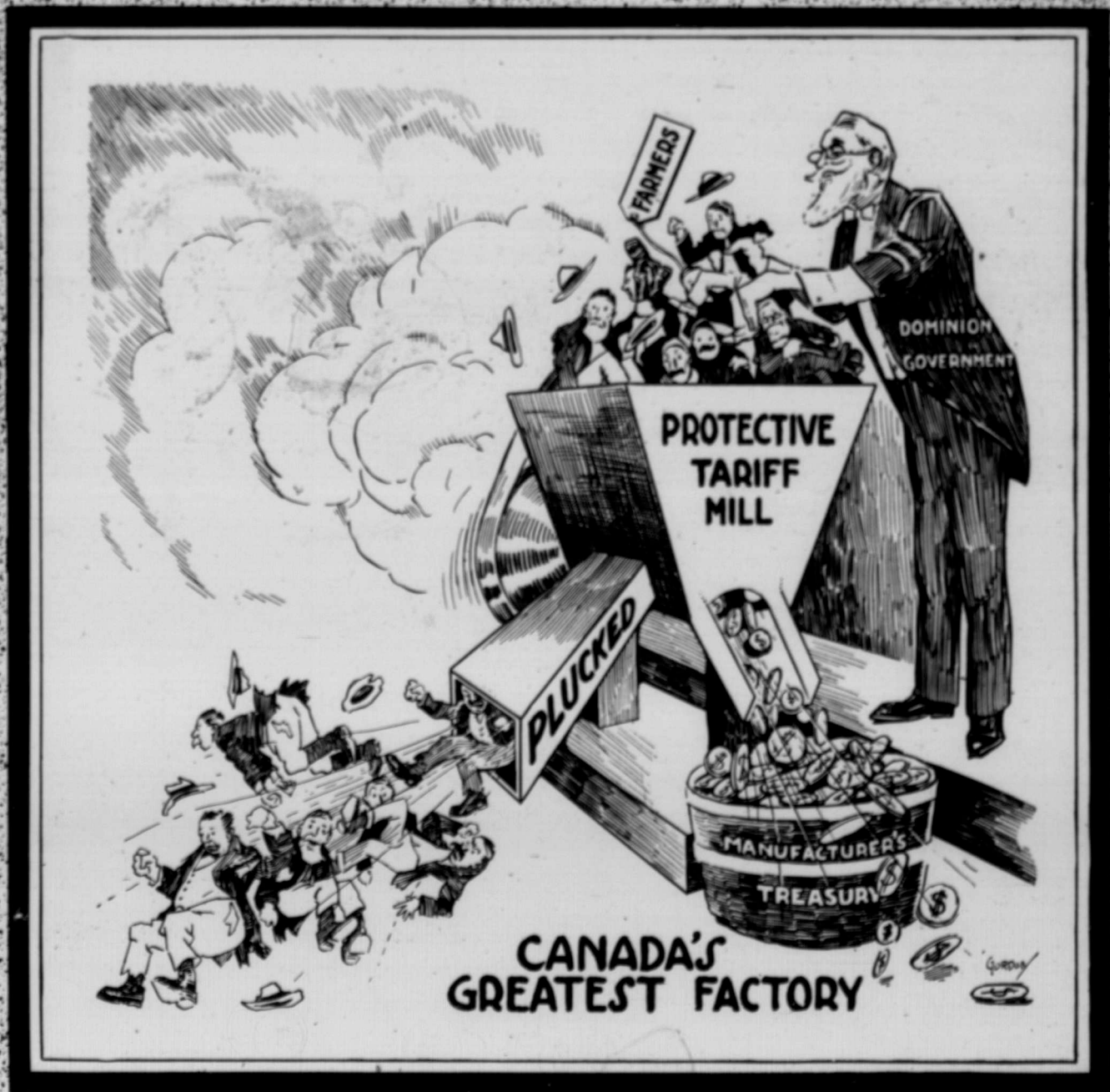


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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



JULY 3, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

Keep Your Wheat

Build your own Grain Storage House. Put your wheat and oats in it at harvest time. And keep them there—sound and dry—until you can get enough cars to move your crop.

In a Waterproof, Fireproof and Damp-proof Concrete Block Storehouse

Forty-five Million Bushels of Wheat Unmarketed by Western Farmers last Year

Because the railroads and elevators could not handle the crops. Conditions will be no better this year because more wheat will be grown. If you have most of last year's crops rotting in the fields or at the railroad siding, you know what your chances are this year.

PROTECT YOURSELF. Don't try to market your wheat immediately after the harvest. Put it in your water, fire and dampproof Ideal Concrete Block Storage House—and keep it to ship and sell when freight cars are plentiful and prices are high.

We Will Tell You How To Do This

in a very practical and economical way—in our new catalogue—'Western Canada's Problem and the Relief.' Write for a free copy.

Ideal Concrete Machinery Co. Ltd., London, Ont.



One—won! One product and one purpose—that's why the Ford has won. All Fords are alike—except the bodies. We have focused our effort upon the making of one good car—and the consequent big production has battered the selling cost down to a minimum.

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

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Here's the Fence That is all Steel—

Steel wires, steel locks, steel posts. Standard Woven Wire Fence is all No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized. "The Tie That Binds" is hard, smooth steel that holds uprights and running wires absolutely secure without injury. Standard Patent Posts are 12 gauge steel, bent at right angles, and so constructed that wires are held without staples. Let us tell you a lot of other things about the Standard Wire Fence and our Metal Gates of Galvanized Tubing. Our locks are full of fence facts. Write for free copies and sample lock.

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK, LIMITED, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 18

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

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


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

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

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

TABLE LAMP

Elegant Safe and Sure



One filling of 3 1/2 pints will last 25 hours at the full candle power. Can be turned down and regulated just like city gas. It is cheaper to operate than electricity. gas or kerosene.

All the advantages of a coal oil lamp but no smoke, no smell, and the oil cannot be spilled. If lamp is knocked over.

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Steel Scrub Cutter

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

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

STAY! AT THE SEYMOUR HOTEL

When in Winnipeg
Cor. MARKET and KING STREETS
RATE \$2.00 PER DAY
FREE BUS TO ALL TRAINS
Phone Garry 2242 JOHN BAIRD, Prop.

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It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ring-bone, bony growths and lameness from other causes.

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Fort William Ont. Dec. 18th, 1911.
"I have cured one Spavin with your Spavin Cure, and am now trying it on another with good results. I am highly pleased with your medicine."
F. WINTERS.
\$1 a bottle—6 for \$5.
Ask druggist for free copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" or write
Dr. B. J. Kendall Company 72
Enosburg Falls, Vermont. U. S. A.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

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

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

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Volume V. July 3rd, 1912 Number 1



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A splendid illustrated booklet explaining how to take good pictures of the family in the familiar home surroundings. Ask us for a free copy

If you are coming to our Exhibition drop in and let us show you how easy it is to make pictures the Kodak way

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WINDSOR, ONT., and DETROIT, MICH.

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THIS IS WORTH \$ TO YOU



Are You Thinking of Buying a Well Drill?

