughty," Little Sister affirmed virtuously.

But Billy pondered. "Were you ever spanked?" he asked his father.

"Lots of times."

"Who did it?"

"Grandfather." The twins gasped.

A vision of white-haired benevolence rose up before their disordered minds. Grandfather, the tender-hearted, the sympathetic, the purveyor of forbidden sweets!

"Did you love him?" Billy's voice wavered.

"Yes."

Then the babies gave it up. There were stranger things in this world than their philosophy had dreamed of. "Well, I guess we'd have to love you, too," Billy said.

"Yes." His father's arm tightened about him.

But Little Sister, being a woman, was less easily impressed by logic. "I'm going to be good, forever and ever," she said, with a confidence born of the situation as, with a blissful sigh, she yielded herself to her mother's caresses.

—The New Idea.

◆◆◆

"Nobody has any right to find life un-

interesting or unrewarding who sees within the sphere of his own activity a wrong he can help to remedy, or within himself an evil he can hope to overcome.—Eliot.

## Are You Prejudiced Against "Used" Pianos?

Then we would like to dispel that prejudice so far as it applies to the "Used" Pianos in our store.

The great demand for Mason & Risch Player-Pianos brings us a class of exchanged instruments that is distinctly superior to those offered elsewhere.

Once upon a time people only exchanged Pianos that were worn out. Now-a-days excellent Pianos are coming to us as the result of the great demand for the Mason & Risch Player-Pianos.

Our Exchange Department offers such widely-known makes as Mason & Risch, Henry Herbert, Steinway, Heintzman, Morris, Mendelssohn, Newcombe, Dominion, Classic, Haines Bros., and others.

Used Uprights as low as \$150.00

Terms arranged to suit.

Write for full particulars to

**The Mason & Risch Piano Co. Ltd.**

Factory Branch:  
356 Main Street - Winnipeg

### BE KIND

Mankind has a deep hunger for kindness. Far below many other desires is this one for the touch of a hand that is tender, and for a word that is kind. Eugene Field—that rare, soulful singer—went into a restaurant one weary night when he was doing duty as a reporter on a city paper. He had finished a long day's work and had got many hard words as he toiled; and now, because he had not eaten for hours, he sat down at a table. A waiter came to take his order. Field paused a moment to see just what he wanted to eat; and then conscious of the deeper hunger of his life, he said kindly to the waiter, "Please bring me an orange and a few kind words." They were brought to his delight.

We seek great things in order to please ourselves and others; but when all our great schemes have been carried, the fact remains that "kindness is the golden chain," as Goethe says, "by which society is bound together." It is, to change the figure, a language that dumb can speak, and the deaf can hear and understand. Life is made up largely of next-to-nothings, among which smiles, kindnesses and small services given habitually, are what capture the heart and secure comfort to many.

It is not the abundantly spread table in your frigidly-proper house that a stranger guest looks forward to; the orange and the few kind words are his longing. "We would gladly have our friends be less clever if they could be more kind. In the church the men who are doing most good, are not the few with lips of orators, but the many with hearts of lovers. And even in the vortex of trade and commerce the prosperous ones at least will be found to have been kind as well as prompt and shrewd. "Win hearts, with kindness and you have all men's hands and purses." That sacred place we call home has kindness for its atmosphere; and, when kindness goes the home becomes a prison. Kindness is the truest wisdom and there is none in life but needs it and may acquire it. At the end of the way when we tell over one by one the deeds done in the body, we shall never repent of our kindnesses but only of our severity.

### A CORRECTION

Some weeks ago in Fireside there appeared a note taken from a reliable magazine to the effect that sugar burned upon live coals carried about a sick room would disinfect it and kill contagious disease germs. The state bacteriologist of Oregon Agricultural College also saw the note in question and writes to the magazine as follows:

#### A Mistake

Mr. Editor:—In your March number appeared a paragraph concerning the use of burned sugar as a disinfectant. It was asserted that Professor Tribert of the Pasteur Institute at Paris had demonstrated that burning sugar developed one of the most powerful antiseptic gases known. Questioning the virtue of this as a disinfectant, we have carefully tested it and find that it is misleading and has absolutely no efficiency as a germicide. We carried the test up to the proportion of two and two-ninths pounds of sugar to the cubic feet of air space, which means that a small room, containing two thousand cubic feet of air space, would still be dangerously infected after burning four and four-ninths pounds of sugar in it. This amount would make a smudge in a room that would tarnish everything in it, and not kill a germ. In our test we used cultures of bacillus typhoid, bacillus pyocyaneus, bacillus of anthrax, streptococcus pyogenes, and staphylococcus pyogenes, and staphylococcus aureus. Small cloths saturated with these cultures were exposed for twelve hours to the action of the fumes, in duplicate, one being wet, the other dry, and none of these varieties were killed on the dry cloths.

It is to be deplored that the article appeared in so reputable a magazine, because it is misleading and dangerous. I therefore take the liberty of calling your attention to it, that the error may be corrected.

EMILE F. PERNOT

State Bacteriologist, Oregon Agricultural College.

### BRIDE'S RAG SHOWER

A clever surprise got up for a bride-to-be was a "rag-shower."

The so-called rags were bags for all kinds of housekeeping—dishcloths, dusters and every other thing of the kind that the neatest of young housekeepers might wish for.

There were dish towels, neatly hemmed and of different sizes for glasses, silver and dishes; floor cloths, chambrays for windows and iron holders.

Among the bags were laundry bags, pudding bags, a shoe bag and others that looked like it to hang on the outside of a door for dust brushes and the like to go into. Then there were workbags and bags for dainty waists and even sachet bags.

The individual articles are not expensive and they should be most acceptable.

### THE LIFE WORTH LIVING

The only life worth living in the long run is a life of love and service to others. St. Paul said that those he had helped were his hope and joy and crown of glory. It is so of all who live for Christ. They do their part of the world's work, but the real harvest they look for is not in material things, but in the things of life and love. Even in this world the true glory of life is in the good we do to others. Work we do in stone will crumble, but when we teach a great lesson to a child, its influence will last forever; when we put courage into a fainting heart, we may change a destiny, or when we lead a soul to Christ, we save one from death for life. Then the sweetest joys of earth is that which comes from the consciousness of doing good—comforting sorrow, relieving distress, healing a broken heart, freeing a life from the power of sin, or the bondage of evil habit. In the heavenly life, also, those we have helped on earth will be our crown and joy.

### THE CLOUDS WILL BREAK

Phillips Brooks once preached a sermon from the text, "Who passing through the valley of weeping make it a well." He said there were two ways of treating sorrow. One may say, "This that I have to bear is hard, but the clouds will break and there will come better days,

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Compensation is in store for me. It may not be in this world, but sometime it will all be made up to me." Or he may say, "I will do just what the Scriptures tell me to do. I will make of my valleys of weeping, well-springs of joy. I will turn sadness into occasions for rejoicing." The Apostle says, "In everything give thanks." Assuredly we cannot be thankful for everything, but in every experience that comes to us we may find some reason

for giving thanks. - When Jeremy Taylor's house had been plundered, all his worldly possessions squandered, his family turned out of doors, he congratulated himself that his enemies had left him "the sun and the moon, a loving wife, many friends to pity and relieve, the providence of God, all the promises of the Gospel, my religion, my hope of Heaven and my charity towards my enemies." Can you see the glory of the Lord in the cloud?

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at  
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We sell all makes of Talking Machines and Records. Our prices are lower than other houses. When buying from us you do not pay for extravagant advertising, nor do we send you second-hand goods. Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. Returns if not so represented and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer, no mysterious philanthropic ad.

Here are some of our Specials:

Columbia 10 inch Double Discs (two different selections) 55c, new velvet finish, \$1 per machine, but for ever. All languages. Hear George Luckwood and Raymond Hitchcock (Famous than London). We send Records on approval. Write for details.

Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, new, 25c., were 40c.

Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c., beautiful tone, cannot break, \$1 per machine.

Four Minute Cylinder Records, 50c.

Columbia Indestructible Four Minute Records, most wonderful invention 55c.

Edison Gem Phonograph and 18 selections, \$19.95, brand new.

Edison Five-disc, with six genuine gold moulded two minute and six four minute records, \$22.10

Victor Disc Gramophone, with 18 large selections, \$26.49 and upwards. Second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade. 40 styles of talking machines, \$9.99 records, 40 styles of pianos.

Our Piano Specials \$250.00 and \$350.00  
Three full payments arranged

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Suggest Piano and Phonograph house in Canada. Wholesale and retail.  
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## Inspection of Eggs

All Other Foods have Government Inspection. Some States make it  
Unlawful to Sell Bad Eggs  
By Jno. A. Gunn, Montreal

Under the improved methods that our governments are adopting in regard to better food standards, considerable progress has been made. We have today our inspectors appointed to grade and pass every important article of food excepting eggs. Apropos of this, our firm sent to Mr. A. McGill, Chief Analyst, Ottawa, on December 16th, 1909, the following letter which sets forth very clearly our views and also the efforts that we are making to improve the standard. It also shows what a terrific loss takes place owing to the crude methods under which we are now working:

"We would like to bring your attention to the urgent necessity for some action being taken to prevent the sale of bad eggs, and would recommend that in the food standards now under consideration, provision be made covering this very important article of food.

"Competition in buying eggs throughout Canada, Ontario particularly, during the producing season, has become so keen that the buyers throughout the country are afraid to insist on their being allowed to reject bad eggs, when taking delivery from the storekeepers, and the majority of the storekeepers in turn will take anything the farmer brings in, knowing that he will be able to pass off the bad eggs to the buyer. The result is that the large firms for whom the eggs are bought, suffer a loss annually of an enormous sum in bad eggs paid for as good, and while realizing the injustice of this state of affairs no one of these firms is able to take a stand that they will not pay for bad eggs, as it would mean cutting off all sources of supply. One of the largest dealers in Canada made the statement a short time ago, before a Farmers' Institute meeting, that his firm buried each year bad eggs which had cost enough to buy the best farm in his county. His experience is the experience of every dealer to a greater or less degree, according to their volume of business in eggs.

#### Should be Penalized

"We think you will agree with us that the offering of bad eggs for sale, whether by farmers, storekeepers, merchants or retailer, should be made subject to heavy penalty, and it is only in this way that justice can be done to those in the egg business, and the consumer properly protected, for it is getting every year to be more a practice for farmers and country storekeepers to send their eggs direct to retailers in the city.

"It may be of interest to you in this connection to note the bulletin issued by the Nebraska State Food Dairy and Drug Commission, and of which we enclose a copy. We understand similar legislation is in effect in several of the states, and is likely soon to be extended to a number of others. No injustice could be done to the farmer, or anyone interested in the business, by the prohibition of the sale of bad eggs, for the dealers who buy the eggs, if they knew the quality could be depended upon, would be willing and able to pay the farmers a higher price for guaranteed stock."

I am pleased to report that the United States have awakened to the importance of legislation along these lines, and I would like to see our government follow suit in this direction, and they would undoubtedly do so if the farmers asked for it. Our neighbors to the south of us realize the profit to be gained by this, and in the large producing centres, such as Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois, where the farmers' vote decided an election, they have passed legislation prohibiting the selling of bad eggs, with the necessary punishment and fines for the violation of the law. In these states it is unlawful for anyone to offer for sale food if it consists in the whole, or part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid material which is unfit for food, and that means bad eggs. It is unlawful for farmers to sell bad eggs to the merchants; it is unlawful for the merchants to sell them to their patrons or the egg dealers; it is unlawful to ship them from one state to another.

These laws were passed in the interests of honest dealing, and I think that there

is nobody but who will admit that to sell bad eggs for good, and to receive in exchange for them good money, the price of good eggs, is a dishonest transaction. It is well known to us the great loss there is from this source, and as referred to in the letter that our firm sent to the Chief Analyst which I have just quoted, where one dealer stated before a Farmers' Institute meeting that they buried sufficient eggs each year to purchase the best farm in their county, and we know that our loss, being larger handlers, is much greater than theirs.

#### Receive Less for Eggs

Now what is the effect of this? Naturally eggs have to be purchased at a price that will admit of this loss, consequently the farmers are receiving less for their eggs than they would receive if the standard of quality was all equal.

For your information I have compiled a few figures showing estimated production and loss due to want of care in handling the product. We have no authentic information at our disposal covering the total production of eggs in Canada, but suppose, for the purpose of computing our losses, that we put it at 3,500,000 cases each year, or a fraction over 100,000,000 dozen. Prof. Elford, of Macdonald College, agrees with me that this estimate is well inside the mark. Milo Hastings, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, in a pamphlet recently issued by him reviewing the egg trade of the United States, estimates that the average preventable loss totals 17 per cent. of the whole. This is made up as follows:

	Per cent.
Dirty	2
Mouldy and bad flavor	1/2
Breakage	4
Chick development	5
Held eggs	3
Rotten	2 1/2
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>

On the basis of the aggregate stock totalling what we have estimated it at, this would show that a total of 17,000,000 dozen in Canada alone are affected each year. It is quite true that from dirties, shrunken and held eggs some revenue is secured, but there is 8 per cent. which is an absolute, total loss.