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SPARTA WELL DRILLING OUTFITS

If you are thinking either of having a well drilled or of buying a well drill be sure to write to us for information that will be of great value to you and save you a great deal of money. The information will cost you nothing and will obligate you in no way. Ask for it NOW—Dept. 2

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A Large Part Of the Harvest Work Is done in The Kitchen

A good Cook Stove is as necessary in its way as a good binder. If your wife needs a new stove she'll need it most during the hot summer days when harvest brings the heaviest kitchen work of the year. Get the new stove now. A good quick baking range with plenty of cooling holes and a roomy oven makes kitchen work ever so much lighter. A range of this class with modern improvements costs you very little at EATON'S PRICES.



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A Large Heavy Duty Range ONLY \$45.00

This range is built to stand heavy and continuous usage. It will meet the needs of the largest family and is just the range to have when extra help is on the farm. It has six cooking holes, a large oven, roomy warming closet, 11-gallon reservoir and will burn any kind of fuel. You can tell by its weight, 575 pounds, that it is of extra strong construction. Bought in the old way, through jobbers and middlemen, a range of this class would cost \$60.00 or more. Our price asks you only one profit on the foundry cost. We take the yearly output of two large foundries and we sell every stove direct to our customers. No middleman adds a dollar to the price of an EATON Stove. That explains why the OLD HOMESTEAD RANGE costs you only \$45.00.

We have other ranges in different styles, some as low as \$20.00 in price. Full particulars on pages 261 to 266 of our large Spring and Summer Catalogue.

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T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

THE SARNIA FENCE CO.
SARNIA, ONT.

Direct from
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to
FARMER

ROYAL FARM FENCING

Since February 1 of this year the Sarnia Fence Company sold direct to the farmers of Canada over 350 car-loads of Royal Fence.

Our enormous capacity, which is the largest in the Dominion, has been taxed to its utmost to fill the demand for Royal Fence. We have, by working night and day, kept to our standard of shipment the same day order was received, and every order has been shipped promptly, and we are in receipt of thousands of letters from farmers in every part of the Dominion to the effect that Royal Fence is the most perfectly woven, the best wire and the best value they ever received. They tell us how many dollars they saved by purchasing direct from the factory. Don't you think you have been supporting agents long enough? Here is an opportunity to save for yourself dealers' profits and agents' commissions. We know our fence is right both in perfection of weaving and quality of wire. We know that our method of direct from factory to farmer means one-third saved on your fence purchases. We are justified in offering a more liberal guarantee with our fence than is offered by any other fence company because we know our fence is better. Every bale of Royal Fence is shipped with the following guarantee:—

"If you find for any reason that the fence received by you is not of the best wire, full government gauge No. 9, the best galvanizing, the most perfectly woven fence you ever purchased at any price, you are at liberty to return it and we will pay charges both ways and refund every cent of your money."

By opposing the renewal of the Steel Bounties by refusing to join the fence combine and publishing our direct to the farmer prices, we have saved the farmers of Canada many thousands of dollars. We want your support, we want your order and we want your neighbor's order, and in return we will give you the best fence value in Canada. The following styles are carried in 20, 30 and 40 rod bale only, and shipment will be made same day order is received:—

- | | | |
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| <p>5-40-0—Has 5 line wires, 40-in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 10, 10, 10. Price per rod 17c</p> <p>6-40-0—Has 6 line wires, 40-in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod 19 1/4c</p> <p>7-40-0—Has 7 line wires, 40-in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7 1/2, 8 1/2. Price per rod 21 1/4c</p> <p>8-40—Has 8 line wires, 40-in. high, 2 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8. Price per rod 25 1/2c</p> <p>7-48-0—Has 7 line wires, 48-in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard</p> | <p>steel wire. Spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Price per rod. 22 1/2c</p> <p>8-48—Has 8 line wires, 48-in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9. Price per rod. 26 3/4c</p> <p>9-48-0—Has 9 line wires, 48-in. high, 9 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Price per rod. 26 3/4c</p> <p>9-48—Same as 9-48-0, with 12 stays to the rod. Price per rod. 29c</p> <p>10-50—10 line wires, 50-in. high, 12 stays to the rod. All No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 1/4, 5 1/2, 6, 8, 8, 8. Price per rod. 31c</p> | <p>8-34—Has 8 line wires, 34 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire. Spacing 3, 3 1/4, 3 1/2, 4 1/4, 5 1/2, 6, 8. Price per rod. 25c</p> <p>15-50-P—Stock and poultry fence. Has 15 line wires, 50 in. high, 24 stays to the rod; top and bottom No. 9, filling No. 12. Spacing very close for poultry. Price per rod. 35c</p> <p>Stretcher—An all iron stretcher, top and bottom draw, very heavy chain. Extra single wire stretcher and splicer, freight paid with fence orders only. \$7.50</p> |
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The above prices include freight prepaid to any railroad station in Old Ontario, south of North Bay (steam-boat and electric lines not included). To points in New Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces and the Northwest deduct two cents per rod from our printed prices, customer to pay his own freight from Sarnia.

REMIT CASH WITH YOUR ORDER BY BANK DRAFT, POST OFFICE OR EXPRESS ORDER.

The Sarnia Fence Company Limited - Sarnia, Ont.

HARNESS

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

I also carry a Full Line of Parts and Sundries
Thos. McKnight, 166 Princess St.
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

When Writing to Advertisers mention The Guide

A SNAP IN THE CARLYLE DISTRICT

Quarter section, about five miles N. E. of Dalesboro P. O., excellent land, black loam, clay subsoil, partly cultivated, some good trees, about 35 acres good hay land, balance arable. For quick sale \$14.00 an acre, quarter cash, balance to suit purchaser. Inquiries invited.—MARSDEN & TEEPLE, 205 Farmer Building, Winnipeg, Man. Phone Main 1517.

WEAR WOOD-SOLED BOOTS.

Nothing like them for rough or damp work. Lightweight wood soles keep feet dry and cool. More comfortable and longer lasting than ordinary boots. Prevent rheumatism. Made for men, women and boys. Waterproof and sanitary. Get your pair now. Catalogue free. SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO., Princess St., Winnipeg.

REGINA SWEEP BY CYCLONE

Regina, July 1.—Twenty-eight persons are dead, twelve missing and scores seriously injured as the result of a terrific hurricane which swept over Regina on Sunday afternoon, making two thousand people homeless, wrecking elevators, churches, public buildings and business houses. The damage is estimated at \$10,000,000. It is feared that the death list will reach nearly seventy victims. Large and substantial buildings crumbled like paper before the sudden onslaught of wind, burying people in the ruins. One man was carried bodily for half a mile and escaped alive, while the wreckage is strewn on the prairie for miles around.

We which will se ada fr cents. which better sand a rate.

Cert among report Grain is chi compa sonal result The e culate the p the F time cers with and o us th unfou The C had r eers of dis pathy holde pany very we at that been head peg l of th indiv comb cers Ther in th with prob leadi quisi of t cept ers o shar Co. busi and 16th ing agai the larg tura othe hun paig driv vice the mos con cery com of t fori hos ally fari fro not hist

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 3rd, 1912

SPECIAL OFFER

We are now making a special offer in which we ask our readers to assist us. We will send The Guide to any address in Canada from now till the end of 1912 for 25 cents. Those interested in the reforms for which the farmers are fighting cannot do better than to help us secure a few thousand additional subscribers at this very low rate.