#### Nearly Two Millions Lost Yearly

In addition to this there is the loss that is represented by the cost of buying, labor and freight to be added. Figuring only the total loss of 8 per cent. at an average price of 18 cents per dozen, you have the magnificent sum of over \$1,400,000.00. Now it would be safe to figure that the remaining 9 per cent. of affected eggs would show an average loss of 5c. per dozen, which would make an additional \$450,000.00; add this to the \$1,400,000.00 and you have a total of \$1,850,000.00, which could, and ought to be saved to the farmers of Canada each year. I am satisfied that these figures are a very conservative estimate, and when you add to that the additional expense of labor and freight as already referred to, you have a total which is staggering. —Canadian Farm.



### Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

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

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section adjacent to his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$50.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

STUDY AT HOME

## FARM BOOKKEEPING

The only Strictly Farmers' Course  
Farm Business from Start to Finish

### F. E. WERRY'S SCHOOL OF FARM ACCOUNTING

BRANDON, MANITOBA

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Farmers from the Three Provinces make it their headquarters when visiting the city. Every street car passes the City Hall, which is only a stone's throw from the hotel entrance.

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**Rates \$1.50 per day**  
Free Bus from all Trains

## Imperial Hotel

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

**Rates, \$1.50 per day**

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WINNIPEG

# Summary of The Week's News of The World

## MANITOBA ELEVATOR COMMISSION

The Manitoba Elevator commission is proceeding with the establishment of a line of government elevators. At the present writing material has been sent out for the erection of twelve elevators and four more have been acquired by purchase. The members of the commission have found it advisable to make haste slowly as many things are complicating their work.

The worst of these is the attitude that the line elevator companies are adopting. They have evidently gotten the idea that they will get any amount they may ask for their structures and have accordingly quoted prices to the commission that are fully one hundred per cent. above the true value of the buildings. However, members of the commission declare that they will stand for no hold-up game on the part of the line companies and rather than pay the prices asked they will build new elevators.

The commissioners also declare that the taking over of the terminal elevators by the Dominion government would greatly facilitate their work, for if the control of the terminals is wrested from the elevator combine a government system could more successfully compete with them in the interior.

The commission has been offered eighty-seven country elevators at prices that they deem reasonable and the deal for these will be closed in the near future, probably before this is read, according to statements made by one of the commissioners. The probability of a crop failure in some sections of the province is also increasing the difficulty of getting a good start.

## SUCCESSOR TO GEN. LAKE

An Ottawa dispatch of July 17, said:—The minister of militia, Sir Frederick

Borden, is now in communication with the Imperial war office relative to the selection of an imperial officer to take the place of Major General Sir Percy Lake on the latter's return to England in September next. It has been suggested that a Canadian might take the position of chief of the staff here in succession to Brigadier General Otter, who on Sir Percy Lake's withdrawal, is slated for the position of inspector-general; but for the present, at least, it is deemed desirable that the experience and training of some prominent imperial officer should be again secured. Several well-known British generals have been suggested but no definite information is yet available as to who will be sent out.

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## NEW G. T. P. LINE

A Washington, D. C., dispatch of July 18 said: The reason for Canada's sudden willingness to join with the United States in making terminal regulations for railroads was made plain today by a grain dealer from Manitoba who came here on business before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"There is intense excitement in all well-informed circles in Canada," he said, "over the plans that are being matured by the Grand Trunk to divert traffic from its new transcontinental line to American ports on the Atlantic, as this is regarded by many as an absolute breach of faith."

"When the transcontinental line was projected it was expected to start from Winnipeg, traverse the prairies to Edmonton and cross the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Connection with Lake Superior would be made, it was supposed, by a branch from Winnipeg, and Winnipeg is connected with Chicago where the Grand Trunk double track commences. This would have been the program had

the Grand Trunk been built purely as a commercial enterprise.

## All Canadian Route

"But the Dominion government would not assist the enterprise in that form. It desired an all-Canadian route running from Winnipeg to Quebec in summer and the Canadian Atlantic seaboard at St. John and Halifax in winter. Sixty years ago before Canadian provinces were united the Grand Trunk selected Portland, Me., as its Atlantic terminus in winter, and Portland ever since has been an eye sore to the Imperialists among our population.

"The government therefore resolved to build at the public expense an all-Canadian line from Moncton to Winnipeg, over 1,800 miles long, for the most part through an uninhabited region, and to aid the Grand Trunk Pacific company with a guarantee of bonds to build from Winnipeg westward through Canadian territory to the Pacific.

"The Grand Trunk Pacific will pay rent for the government division at 3 per cent. on cost and to operate the whole line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The government guarantee of the company's bonds west of Winnipeg amounts to \$13,000 a mile for the prairie section and 75 per cent. of cost through the Rocky Mountains. In consideration of this assistance the Grand Trunk Pacific agreed to carry unrouled western freight east or westbound by Canadian channels to Canadian ports.

"The covenant was made by the Grand Trunk Pacific and was not binding on the Grand Trunk. The latter is now preparing to use Providence, R. I., as its ocean port in winter, in addition to its old port, Portland.

"The transcontinental will likewise be tapped by the Grand Trunk at a point west of Cochrane, where the Algona central extension from Sault Ste. Marie will

meet it in summer, the wheat from the Canadian West will be taken to Lake Superior by a Grand Trunk Pacific branch and thence by steamer to Midland and Depot Harbor, the Georgian Bay terminals of the Grand Trunk, and on to Montreal.

"It is thus apparent that not a bushel of Western Canadian wheat will be taken to St. John and Halifax in winter and that much of that which otherwise could go to Montreal in summer will be carried to the American terminal.

## To Divert Traffic

"From a commercial view the only way indeed in which the Grand Trunk can recuperate itself for its outlays and liabilities in behalf of the Grand Trunk Pacific is to divert the traffic of the latter to its own line in Canada and land it in the United States. It could not afford to see the business carried to and from St. John and Halifax.

"It is more than likely, too, that the Grand Trunk will shortly build or acquire a line connecting Winnipeg with Chicago. The Chicago and Grand Trunk was designed as a grain route from the Western States to Montreal and Portland, but it also carries great quantities of other freight. Now that it has been double-tracked all the way to Montreal there is no reason why it should not haul a large portion of the wheat shipped in winter from the Canadian West."

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"It's all very well for you to preach economy," said his wife, "but I notice whenever I cut down expenses that you smoke better cigars and spend more money for your own pleasure than any other time."

"Well, confound it! what do you suppose I want you to economize for, anyway?"