MEAN AND BASELESS CHARGES

Certain interests are again circulating among the Western Grain Growers false reports in regard to the Grain Growers' Grain company. This time the charge made is chiefly that the elective officers of the company are using their positions for personal gain and have become wealthy as a result. In other words, the charge is graft. The enemies of the Grain Growers have circulated various other false reports during the past few years in an attempt to injure the Farmers' Company, but this is the first time they have stooped to accuse the officers of graft. Those who are acquainted with the situation and with the president and officers of the company will agree with us that the charge is the meanest and most unfounded that could be levelled at them. The Grain Growers of Western Canada have had no more faithful servants than the officers of the Grain Company and the charge of dishonesty is one which will find no sympathy among the rank and file of the shareholders. These men at the head of the company have given the Grain Growers their very best efforts for a number of years and we are not disclosing any secret when we say that the remuneration for their labors has been very small. There are men at the head of private grain companies in Winnipeg handling less than half of the business of the Grain Growers' Grain company whose individual incomes are more than double the combined incomes of the chief elective officers of the Grain Growers' Grain company. There are individual farmer shareholders in the Grain Growers' Grain company, who, with the proceeds of one crop, could buy up probably all the property owned by the leading officers of the company. If the acquisition of wealth had been the chief desire of these officers they would never have accepted the positions to which the shareholders of the company have elected them. Every shareholder of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. has a right to a full knowledge of the business transactions of that company, and at the shareholders' meeting held on the 16th of July will have an opportunity of seeing how baseless are the charges made against the officers of the company. Today the Grain Growers' Grain company is the largest grain company in Canada and naturally has incurred the hostility of many other grain concerns who would gladly spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in a campaign to ruin the Farmers' Company and drive it out of the field. Every known device has been used in an attempt to injure the Farmers' Company, and the last and most despicable attempt is to destroy the confidence of the shareholders in their officers. Those familiar with the history of the company have not forgotten the struggles of the early days. "Observer" has not been forgotten. Travelling representatives of hostile private grain companies are continually sowing seeds of discontent among the farmers in an endeavor to draw them away from their own company. The leopard has not changed his spots. Never before in the history of North America has a farmers' or-

ganization acquired the strength of the Grain Growers' movement in Western Canada. This has only been accomplished by the untiring efforts of the leaders and the unswerving loyalty of the farmers as a whole. There are thousands of farmers who have not yet joined the Grain Growers' Grain company yet they are deriving the full benefit that has been secured through the efforts of the organized Grain Growers. The farmers today are getting better treatment from the elevator companies and the grain companies than ever before in the history of Canada, and this fact is due to the work of the Grain Growers' association and the Grain Growers' company. As the farmers realize this they will undoubtedly give more widespread support to the company that is working so untiringly in their interests. This year the Grain Growers' Grain company has handled 28,000,000 bushels of farmers' grain, and with a good crop this fall the company's business will undoubtedly increase to 40,000,000 bushels or more. It is essential that the farmers use their best business judgment in preparing for the future of the company and that the officers to whom they entrust the management of their company be men of integrity and sound business judgment. It is no child's play to manage the affairs of a company with a business aggregating \$30,000,000 annually. It is a tremendous task to finance such an undertaking, and is only made possible by the strong backing of the farmers. The farmers, who are shareholders in the company, look forward to seeing the day when it will broaden its activities considerably and not only sell the grain for the farmers but buy and distribute also many other necessary commodities for the benefit of the farmers. The capital stock of the company today is over \$600,000, which will undoubtedly increase to several millions in years to come. The Grain Growers' movement is the greatest force working for democracy in Canada, and the Grain Growers' Grain company is the greatest triumph of the organized farmers. The farmers' company is one in which every farmer may take just pride. Hostile interests will no doubt continue the campaign against the Grain Growers but the farmers may very well take these rumors and reports with a grain of salt. The charge of graft cannot be levelled at any of the leaders of the Grain Growers' movement. Such charges are only made by enemies.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN

The appointment of H. L. Drayton, K.C., of Toronto, as chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission in succession to the late Mr. Justice Mabee will be hailed with satisfaction by those who either know him personally or have followed his public career. In the four years he has been corporation counsel for the city of Toronto he has constantly shown himself not only a tireless worker and a brilliant lawyer but one whose sympathies were ever on the side of the people. He is endowed with common sense, tact and firmness—qualities which went far to make Judge Mabee so pronounced a success on the Railway Board. Mr. Drayton's experience will be an admirable training for his new position, for in preventing the aggressions of the railways on the public rights of the people of Toronto he was forced to wage a continuous warfare with the sharpest corporation lawyers in the Dominion. How fondly these public service companies seek refuge in legal quibbles and subterfuges he knows full well—too well, no doubt, to be imposed upon. Unless the salary attaching to the chairmanship is increased, Mr. Drayton will

lose \$5,000 a year in accepting the position. If he performs the heavy duties of the office as well as his previous career leads one to expect, he will be worth far more than \$15,000 to the people of the Dominion. To have the right man as judge between the railways and the people is vastly more important than any monetary consideration.

THE STEEL RAIL FAMINE

After pouring seventeen million dollars into the coffers of the steel companies of Canada and erecting a protective tariff against imported steel rails Canada now faces a steel rail famine. These companies that have been petted and pampered by our governments for the last fifteen or twenty years are yet not able to meet the requirements of Canadian development. They have watered their stock and made huge fortunes for the promoters, which is the chief object for which they were organized. Today railway development in Western Canada is held up for the lack of rails. Most of the rails now being imported are from the United States. During the last fiscal year the importation from the States was 89,827 tons and for the previous year 29,645 tons. The duty paid on these rails was \$7.00 per ton. This extra charge is added on the cost of railway construction and consequently charged upon freight rates to the people of Canada. The steel rail industry of Canada as it has been conducted has been an expensive luxury. There is no doubt that a large steel industry could be developed and maintained in Canada with little or no protection, and if any protection is necessary it should be given in the way of bounties and not by tariff. But before any protection is given the people should know for what they are paying. There has been no honest attempt on the part of the steel magnates to supply the demand. What they have been most interested in is dividends and profits, and these they have taken out of the public treasury in the way of bounties and added to by plundering the people of Canada under shelter of a protective tariff. There is every reason to believe that if properly conducted the steel industry of Canada could thrive in the face of free competition. Of course they will at once point out that the United States Steel Corporation has a capitalization of over a billion dollars and could kill any Canadian rival under free trade. But the fallacy of this is easily seen when it is known that the capital of the United States Steel Corporation is more than half water and the prices they charge are such as will pay dividends on this inflated capital. Any properly conducted steel industry in Canada need not fear the competition of the United States Steel Corporation which has made Andrew Carnegie the possessor of \$500,000,000 and created numerous other multi-millionaires. When large Canadian institutions are formed to supply the needs of the country and not for the purpose of creating millionaires we will need no tariff to protect us from any other country. With raw material free and the cost of living reduced to a proper standard free trade will be the desirable condition for Canada.

Our readers will notice that we have reduced the size of The Guide. This is in accordance with our custom during the summer time when farmers are too busy to do much reading and advertising business falls off. Later on when the warm weather has passed we will resume the regular size of The Guide.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRY CRIPPLED

During the reciprocity campaign of last year one of the strongest arguments of those opposed to freer trade was the contention that the policy of protection prevents the export of raw material and encourages its manufacture into the finished product at home, thereby giving employment to Canadian labor on Canadian soil. If the facts were all known, however, it would be found that the opposite is true and that every industry which is suitable to this country could be carried on more economically and with better results under free trade than under protection. Great Britain, a free trade country, receives raw material from every country in the world, manufactures it and sends it out again often to the same countries as a finished article. Protected Australia for instance sends wool to England and buys English woollen goods, and the United States grows a great deal of the cotton which supplies the great mills of Lancashire, from which manufactured cotton goods are sent to all parts of the world. In a recent issue of *The Guide* it was pointed out that as a result of the free importation of wire rods the Dominion Steel Corporation had installed a new plant for the manufacture of wire rods into wire, nails and other finished products. The Canadian asbestos industry is a case where protection prevents manufacturing and causes the export of raw material and the importation of the finished product. It may not be generally known, but the greater part of the world's supply of asbestos comes from the province of Quebec. If Canada could use all the asbestos mined in Quebec a good stiff duty, while it would make asbestos products very costly to the consumer, would hold the Canadian market for Canadian manufacturers and enable them to make big profits. But Canada only requires about five per cent. of the asbestos which it produces and the balance must be exported. It would be to the advantage of this country if this could be manufactured in Canada and exported in a finished state. But under present conditions this is impossible. The high price of machinery and building materials, the high cost of living and the consequent high cost of labor leave the would-be manufacturer of asbestos products no chance of producing his goods in Canada and shipping them to other parts of the world. Instead, the raw material goes to England, Germany, Belgium, the United States and other countries where the cost of manufacturing is lower and then a portion of the finished product sufficient to supply Canadian requirements is shipped back again.

The asbestos industry also furnishes an excellent example of what our watered stock financiers can do with a legitimate business enterprise. The largest Canadian company engaged in mining asbestos is the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation Ltd., which was formed in 1909 by the amalgamation of six hitherto independent companies, and which has an authorized capital of \$25,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, \$1,875,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock and \$8,125,000 common stock has been issued. How much the promoters of the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation paid for the six plants purchased or how much they made for themselves out of the deal history does not relate, but in the prospectus of the corporation issued in 1909 it was stated that in the preceding year the properties had made net earnings of \$556,000, an amount sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds and 7 per cent. on the preferred stock and to leave \$50,000 surplus. A rosy picture of the future of the merger was painted in the same prospectus and handsome profits on the common stock were predicted. It will be seen from this that the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation was not exploiting a wild cat mining proposition but a bona fide producing industry with valuable natural resources to develop. As independent enterprises, operated

for the purpose of producing and selling asbestos, the plants were making good profits; now after being in the hands of the high financiers for three years, having gone through the merger process and absorbed the usual quantity of water, the business is not able even to pay interest on the bonds which are the first charge upon the profits. It is impossible to assist the production of asbestos for export by a tariff just as it is impossible to impose a duty which would increase the price of wheat in Canada. On the other hand the protection of other industries makes the manufacture of asbestos to a finished state on a large scale impossible just as it reduces to a minimum the profits of the Canadian Grain Grower.

MORE DUTIES REDUCED

A reduction in the duty on about a dozen articles, and the abolition of the duty on nine others has been made by the Government by order-in-council. This looks like good news, but before the farmer throws up his hat and shouts hurrah at the prospect of getting some of the necessities of life a little cheaper, he had better glance down the list. It begins with "canes, reed or rattan, not further manufactured than split, when for use in Canadian manufactures." The list also includes celluloid, rubber, glass plates, a number of chemicals, some forms of iron and other metals, and also typewriters, ribbons and a considerable variety of articles, but the condition "when for use in Canadian manufactures" or "when imported by manufacturers" is attached to each and every item at the reduced rate of duty; any other person importing the same goods must pay the old and higher rate. The Winnipeg Telegram is authority for the statement that the reductions in duty were made at the request of the Canadian Manufacturers' association and that the association had been asking for this concession for some years in order to enable them to get cheaper materials. We see no objection whatever to a reduction in the duty on raw or partly manufactured materials, in fact we would like to see all our manufacturers have the advantage of being able to secure everything they need in their business from any part of the world duty free and at the lowest possible cost. We believe that this would do more to build up those manufacturing industries which are suitable to this country than the present policy of protection can do. But accompanying the reduction in the duty on raw material there should in justice to the consumer be an equivalent reduction in the duty on the finished product. If the duty on the finished product remains the same there will be nothing to guarantee a reduction in the price to the consumer, and consequently the reduction in the duty on the material will be of no advantage to anyone except the manufacturers. If the manufacturers get their materials cheaper and sell their goods for the same price, the cut in the duty will be a straight gift for them.

PANAMA CANAL AND LAND VALUES

The following is an extract from an article on the Panama Canal which has been published in a number of Western papers:—

"What effect will the opening of the Panama Canal have on the price of Western farm lands? Each bushel of Alberta wheat will be worth approximately 8½ cents more than at present. Using the low average of 20 bushels to the acre, this means that the crop from each acre of wheat land will be worth \$1.70 more than at present. \$1.70 is ten per cent. interest on \$17.00. This casts some light on the probable rise in values."

This is an illustration of the claims made by the advocates of the Taxation of Land Values, that the only people who benefit by

public improvements and the progress of the age, are the land owners. By the Taxation of Land Values the increased value caused by a public improvement would go into the public treasury and would pay for the work. Under our present system the increase in value goes into the pockets of the land owners, the great majority of whom are speculators who do not work on the land and many of whom never even see it.

WHAT DO WE WORSHIP

The present system of legislation in Canada, devised for the purpose of turning the wealth produced by the many into the coffers of the few, is educating the growing generation to a false standard of merit. In Canada today nearly everything comes to the man who has a great deal of money at his command. Money has come to be worshipped by all classes. If a street sweeper in any of our Canadian cities were suddenly to come into possession of ten million dollars inside of two years he would be one of the most highly important citizens and his opinion on any subject whatever would carry much weight. As soon as a man acquires wealth in Canada he is supposed to be a sage. There is no important subject up for discussion but that the opinion of those who have amassed wealth by Special Privilege is eagerly sought after and carefully weighed. It is this worship of wealth that encourages men to rob their fellow workers. The man who already possesses millions is more grasping than the man who is merely earning a living, and the governments are generally working for the men who have acquired more wealth than they know what to do with.

As a result of the investigations into the telephone situation in Manitoba the government has forced the resignation of the telephone commissioners. Sir Rodmond Roblin announces that a re-organization of the management of the telephone department will take place immediately. Let us hope that in the new organization the government will allow the telephone system to be managed on a business basis and will eliminate political interference.

The announcement that the new government terminal elevator at Fort William is to be ready for use by the close of navigation this year is probably an error due to little experience in elevator construction. A terminal of three million bushels capacity cannot be completed in that time and if it is ready a year from the present date that is the best that can be expected. There will be a big shortage in terminal capacity at the lake front this winter if present crop prospects are fulfilled.

The rapidly growing necessity for cement for construction purposes in the West is certain to prove too great for the capacity of present plants. Would it not be good sound policy for the Prairie Provinces to build provincial plants and supply cement at reasonable prices? The outlay would not be great and a profit would be certain. At the same time the cost of this necessity could be greatly reduced.

The appointment of Prof. S. A. Bedford to the position of Deputy Minister of Agriculture in Manitoba is a splendid one. The Department of Agriculture for many years has been very weak and has not by any means met the requirements of the province. With a man of such wide practical experience in Western agriculture as Prof. Bedford in charge of it the department should henceforth fulfil its proper functions.