The Master Pilot and the Sirens

# Laurier and the Grain Growers

More than 250 delegates representing the entire grain growing population of Manitoba, met at Brandon on July 18th and presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier the needs and requirements of the Western country on the subject of terminal elevators, the tariff, the Hudson's Bay Railway, the chilled meat industry and the co-operative bill. They got very little satisfaction out of Sir Wilfrid, and the only prospect of any relief is in the terminal elevator situation, which Sir Wilfrid promised he would have remedied, as he believed that it was not at present being conducted in the interest of the farmer.

The meeting was held in the council chamber of the City Hall. President D. W. McCuaig acted as chairman, and Sir Wilfrid was accompanied by Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals. Mr. McCuaig read an address of welcome to Sir Wilfrid and explained to him what the association was and what it represented. A meeting of the delegates had been held in the morning and a resolution endorsing the memorials to be presented to Sir Wilfrid, was passed. R. McKenzie presented the case for the farmers on the tariff, and this was supplemented by an able address on the same subject by W. J. Scallion, who emphasized free trade in agricultural implements as offered by the United States. Peter Wright made the presentation on the terminal elevator question; R. C. Henders on the Hudson's Bay Railway; J. S. Wood on the chilled meat industry and the co-operative bills. After the papers had been read they were all presented to Sir Wilfrid who took them away with him.

## Sir Wilfrid Attentive

The meeting opened at 2.30 and an hour was spent by the Grain Growers in presenting their case. Sir Wilfrid paid the most careful attention and made frequent notes on paper which he held in his hand. On rising to speak in reply, he was given a tremendous ovation by the farmers. He spoke for fifteen minutes. He congratulated the Grain Growers on the effective method which they had taken to present their case and assured them that it was an education to him. When asked if he would meet the Grain Growers he had said he would be glad to do so because he knew it would be a source of pleasure and profit to him. As the head of a democratic government he believed in getting into contact with the people as much as possible. He was, himself, he said, of the common people and a democrat to the hilt. The late queen had given him a handle to his name, but it had not altered him, and the same heart beat in his bosom. It was from the common people that he came to visit the West. He wanted to know all possible about the West and its needs and requirements, so that when he returned to Ottawa he could frame legislation in the best interests of the people. He did not believe in separating the interests of the people of Canada, but rather in keeping them together and harmonizing the various elements in order to reach a common purpose. With much that had been said to him, he heartily agreed, but not with everything. But he still hoped he would be friends with the Grain Growers for all that.

## The Tariff a Surprise

He expressed great surprise that the farmers were not satisfied with the tariff, and he said he knew Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, would be greatly surprised. Mr. Fielding had thought that the tariff was the best that could be made for the farmers, but Sir Wilfrid said he would give him (Fielding) the papers that had been read on the tariff and look things over, and if there was any possible way by which the tariff could possibly be made better for the farmers, he would tell Mr. Fielding to spit on his hands and go at it again. Sir Wilfrid said that he would speak on the tariff again that night at his public meeting and begged to be excused from discussing it further at that time.

In regard to the terminal elevator question he said that he and Sir Richard Cartwright had discussed it frequently ever since last spring, and that they had come to the deliberate conclusion that the farmers of the West had a grievance which must be remedied. He did not believe that it was in the interests of the

farmers that the buyers should also elevate the wheat. It put too much temptation in the way of the buyers. He referred to the recent prosecution of the elevator companies, and said that the government had made up its mind that a remedy would be provided, though he did not know if it would be in the form of government ownership of the terminals, though possibly it might be. He was not ready to say exactly what the government would do, but upon his return to Ottawa, in September, he would meet with Sir Richard Cartwright and also ask representatives of the Grain Growers to meet with them, and he hoped to devise legislation which would make the terminal elevators satisfactory to the Grain Growers in the West. Sir Wilfrid said he had not been converted to the government abattoir principle as yet, but that he was open to conviction. He said that he would refer the chilled meat proposition to Sir Richard Cartwright and discuss it with him.

In regard to the vacancy on the railway commission which had been mentioned by Mr. McCuaig, he said he expected to make the appointment on his return to Ottawa, and that it would be a man of the stamp of the late Hon. Thos. Greenway, and a representative of the farming interests of the West.

Mr. Graham replied to the presentation on the Hudson's Bay Railway and said that it was going to be built, and at once, but that time was consumed in deciding upon the best harbor. He himself favored Nelson, but the experts disagreed, and two steamers were being sent this year to investigate both harbors. The road would be rushed to completion immediately if the results were received. Before the next session of parliament was completed the whole scheme would be well under way and steamship lines would be provided for the Old Country. He did not speak favorably of government ownership of the Hudson's Bay Railway. He said they already had one such, and it was not very satisfactory. If the Hudson's Bay Railway was built by a company, he said that through the railway commission the government would have control of it. The farmers of the West need have no fear. The Hudson's Bay Railway had been started and would be completed. A hearty vote of thanks to Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Graham concluded the meeting.

## WINNIPEG EXHIBITION

Continued from Page 22

### White Rocks

Cock—1, F. C. Phillips, Fannystelle; 2, D. Fraser, Winnipeg; 3 and 4, F. C. Phillips.

Hen—1, A. Gibbs, Port Arthur; 2, 3, and 4, F. E. Phillips.

Cockerel—1 and 2, F. E. Phillips; 3, E. G. Roberts.

Pullet—1, 2 and 3, F. E. Phillips.

### White Wyandottes

Cock—1, 2, 3 and 4, A. P. Mutchmore, Winnipeg.

Hen—1, 2, 3 and 4, A. P. Mutchmore.

Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, Nelson Poultry Company, Muncieville.

Pullet—1, 2 and 3, Nelson Poultry Company; 4, A. P. Mutchmore.

### Silver Wyandottes

Cock—1, E. G. Roberts; 2, A. F. W. Severin, Winnipeg.

Hen—1, E. G. Roberts; 2 and 3, J. H. Beavis.

Cockerel—1, A. F. W. Severin.

Pullet—1, J. H. Beavis; 2, A. F. W. Severin; 3, F. W. Niesman Company.

### Golden Wyandottes

Cock—1 and 2, F. W. Niesman; 3, E. G. Roberts; 4, J. M. Alldritt.

Hen—1, 2 and 3, J. M. Alldritt; 4, E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel—1, F. W. Niesman; 2, C. M. Attwood.

Pullet—1 and 2, F. W. Niesman; 3, C. M. Attwood.

### Black Wyandottes

Cock—W. A. Hoyt; 2, F. W. Niesman; 3, W. A. Hoyt.

Hen—1 and 2, W. A. Hoyt; 3, F. W. Niesman.