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The Panama Canal

The Effect of the New Ocean Route on Western Grain Freights

By JOHN COGGSWELL

Had the Panama Canal been in operation during the marketing season for Alberta's 1911 wheat crop, this grain would have been worth at least an additional three million dollars.

Had he been able to ship his grain in bulk through the canal to Liverpool, the Alberta farmer would have received an additional 8½ cents for every bushel of grain he produced.

Alberta's wheat crop for 1911 amounted, according to Dominion Government statistics, to 36,143,000 bushels. The Panama Canal will, it has been reckoned from opinions expressed by authorities, reduce the average freight from Alberta points to Liverpool about 8½ cents per bushel. A simple mathematical process shows that the canal would have meant \$3,072,145 added to the returns for Alberta's wheat crop of last year.

The above figures are most conservative. In fact, during the greater part of Alberta's marketing season, there will be a reduction of approximately 12 cents per bushel in the freight between Alberta points and Liverpool. Also in the above computation the freight rate on wheat from Vancouver to Liverpool via the Panama Canal has been placed at 9 cents per bushel, although some grain men surmise that it will be as low as 4 cents. Which shows that the Panama Canal would easily have been worth three million dollars to the farmers of Alberta had it been open to navigation during the fall and winter of 1911 and 1912.

At present the Alberta farmer is at something of a disadvantage in marketing his grain crops. The Liverpool market sets the price of the world's wheat. Speaking in general terms, wheat at the initial elevator is worth the Liverpool price less the cost of getting the grain to that market, irrespective of whether the grain goes to the English market or elsewhere. At times local conditions make a difference, but in Canada, where there is a large excess for export, the price is practically always set by Liverpool.

The Present Rates

The following table shows the freight rates, summer and winter, per bushel on wheat from each of the three Prairie Provinces to Liverpool via Fort William and Atlantic ports. For each province the average rate is given. Points in eastern sections of each, of course, enjoy a lower rate than do those in the western:

Moving the Far West nearer to Liverpool

Under present conditions, the farther West a Canadian farmer is situated the less he receives for his wheat, quality considered, on account of the heavier freight rate to Liverpool, which market sets the price of Canadian grain. The following table shows the equalization in freight rates that will take place when the Panama Canal is open for traffic. The maps and article give the reasons for this equalization:

Province	Present Rates		Rates when Canal Opens		Reduction	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Alberta	28c	35c	23c	23c	5c	12c
Saskatchewan	24c	31c	24c	27c	unchanged	4c
Manitoba	21c	28c	21c	28c	unchanged	unchanged

Freight rates are lower from Fort William to Liverpool when the Great Lakes are open to navigation, than during the winter, when all shipments must go over the "all-rail" route.

The average rate for all seasons from the three provinces will be about as follows: Manitoba, 24½ cents per bushel; Saskatchewan, 25½ cents per bushel; Alberta 23 cents per bushel. Saskatchewan's middle position gives her the choice of the two routes when conditions favor either. This should offset her apparent disadvantage. Treating Western Canada as a whole, the rates on wheat from the various provinces will be as nearly equal as possible with three differently situated districts.

	To Fort Ft. Wm. to		Total to	
	William.	Liverpool	Liverpool	Liverpool
	Sum.	Win.	Sum.	Win.
Alberta	15c	13c	20c	28c
Sask.	11c	13c	20c	24c
Man.	8c	13c	20c	21c

The Alberta farmer has an alternative route, but prices are seldom such as to make it available. This is to ship by rail to Vancouver and from there by ocean to Liverpool via Suez Canal, Cape Horn or to Tehantepec, Mexico, thence across the Isthmus by rail. The average rate from Alberta points to Vancouver is 14 cents per bushel. From Vancouver to Liverpool in ocean bottoms the freight averages 18 cents per bushel; a total freight rate, Alberta to Liverpool, of 32 cents per bushel. Besides this, there is a charge of 6 cents per bushel for sacking the grain, as there are no elevators at Vancouver and steamers are not equipped for carrying grain in bulk, making a total cost of 38 cents per bushel, by the Western route.

Thus, even in winter, when the Great Lakes are frozen and the more expensive "all-rail" route must be used from

Alberta to tide-water, there is always an advantage in favor of the Eastern route of at least 3 cents per bushel. But elevators at Vancouver, which structures are projected now and will soon be in course of construction, and the rate favors the Eastern route when the lakes are open and the Western during the winter.

It puts the Alberta farmer 3 cents a bushel nearer the Liverpool market in the winter, but still leaves him in an unsatisfactory position. He raises just as good wheat as does the farmer of Saskatchewan or Manitoba, and yet he must be content with a smaller return, on account of the greater freight rate. At present he is helpless but with the opening of the Panama Canal he will stand level with his brethren further East.

Both grain shippers and freight rate experts have been consulted in estimating the rate that will be charged on grain shipments from Vancouver to Liverpool via the Panama Canal. Estimates ranged from 4 to 9 cents per bushel. The higher figure has been used in these calculations.

Rates by Panama

The following table shows comparative freight rates from the three Prairie Provinces to Liverpool when Western grain may be carried through the Panama Canal:

	By Panama Canal—	
	Summer	Winter
Alberta	23c	23c
Saskatchewan	27c	27c
By Atlantic Ports—		
Saskatchewan	24c	31c
Manitoba	21c	28c

Then the three provinces will be practically on the same footing. Alberta and Western Saskatchewan will ship their grain to Vancouver and in bulk by ocean bottoms through the Panama Canal to Liverpool at a charge ranging from 23 to 27 cents per bushel or an average of 25 cents per bushel freight. Eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba will ship via Fort William and Atlantic ports at charges ranging from 21 to 31 cents per bushel, an average of 26 cents per bushel freight. Grain going East should have a slight advantage in gaining occasionally very low rates as "trimming" in ocean bottoms. This will probably overcome the one-cent advantage the Western route enjoys on paper.

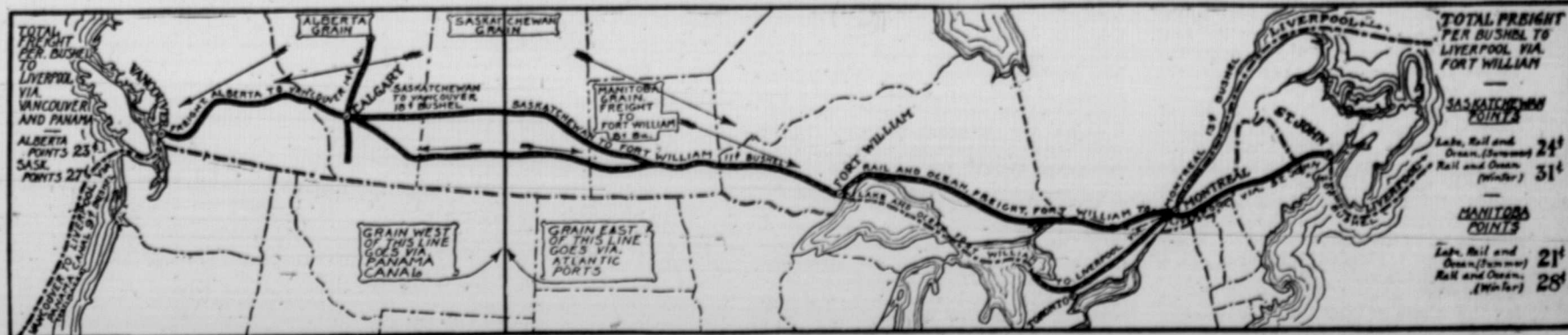
Shortage Problem

The Alberta farmer is located about 1,300 miles from Fort William and but 650 miles from Vancouver. A freight car can make two trips from Vancouver in the same length of time consumed in making one trip to Fort William. Thus each available freight car will have double efficiency when Alberta's grain is going to Vancouver for shipment via the Panama Canal. In other words, the same number of cars will move double the amount of grain in the same length of time.

The benefits that will accrue to all Western Canada through the opening of the Panama Canal are numerous. But no province will profit more than will Alberta. She will be plucked from an inferior marketing position and placed level with the other agricultural provinces. To her the canal will be worth millions yearly, considering the wheat crop alone. Last year, from this source, it would have turned a full three million dollars into the pockets of the Alberta farmer. And less than a tenth of the arable lands of the province are under cultivation!



THE ARROWS SHOW THE PRESENT ROUTE OF WESTERN CANADIAN GRAIN.



THE ARROWS SHOW THE ROUTES OF WESTERN CANADIAN GRAIN AFTER THE OPENING OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Mail Bag

MUST HAVE RECIPROCITY

Editor, Guide:—I am going to write about a subject in the form of a question which I believe to be of vital importance not only to the farmers of Western Canada but also the whole future of the three prairie provinces. I refer to the rejecting of the Reciprocity treaty by some of Eastern Canada's population. It is a well known fact that the agreement was not defeated by the rural vote of even Eastern Canada, and in Manitoba, where the sentiment of the people seemed to be very strong against it we find that a careful investigation reveals the fact that the farmers voted strongly for the wider market, but the villages, towns and cities where Special Privileges exercise lordship over the people produced a majority against it. Now after we have seen the result of the vote it is no less apparent that we as farmers, merchants, dealers and laborers must have free trade relations with our neighbors to the south. As we now are under the existing conditions, what we have to buy comes to us at the highest possible figure, while we sell our products at the lowest market price. And why are we thus dealt with? I think I am justified in stating in answer to the question that it is because we have not put down the tariff, which in this most Christian nation and the country of which Great Britain and the rest of the Empire has a right to be proud, in this most noble land on which Heaven's sun has ever shone I say, that cruel monster the tariff is making millions of wealth for a few, at the cost of the very vitals of the common people, their wives and their children, which are the strength and grace, yea, the very backbone of the nation. Seeing these things are so is there any remedy? Some of our advisors say that we must keep up the tariff to enable the government to get the revenue we so much require. In answer to that, we have declared that we are willing to let our land be taxed on the principle of the land values taxation, and what shall we say more? If the trade relations asked for by the late government in the reciprocity pact meet the disapproval of the manufacturers, and fruit growers of Eastern Canada, and the fruit growers and lumbermen of British Columbia, why should all the people of Canada suffer? Cannot the government of the three prairie provinces make negotiations with the Dominion government to establish and regulate their own tariffs individually and thereby have our trade relations independent within the Dominion just as well as the Dominion does this work within the rest of the Empire? Is the above plan workable?

J. W. COMMODORE.
Weyburn, Sask.

FAVORS SINGLE TAX

Editor, Guide:—Your article in The Guide of May 22, on "A Model City," is very much appreciated by me, being in my estimation the only honest solution, so far as the people as a whole are concerned. It is one of the greatest evils in this Western country of ours that a few individuals are enabled to take all the rise in land values to themselves instead of staying with the city, town or community which has created them. When will people who are at present dabbling in real estate in our Western land here realize that they are the ones who are creating the values of land and that they themselves will also have to pay for these values either directly or indirectly, sooner or later? When I was back in Glasgow, Scotland, three years ago I met an old school chum who was pleased to see me, so he said. "By the way," he continued, "I hear that there are some good investments in real estate in Regina, can you give me any tips?" Needless to say I pleaded ignorance, as I was only a farmer. Now this is an example of what is happening every day by those "who toil not neither do they spin," and who, according to law, unfortunately, are only parasites

of the community who are sucking the life blood of those who at some later date, require the land for specific purposes and who will have to pay for it by the only true wealth, that of labor. As a farmer, however, I am not blind to the fact that farm land practically comes under the same category as city property and after all it does not matter one iota, so far as actual production is concerned whether one's land is worth \$1.00 per acre or \$100 per acre. You cannot graze one more head or raise one more bushel of wheat. So that I would have the unearned value of land or part of it go into the municipal treasury and by so doing would leave that which was created by the community in the community.

JAMES LINDSAY.
Mazenoid, Sask.

FARMERS FOR LEGISLATORS

Editor, Guide:—Perhaps you will find room for my opinion that no amount of agitation, petition and demonstration will ever help the farmers' cause so long as we permit attorneys and middlemen to represent us. Direct Legislation is O.K. if we get it. Cheaper money on farm security also. Nearer and larger markets, less protection to the trust is all desirable, but to obtain any and all of these one thing is necessary, and

exclusive to one trade is of immense benefit to the cause of the common people.
JOHN WOODWARD.
Usherville, Sask.

CASE FOR HOME TREATMENT

Editor, Guide:—As a reader of The Guide, I would like to lay points re democracy before your readers. The Rev. Dr. R. J. Campbell, City Temple, of London, England, throughout the Western States said: "Selfishness is the keynote in every circle, and moreover, I am no believer in democracy any more than I am in plutocracy. Nothing can be run rightly unless the men back of it are spiritually big enough for their jobs." The same thing applies to Western Canada, and during my ten years' sojourn here, I firmly endorse his opinion. The spirit of Ahab is strong in the West today and their slogan is: "I covet." The large farmers are boycotting the homesteaders by threshing everything right round them and leaving their crops isolated, and in many instances rotting on the ground. "I will thresh you when it is convenient for me," said an ardent reciprocitor to a homesteader whose crop was rapidly spoiling and who had been furnished with help the previous fall by the latter. No wonder we don't succeed in politics when it is every man



THE MODERN RUBE

The Passenger.—Yes, I'm going out to kid that old rube uncle of mine for a couple of days. Do you know him?
The Stage Driver.—Yep. That was him who just whizzed by us in his new \$5,000 car. Just got back from a three months' stay in New York.

—Fuck.

that is, we must have real farmers to legislate. Let us start a Farmers' and Labor party now and fight to a finish on this line.

T. K. ROGNER.
Millet, Alta.

ADVOCATES THIRD PARTY

Editor, Guide:—As regards the political situation from my viewpoint, I think it is time we got down to real business and formed a third party to counteract the influence of the capitalists who seem to be running both the political parties in office. I think we should be able to effect a workable alliance between the farmers as represented by the Grain Growers' association and organized labor in the Dominion, notwithstanding what Mr. Green has recently written about the farmer being the one man whom every other man seems to consider legitimate prey. I think the interests of the farmer and the town worker are very much the same, and fail to see why they should not walk hand in hand politically. We as Grain Growers have been criticising and educating now a long time, and I think we may take a lesson from England with its labor party, and Germany with its Social Democratic party, also the Socialist party in France, and the labor party in New Zealand and Australia, and gather from their records that a third party when not made ex-

for himself and co-operative spirit is largely a myth.
JOHN FERGUSON.
Marquis, Sask.