Cockerel—1, E. G. Roberts.

Pullet—1, E. G. Roberts.

### Partridge Wyandottes

Cock—1 and 2, F. W. Niesman; 3, E. G. Roberts.

Hen—1, F. W. Niesman; 2, E. G. Roberts.

### Any Other Variety

Cock—1, E. G. Roberts; 2, W. R. Pickard.

Hen—1 and 2, W. R. Pickard; 3, E. G. Roberts.

Cockerel—1 and 2, W. R. Pickard.

Pullet—1 and 2, W. R. Pickard.

### Red Fyfe Awards

Northern Saskatchewan, having already taken the measure of the West on two occasions for Red Fyfe quality in the crop of 1909, makes it three straight by carrying off the \$200 prize for the best ten bushels of the cereal which has made Manitoba famous. In doing so three celebrated champion growers of "Extra No. 1 Hard" had to be overcome. The award in this class was as follows:

1, Joseph Caswell, Saskatoon; 2, Thomas Thompson, Roden, Man.; 3, William Laughland, Hartney, Man.; 4, R. D. Laing, Stonewall.

For five bushels of Red Fyfe—1, Wm. Laughland; 2, R. D. Laing; 3, B. Mayhew, Olive, Man.

Five bushels Preston, Stanley or Huron—1, Frank Coles, Moffat, Sask.

Five bushels Red Fyfe, open to agricultural societies—1, Jos. Caswell; 2, R. D. Laing.

Six-rowed barley—1, John W. Thomas, Stonewall.

Corn, Flint, White or Yellow—1, H. O. Aeyarst, Mount Royal, Man.

Two bushels small peas—1, Fred J. Dash, Hillsden, Sask.

Five bushels White Oats—1, B. Mayhew; 2, Robert Buchanan, Buchanan, Sask.

Flax Seed—1, B. Mayhew; 2, R. D. Laing.

## DAIRY EXHIBIT

The dairy exhibit is especially good this year. C. P. Marker, dairy commissioner of Alberta, was the judge and made the following awards:

### Creamery Butter

Two packages of creamery of not less than 50 lbs.: First, Jacob Thomson, Churchbridge, score of 93; second, Brandon creamery, score of 92½; third, Geo. Matheson, Shellmouth, score of 92½; fourth, Geo. Neilson, of Qu'Appelle, score of 91; fifth, Melfort creamery, score of 90.

Two packages of creamery held in store since June 17: First, Brandon creamery, with score of 93; second, Geo. Matheson, score of 92½; third, Hough Bros. & Wickware, Rosburn, score of 89; fourth, Jacob Thomson, score of 88½; fifth, W. B. Gilroy, Austin, score of 87½.

Twenty pounds creamery prints: First, Brandon creamery, score of 96; second, Geo. Unnerly, Wadena, Sask., score of 95½; third, G. O. Jacobs, Neepawa, score of 95½; fourth, Geo. Neilson, score of 94½.

Assorted packages of creamery butter: First, Jacob Thomson, score of 96½; second, Geo. Matheson, score 94; third, Brandon creamery, score 93½; fourth, S. M. Sigurdson, Ardall, score 90½.

Sweepstakes for creamery butter: Jacob Thomson. This was a very close win, there being only one-quarter point between Mr. Thomson and the Brandon creamery. All fourth and fifth prizes in creamery classes were donated by the Manitoba Dairy association.

### Farm Dairy Butter

Farm dairy, not less than 40 pounds: Miss H. C. Taylor, score of 94½; second, R. D. Laing, Stonewall, score of 94½; third, Robert Buchanan, Buchanan, Sask., score of 92; fourth, R. A. Rutledge, St. Charles, with score of 86½.

Farm dairy prints 10 pounds: First, R. D. Laing, score of 94½; second, Miss Taylor, score of 93; third, Miss G. H. Clark, score 93½; fourth, Mrs. R. W. Parrott, Carman, score of 92½.

Package from dairy, not less than 20 pounds: Mrs. R. A. Rutledge, score of 94; Mrs. P. McCrimmon, score of 93½; Mrs. Thos. Riggall, score of 92½; Mrs. R. M. Parrott, score of 91½.

Dairy sweepstakes: Mrs. R. D. Laing, the score being 95½.

The De Laval special went to R. A. Rutledge, and the Empire separator two special prizes went to Miss Taylor and Mrs. P. McCrimmon.

## Cheese Classes

Two factory cheese, colored: A. W. Dumaine, score of 94; Emile Dubois, score of 93; H. W. Trimble, score of 89½.

Two factory cheeses, white: Fred S. Halder, Greenleaf, Wisconsin, score of 90; Emile Dubois, score of 89½; J. P. O. Allaire, score of 89.

Sweepstakes for two white or two colored cheeses: J. P. O. Allaire, score of 95. The cheeses were made by Charles Gaudet at the Oak Island factory.

Two colored cheeses made after June 15: J. P. O. Allaire, first and second, with score of 94, and 93½; third, Albert Couriere, score of 93½; A. W. Dumaine, score of 93; Emile Dubois, score of 92½.

Two factory cheeses, white, made after June 15: J. P. O. Allaire, score of 95; Albert Couriere, score of 94; Emile Dubois, score of 91; J. P. O. Allaire, score of 90.

Best twin cheeses, white or colored, made in June: J. P. O. Allaire, score of 94½; Emile Dubois, score of 91½; J. P. O. Allaire, score of 91.

Best three Young Manitobas, made in June: J. P. O. Allaire, first and second,

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## STRIKE ON GRAND TRUNK

A Montreal wire, of July 18 said: "Negotiations were abruptly broken off this afternoon between the conductors and trainmen of the Grand Trunk and the company, and at half-past nine tonight a strike of the men started to enforce their demands for the standard rate of wages for the territory east of Chicago.

It is estimated by the men that the strike will involve 3,500 conductors and trainmen on the Grand Trunk between Portland and Chicago and 350 men on the Central Vermont. The men hope to be able to tie up the passenger and freight service on both lines.

This declaration of war was expected by both sides, and they have both been quietly preparing for it. The Grand Trunk has for some time been arranged to get additional men to furnish crews, and also to take all men available from their other services and put them on the trains as far as necessary.

A further factor to the dispute which will have a very wide effect, is the decision of the Grand Trunk company to close all its shops at Montreal, Toronto, London, Stratford, Port Huron, Battle Creek, Portland, Chicago and all over the system pending the settlement of the dispute. This will mean that many thousands of men in these cities will be thrown out of employment through no fault of their own, perhaps for an indefinite period. It is stated that this is not through any desire on the part of the Grand Trunk to hurt its employees, but because if they have so tremendous an industrial dispute to fight it will take all the available funds, and they will have to concentrate their energies on this end of the matter, leaving the work of the shops as a secondary consideration.

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## COTTON CORNER FEARED

A New York dispatch of July 17 said: "With July cotton higher than it has been in years, tomorrow's cotton market is likely to develop a repetition of the scene that marked the attempts of the shorts to cover in the December corner. Spot cotton is being rushed to this city from various points for delivery before the end of the month. Two special trainloads are coming from New Orleans and 5,000 bales have been started from the same port by steamer."

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## TELEPHONIC EXPERIMENTS

London, July 19.—Telephonic communication between London and New York may be looked for before long if a new submarine cable recently laid across the English channel by the British postoffice, answers expectations. The cable, which extends from Dover to Cape Gris Nez, is the first of its kind ever laid in-tidal waters. The tests so far made have given very satisfactory results. The new cross channel cable will be opened for public use between London and Paris as soon as the French government has completed the connecting land lines.





### Winnipeg Live Stock

#### Stockyard Receipts

WEEK ENDING JULY 16

Cattle	1169
Hogs	1503
Sheep	449
C. N. R.	405
Total	3910

Disposition

Exporters east from last week	830
Exporters east from last week	134
Butchers east this week	534
Butchers east this week	428
Feeders east	175
Feeders west	20
Exporters held over	1051
Butchers held over	43

Cattle receipts were large during the week. Most of the receipts were half fat and bellers for which there was a fair demand. The market is flooded with poor outfit. The market is flooded with this class of stock and packers were able to get them at almost any price they were willing to offer. As is the case with most live stock markets the prices for the best stock is showing some reduction. The run of exporters continues large. Fifteen hundred and eighty-five head being shipped to other points as it is not safe to put them on the road during the warm weather. Dealers quote 17 to 18 cents per dozen, L. O. B. Winnipeg, subject to canning.

The run of good butchers is small on account of the dry weather holding the grass back. A better class of stock is being received from the northern points than from those in the southern part of the province. Most of the good butchers animals called from the exporters were light and feeders but there are not a great many arising. Prices on these are held lower. Cattle prices quoted are: \$2.75 to \$3.90 for good feeding steers; 4.00 to 4.25 for 1,000 lb. up; 3.75 to 4.00 for good to best feeding steers; 3.50 to 3.75 for common cows; 4.00 to 4.50 for best cows; 3.25 to 3.50 for fair to good cows; 3.75 to 4.25 for best fat cows; 4.00 to 4.50 for common steers and bellers; 3.25 to 3.75 for fair to good steers and bellers; 2.25 to 2.50 for best butchers steers and export steers; 2.25 to 2.50 for fair to good shipping and export steers. Cattle prices quoted are: \$2.75 to \$3.90 for good to best feeding steers; 4.00 to 4.25 for 1,000 lb. up; 3.75 to 4.00 for good to best feeding steers; 3.50 to 3.75 for common cows; 4.00 to 4.50 for best cows; 3.25 to 3.50 for fair to good cows; 3.75 to 4.25 for best fat cows; 4.00 to 4.50 for common steers and bellers; 3.25 to 3.75 for fair to good steers and bellers; 2.25 to 2.50 for best butchers steers and export steers; 2.25 to 2.50 for fair to good shipping and export steers.

Wheat - No. 1 Nor. 400, No. 2 Nor. 375, No. 3 Nor. 260, No. 4 240, Rejected 1 10, Rejected 2 10, No grade 41, 13, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Barley - No. 1 14, No. 2 14, No. 3 14, No. 4 14, Rejected 14, No grade 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Oats - No. 1 14, No. 2 14, No. 3 14, No. 4 14, Rejected 14, No grade 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Country Produce - Sheep and lambs, Fat sheep, Lams, Hogs, Cattle, etc.

The run of butchers is small on account of the dry weather holding the grass back. A better class of stock is being received from the northern points than from those in the southern part of the province. Most of the good butchers animals called from the exporters were light and feeders but there are not a great many arising. Prices on these are held lower. Cattle prices quoted are: \$2.75 to \$3.90 for good to best feeding steers; 4.00 to 4.25 for 1,000 lb. up; 3.75 to 4.00 for good to best feeding steers; 3.50 to 3.75 for common cows; 4.00 to 4.50 for best cows; 3.25 to 3.50 for fair to good cows; 3.75 to 4.25 for best fat cows; 4.00 to 4.50 for common steers and bellers; 3.25 to 3.75 for fair to good steers and bellers; 2.25 to 2.50 for best butchers steers and export steers; 2.25 to 2.50 for fair to good shipping and export steers.

### The Week's Grain Inspection

WEEK ENDING JULY 14

Wheat	1910
No. 1 Nor.	400
No. 2 Nor.	375
No. 3 Nor.	260
No. 4	240
Rejected 1	10
Rejected 2	10
No grade	41
13	18
20	21
22	23
24	25
26	27
28	29
30	31
32	33
34	35
36	37
38	39
40	41
42	43
44	45
46	47
48	49
50	51
52	53
54	55
56	57
58	59
60	61
62	63
64	65
66	67
68	69
70	71
72	73
74	75
76	77
78	79
80	81
82	83
84	85
86	87
88	89
90	91
92	93
94	95
96	97
98	99
100	101

Barley - No. 1 14, No. 2 14, No. 3 14, No. 4 14, Rejected 14, No grade 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Oats - No. 1 14, No. 2 14, No. 3 14, No. 4 14, Rejected 14, No grade 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Flax - No. 1 14, No. 2 14, No. 3 14, No. 4 14, Rejected 14, No grade 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Flax	1910
No. 1	400
No. 2	375
No. 3	260
No. 4	240
Rejected 1	10
Rejected 2	10
No grade	41
13	18
20	21
22	23
24	25
26	27
28	29
30	31
32	33
34	35
36	37
38	39
40	41
42	43
44	45
46	47
48	49
50	51
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68	69
70	71
72	73
74	75
76	77
78	79
80	81
82	83
84	85
86	87
88	89
90	91
92	93
94	95
96	97
98	99
100	101

### Chicago Live Stock

#### Chicago Live Stock

A short supply of hogs caused a 10c. higher market today. Good cattle showed a steady disposition; others were lower. Lams sold strong but sheep trade was demoralized, owing to the arrival of 125 carloads of Western.

Cattle - Receipts, 23,000; good to choice, \$8.25 to \$8.75; good to choice, \$7.75 to \$8.25; good to choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; light, mixed, \$5 to \$5.75; choice, \$4.75 to \$5.25; heavy, \$4.25 to \$4.75.