"THE HEAVENLY SPIRIT"

Editor, Guide:—The legend of the two brothers printed on the front cover of The Guide, of June 19, is the most beautiful story in all the collected thought of the ages. It should be printed by the millions of copies and sent broadcast by every person in every letter written. It should be showered over the earth and set before humanity until its central thought penetrate the iron armour of selfishness in which humanity is encased today.

Compare the spirit of that legend with our industrial and commercial system of today. How many individuals on earth today, deep down in their inmost selves, give a serious thought to another's gain, or pleasure or welfare? How many of our "great" banking syndicates, railroad syndicates, commercial syndicates have anything but the coldest, gruelest, narrowest selfishness for their sole creed? How easily might wrongs be righted, might poverty be removed, might failure and hatred and ignorance be eradicated if this Heavenly Spirit—this Spirit of Brotherhood, could be instilled as the working creed of the world. Our boasted "civilization" is a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end. It does not contain

even the crudest animal instincts of kindness and love and protection. Its sole creed is a polished and bloodless selfishness which, may wear a white shirt and mumble over in a mechanical way some few of the sacred truths of life—but which, nevertheless, stares blankly at the injustice, the suffering, the wrong and ruin of the world and is not moved to compassion!

Try to conceive if you can, how little of this spirit of Brotherhood, is found here in our new and boasted land of the West. How much of it enters into our systems of land selling, of transportation, of marketing, of trading and trafficking and dealing? How many families are slaving year after year, trying to save barely enough to live upon from the grasp of the railroad, the elevator, the middle man? How many are forced to yield all and sink back into the abyss branded "failures"? It is no wonder there are hatred and revenge and crime. We breed them by our methods faster than the better instincts of mankind can remove them. No wonder there are anarchists and murderers and thieves.

If every man could get only what he actually earns, without a gift from his brother, we would be satisfied. If every man yielded only a just payment for the services rendered him, we would be satisfied. But we yield up to corporations and trusts and grafters not only a fair payment for the service they render, but in addition, the last penny which their accursed avarice demands! There is truly a marvelous mission for these Grain Growers' associations and united farmers organizations to perform. But if we keep at it we will win. A few votes, a few grains of enlightenment, a few less prejudiced minds, a few more courageous and self-sacrificing men—and we will have won the day.

The legend of the brothers should be our only literature of war.—Fraternally,
BERT HUFFMAN.
Langdon, Alta., June 22, 1912.

TORONTO AND SINGLE TAX

Toronto's civic legislation and reception committee today approved of the single tax principle and asked that the board of control report funds to enable Assessment Commissioner Forman to visit some of the cities where improvements are assessed on a lower basis than land, in order that the commissioner may report as to the advisability of establishing such a system of assessments in Toronto. Among the cities mentioned are Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver.

ANOTHER INDEPENDENT

John Gibson, Craik, Saskatchewan, is contesting the constituency of Arm River in Saskatchewan provincial election as an independent. He endorses Direct Legislation, Interior Storage Elevators, Cheap Money for Farmers, Co-operative Ownership of Public Utilities, provincial control of public domain, control of freight rates on bonded railways. Mr. Gibson, is a native of Scotland but he has been a resident of Saskatchewan since 1883, engaged in agriculture.

SELF-STEERING TRACTOR

In our last issue the description of the 4 cylinder gas tractor illustrated should have read "with self-steering (not self-starting) apparatus."

The only way to have a well-finished year is to finish the tasks and duties of each day as it passes. A marred or a lost day anywhere along the years may lead to loss or even sore misfortune afterwards.

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

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

THE SWEETEST PRAYER

The sweetest prayer I recollect
 Did not ascend with pomp and praise;
 Nor was it blazoned forth, bedecked,
 With gems of speech and flowered
 phrase.

It did not rise on incense-cloud,
 Nor was it set to music grand;
 Nor was it said by kings aloud,
 That lord and serf might understand.

It came at even gray and soft,
 When little children tired grew;
 And tiny, timid stars aloft
 Were gliding wanly into view.
 And childish voices here below,
 Lispered trustingly, "My soul to keep"
 That sweetest of all prayers I know:
 "Now I lay me down to sleep."
 —LILLA B. N. WESTON.

A LETTER

Dear Editor:—The ladies of Blackfoot met at a friend's house last Monday with the idea of forming a club or social gathering, to be held at different houses each week. Some of us suggested that we form a "Women's Club" in connection with your paper, and I have been asked to write for rules and regulations for forming same. Will you send them on to me in time for our next meeting on the 26th of this month? Also any suggestions you can make, I shall be pleased to submit to the meeting. Hoping that in our small way we may be able to help on your good work. I remain,

Yours sincerely,
 MRS. EVA SULMAN.

WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS' CLUBS

For some months past we have been contemplating the formation of clubs for country women corresponding to the Grain Growers' associations of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the United Farmers of Alberta. A resolution favoring such a movement has already been passed by the Grain Growers, so that the women are assured of their hearty support.

The above letter, which is self-explanatory, has finally brought the matter to head and we have decided to take definite steps in the matter.

We sent the women of Blackfoot a tentative constitution which might be adopted by all the clubs formed and continue in force until a general convention is held.

If a sufficient number of clubs are organized to justify it a convention of women will be arranged in conjunction with the United Farmers' convention to be held in Lethbridge next February.

There are a hundred and one subjects and movements which might be taken up by such clubs for the good of the home and community.

A number of similar organizations formed under the direction of the governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have already established town rest rooms for country women, extended the planting of trees and flowers and spread broadcast practical information concerning the values and preparation of foods.

These associations are doing a splendid work for women and it is not with any idea of entering into competition with them that we propose to start the clubs associated with the Grain Growers' organizations. Our thought was that there are a great many districts reached by The Guide where there is no club of any kind and where with a little direction the women could form one for themselves without wait-

PIN MONEY CLUB

If any of our women readers would like to earn a little extra money for the beautifying of their homes or to purchase some article of wearing apparel which they hardly feel they can otherwise afford, they are invited to join The Guide's Pin Money Club. Particulars will be sent on application to the Editor of this department.

ing for an organizer to get around to them.

A full and frank discussion of the question in the Woman's page of The Guide will be welcomed by the editor of Country Homemakers.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

THE NURSING MOTHER

The hot months bring with them many dangers for the young child. The baby that nurses will get through the hot weather better than the bottle-fed baby. The care the mother gives herself during this trying period is just as important as the care she gives her baby. She must spend as much time as she can in the open air. She avoids the hot sun, but she sits much in the shade. Her bath is taken often and regularly. She must never overheat her blood. Doing this is most injurious to her child. She rests as often as possible between tasks. A nap in the afternoon is as important a matter as regular meals.

The quiet, peaceful mind of the mother will protect the baby from illness during these months. Once letting a violent temper have full possession of the mother might result in convulsions or in the death of her baby.

When the baby is taken out the mother gives attention to her breathing. At all times in the open air breathing exercises should be taken. She gives attention to exhausting the air from the lungs. She exhales slowly and persistently. More and more air is forced out. The abdominal muscles contract and crowd up toward the lungs. The diaphragm is crowded up. When all the air seems to be driven out from the lungs she purses up her lips into a small opening and for some little time a current of air is forced through. After practicing some time it takes a few minutes to empty the lungs of air. A relaxation of muscles follows, and the air of its own volition rushes into the lungs. This exercise will give new life to the mother and it will mean a healthy well-grown body to the baby she nurses.