Hogs - Receipts, 22,000; selected feeders, \$8.40 to \$8.75; choice, \$8.25 to \$8.75; good to choice, \$7.75 to \$8.25; good to choice, \$7.25 to \$7.75; choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; light, mixed, \$5 to \$5.75; choice, \$4.75 to \$5.25; heavy, \$4.25 to \$4.75.

Sheep - Receipts, 40,000; good to choice, \$4.35 to \$5; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.75; good to choice, \$4.15 to \$4.65; choice, \$3.75 to \$4.25; light, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4; choice, \$3.25 to \$3.75; heavy, \$3 to \$3.50.

Lambs - Receipts, 40,000; good to choice, \$4.35 to \$5; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.75; good to choice, \$4.15 to \$4.65; choice, \$3.75 to \$4.25; light, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4; choice, \$3.25 to \$3.75; heavy, \$3 to \$3.50.

Butchers' stock - Receipts, 40,000; good to choice, \$4.35 to \$5; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.75; good to choice, \$4.15 to \$4.65; choice, \$3.75 to \$4.25; light, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4; choice, \$3.25 to \$3.75; heavy, \$3 to \$3.50.

Exporters' stock - Receipts, 40,000; good to choice, \$4.35 to \$5; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.75; good to choice, \$4.15 to \$4.65; choice, \$3.75 to \$4.25; light, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4; choice, \$3.25 to \$3.75; heavy, \$3 to \$3.50.

Flax - Receipts, 40,000; good to choice, \$4.35 to \$5; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.75; good to choice, \$4.15 to \$4.65; choice, \$3.75 to \$4.25; light, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4; choice, \$3.25 to \$3.75; heavy, \$3 to \$3.50.

Flax	1910
No. 1	400
No. 2	375
No. 3	260
No. 4	240
Rejected 1	10
Rejected 2	10
No grade	41
13	18
20	21
22	23
24	25
26	27
28	29
30	31
32	33
34	35
36	37
38	39
40	41
42	43
44	45
46	47
48	49
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Sheep - Receipts, 40,000; good to choice, \$4.35 to \$5; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.75; good to choice, \$4.15 to \$4.65; choice, \$3.75 to \$4.25; light, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4; choice, \$3.25 to \$3.75; heavy, \$3 to \$3.50.

Lambs - Receipts, 40,000; good to choice, \$4.35 to \$5; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.75; good to choice, \$4.15 to \$4.65; choice, \$3.75 to \$4.25; light, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4; choice, \$3.25 to \$3.75; heavy, \$3 to \$3.50.

Butchers' stock - Receipts, 40,000; good to choice, \$4.35 to \$5; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.75; good to choice, \$4.15 to \$4.65; choice, \$3.75 to \$4.25; light, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4; choice, \$3.25 to \$3.75; heavy, \$3 to \$3.50.

Exporters' stock - Receipts, 40,000; good to choice, \$4.35 to \$5; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.75; good to choice, \$4.15 to \$4.65; choice, \$3.75 to \$4.25; light, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4; choice, \$3.25 to \$3.75; heavy, \$3 to \$3.50.

Flax - Receipts, 40,000; good to choice, \$4.35 to \$5; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.75; good to choice, \$4.15 to \$4.65; choice, \$3.75 to \$4.25; light, mixed, \$3.50 to \$4; choice, \$3.25 to \$3.75; heavy, \$3 to \$3.50.

Flax	1910
No. 1	400
No. 2	375
No. 3	260
No. 4	240
Rejected 1	10
Rejected 2	10
No grade	41
13	18
20	21
22	23
24	25
26	27
28	29
30	31
32	33
34	35
36	37
38	39
40	41
42	43
44	45
46	47
48	49
50	51
52	53
54	55
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78	79
80	81
82	83
84	85
86	87
88	89
90	91
92	93
94	95
96	97
98	99
100	101

### CHICAGO MARKET STRAINED

A Chicago wire of July 13 said: "The wheat market presented a strained appearance during the first half of today's session. The fact that harvesting of the new crop has commenced in the spring wheat country and that the southwest was prevailing its great for sale caused the trade to use

Wheat	1910
No. 1	400
No. 2	375
No. 3	260
No. 4	240
Rejected 1	10
Rejected 2	10
No grade	41
13	18
20	21
22	23
24	25
26	27
28	29
30	31
32	33
34	35
36	37
38	39
40	41
42	43
44	45
46	47
48	49
50	51
52	53
54	55
56	57
58	59
60	61
62	63
64	65
66	67
68	69
70	71
72	73
74	75
76	77
78	79
80	81
82	83
84	85
86	87
88	89
90	91
92	93
94	95
96	97
98	99
100	101

### CATTLE PRICES STEADY

Cattle prices have not undergone the sharp changes which have been apparent in the wheat trade, and at present are on a very satisfactory summer level from the standpoint of the stockman.

Cattle	1910
No. 1	400
No. 2	375
No. 3	260
No. 4	240
Rejected 1	10
Rejected 2	10
No grade	41
13	18
20	21
22	23
24	25
26	27
28	29
30	31



# Grain Growers!

## Have you Shipped your Grain yet?

THEN WHY NOT SHIP TO YOUR OWN COMPANY?

### Take No Chances

Your grain is practically the only asset you have from your year's labor. You can't afford to take any chances with it. Stay with the crowd and don't try experiments. Over **TEN THOUSAND FARMERS** have consigned their grain to us this season and all are **SATISFIED**. The confidence the farmers are placing in **THEIR OWN COMPANY** is shown by the fact that we have handled so far this season about **SIXTEEN MILLION BUSHEL**S; one million bushels more than double what we handled all last year.

### The Highest Prices and Your Interests Protected

Your Company is to-day the largest Company of its kind in Canada. The volume of trade we are handling enables us to sell in large lots, and thus to secure the highest possible prices; prices often considerably above the market quotations of the day. We have our **CLAIMS DEPARTMENT** to look after all trouble connected with the shipment of your grain, which you may have with the Railway Company or other Concerns in question. We have our own **DUPLICATE SAMPLING AND GRADING DEPARTMENT** to check the Government's grading of your car, and thus insure that you get every cent that is yours on the grade. Besides, when you ship to **YOUR OWN COMPANY**, you take no risk. We are all Grain Growers and our interests are your interests. We all have grain to sell and we want it marketed so we can get our own out of it. That is just what you want, so come in and share the safeguards that have been provided to protect your interests.

### Don't Forget The Future

Don't be contented with the present. Think of the future. You know the farmer has got from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a car more for every car of grain shipped this year, than he could have got four or five years ago before this Company started. This is what has been done, but it is only a promise of what can be done if all the farmers will support their own Company in shipping their grain and taking Stock.

Write us for shipping bills and instructions. We are always pleased to give you any information you require concerning the markets or the grain trade.

When in the City, don't fail to call at our offices, 7th Floor, Keewayden Block, Portage Avenue East.

This is **YOUR COMPANY**. We want you to make use of it.

## GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

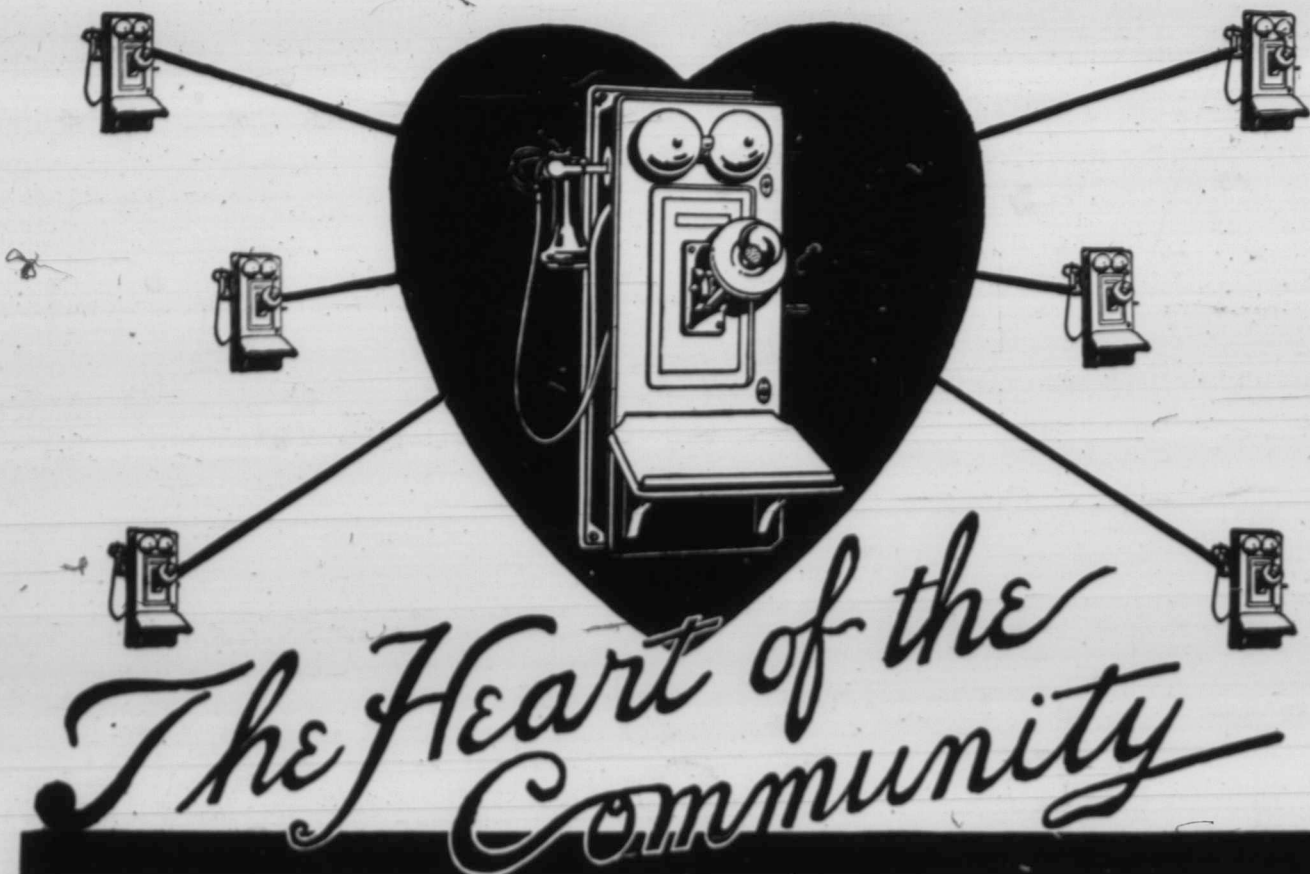
BONDED

LICENSED

WINNIPEG

NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to 607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

MANITOBA



# The Heart of the Community

## OUT OF 259,000 PHONES IN USE IN CANADA, 250,000 ARE MADE BY US

**D**ON'T you think that fact almost speaks for itself? There hardly seems to be much left to say. No better evidence could be demanded—or given—of the absolute perfection of every instrument turned out by us. For a long time past we have had our best engineers at work on the problem of designing a more powerful Farmers' Line Telephone. And now we have it. The work was completed months ago, although it is only now that we are offering it to you. The interval has been devoted to "trying out" these new sets under the most exacting conditions it would be necessary to meet anytime—anywhere.



**SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOK**

**A**LL you have to do is to ask for Bulletin No. 2716 and we will mail you **FREE**, at once, the full story of farm telephones. Asking for the book places you under no obligation—don't hesitate to tell us you want it. We are anxious that you should be posted on the value and economy of farm telephones. A post card will bring it.

Watch for the other advertisements of this series. They have a story to tell you.

represents the attainment of perfection in telephone construction. Go over it point by point—prove it for yourself by comparison with any other instrument you like. Take the transmitter—into which you talk—you will find it the standard long-distance type.

Then there is the receiver—the earpiece; it is simply perfect—never will you be bothered by local noises to spoil transmission. The result of long and careful study, it is the best possible construction and combination for the purpose.

The generator has also been well worked out—so well, in fact that this generator is stronger than any other telephone generator on the market. Observe how easily it turns. It will ring more telephones on a longer line than any other 5-bar generator made today. Thousands of these generators are now operating on lines more than 30 miles long with as many as 40 telephones on the same line.

The ringers and gongs are unusually efficient. Our new type 38 ringer is not only very sensitive, but very strong and operates on from only one-third to one-fourth the current ordinarily required. The extra large brass gongs produce a volume of noise fully half as great again as gongs on other sets. You'll never fail to hear this telephone when it rings. The switch hook makes all contacts on the best grade of platinum points—that makes for efficiency.

Taken as a whole Set No. 1317 is an extremely handsome instrument. The woodwork is of quarter-sawed oak of finest quality and handsome finish. And in point of service this telephone is unsurpassed—more than \$10,000 was put into it in engineering expense alone before the first instrument was made. Would you like to know more about it? The space here won't permit us to tell you, but if you will write, we'll gladly give you any information you may desire.

### OUR NEWLY DESIGNED NO. 1317 TYPE TELEPHONE SET

# THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers and suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants.

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