The diet is very important. All food must be avoided that gives the mother indigestion. A sensation of uncomfort-

able fullness after eating is just as certainly indigestion as pain in the stomach. Foods rich in nutriment and easily digested are what the nursing mother needs. Milk and eggs, some meats, vegetables, fruit regularly, cereals with cream should largely make up the diet. Soups are valuable, rice and the various milk puddings and custards can be profitably added to this diet. Highly spiced and highly season-



Miss HELEN GOULD

ed foods should be avoided. Pickles, pastries including rich cakes are not good for either mother or baby. All stimulants should be dropped. It is better to include tea and coffee in the list of stimulants. A cup of hot milk is much better for the tired mother than a cup of hot tea.

Fried foods are not good for mother or baby. It is better to bake and boil foods. If the baby cries with the colic the mother has eaten something that does not agree with it. The care she gives herself during the hot months will constantly be shown in the growth and development of her baby. The danger of negligence is so great, such awful suffering can come to her baby, such weary hours of care and anxiety can be saved herself that the alternative of vigilance seems small indeed in comparison.

MISS HELEN GOULD

A Woman Who Has Overcome the Handicap of a Rich Heritage

Helen Gould, a Loving Giver—Charles Lamb in one of his lively essays on "Popular Fallacies" demonstrates that it is perfectly proper, even laudable, to look a gift-horse in the mouth. Certainly the American people avail themselves of this privilege in respect to the huge gift-horses of our multi-millionaires. While Europe is lost in admiration at the latest evidence of the generosity of some one of our kings of finance, the American public suspiciously pokes the donation with a stick, asking "Where did he get it? Is it any good? Is there a string to it? Is it restitution, bribery, or advertising?" But no such questions have ever been raised in reference to any gift of Miss Helen Gould. For her there is nothing but affection. And this is because all know how modestly and without desire for any sort of personal advantage she has devoted herself, not to cold charity, but to warm-hearted kindness. As someone has said, she brings gifts, she doesn't send them. She loves humanity, not in the abstract and at a distance, but close at hand. She holds her own unbounded liberality as but small in comparison with that of many, who, with little money to offer, give their lives to social service. When the freemen of New York voted her their characteristic present, a fire-line badge, it was not so much because of generous financial aid as in recognition of the fact that at the time of the terrible Windsor Hotel fire, she, first of all the neighboring residents, threw open her doors and converted her beautiful Fifth Avenue mansion into an emergency hospital. When the veterans

of the Spanish War gave the marching salute as they saw her face at her window, it was not by way of acknowledgment of a check for \$100,000 to the War Department or of another for \$25,000 to the Woman's Relief Association, or even of many smaller gifts to save the families of soldiers from want, but in recognition of personal visits to Camp Wikoff and the car loads of fruits and medical supplies that followed them. Admiral Dewey has said: "If the men on the American battleships had their way, there would be a statue of Helen Gould on every fighting craft that flies the Stars and Stripes." Shortly after the Spanish War Miss Gould in a confidential chat with a group of "jackies" learned from them that one of their chief troubles was that when ashore they had no homes but the saloons. The very next day she planned the \$450,000 sailors' home that now stands near the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the finest sailors' club house in the world. A genuine personal interest flavors all she does. The working girls and working women who are invited to spend weeks at her splendid estate, Lyndhurst, near Irvington-on-the-Hudson, come on terms of frank comradeship. She has an impulsive, unconscious way of "mothering" a tired guest with little comforts instead of ringing for an attendant to perform every small service. The graduates of the "Lyndhurst Sewing School," as her sewing and cooking classes are called, receive their diplomas from her hand at a reception on the lawns of Lyndhurst. Last year there were 420 of "Miss Gould's Girls," and there will probably be more in 1912. The little inmates of her home for sick and crippled children at Woodycrest, "Helen's Babies," have learned to look forward to her visits, for she takes them driving and tells them stories. One of her most characteristic benefactions is the endowment of two cots in another children's home, "for the two most uninteresting babies." Miss Gould is a small, dark-haired, sweet-faced young woman, addicted to quiet, tailor-made gowns of black or gray. She has an easy, vivacious manner and a girlish laugh, is fond of horseback riding—and is afraid of thunder. She is rather pleasantly old-fashioned. There is nothing new or startling in her earnest phrase, "I want to be of use in the world"; but she has at least lived and worked in accordance with that simple ambition, and has learned for herself that "The more one tries to help others, the more one loves to do it."

HOMEMAKERS' MEETINGS

List of meetings to be held by the Homemakers' Clubs of Saskatchewan, under the auspices of the Department of Agricultural Extension, College of Agriculture, University of Saskatchewan.

Addressed by Mrs. A. V. Thomas

Briarcliffe	Tuesday	July 2-2 p.m.
Pense	Wed' day	" 3-2 p.m.
Cottonwood	Thursday	" 4-2 p.m.
Grand Coulee	Friday	" 5-2 p.m.
Bladworth	Saturday	" 6-8 p.m.
Kenaston	Monday	" 8-8 p.m.
Glenrose	Wed' day	" 10-2 p.m.
Nolin	Thursday	" 11-2 p.m.

Addressed by Miss Joan Hamilton

Qu'Appelle	Wed' day	July 3-2 p.m.
Indian Head	Thursday	" 4-2 p.m.
Santaluta	Friday	" 5-2 p.m.
Wolseley	Saturday	" 6-2 p.m.
Grenfell	Monday	" 8-2 p.m.
Broadview	Tuesday	" 9-2 p.m.
Whitewood	Wed' day	" 10-2 p.m.
Wapella	Thursday	" 11-2 p.m.
Moosomin	Friday	" 12-2 p.m.

Addressed by Miss Abbie Delury

Arcola	Tuesday	July 2-2 p.m.
Manor	Wed' day	" 3-2 p.m.
Redvers	Thursday	" 4-2 p.m.
Carlyle	Friday	" 5-2 p.m.
Maryfield	Saturday	" 6-8 p.m.
Baring	Tuesday	" 9-2 p.m.
Windthorst	Wed' day	" 10-2 p.m.
Neelby	Thursday	" 11-2 p.m.
Walpole	Friday	" 12-2 p.m.
Fairlight	Saturday	" 13-2 p.m.



MODELS FOR THE COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
 7015—Bathing Suit, 34 to 44 bust, with V. shawl Neck and Sailor Collar or High Neck and Round Collar, with or without Bloomers. For the medium size will be required 65 yards of material 36 inches wide, with bloomers, 45 yards without bloomers, 7 yard 27 inches wide for sailor collar and sleeve bands.
 7424—Girl's Bathing Suit, 4 to 12 years. With Kimono Sleeves, with or without Separate Skirt. For the 6 year size will be required 3 yards of material 36 inches wide, with 1 yard for the trimming.
 7401—Bathing Suit, 34 to 44 bust, with Separate Bloomers. For the medium size will be required 4 yards of material 36 inches wide for blouse and skirt, 2 yards 36 inches wide for bloomers, 7 yard 27 inches wide for trimming.
 7422—Sun Bonnet, Women's Misses and Children's. To make will be required 1 yard of material 27 inches wide, for any size.
 7449—Child's Sun Bonnet, 6 months or 1 year, 2 or 4 years. With Crown that can be Buttoned or Sewed to the Brim, with Square or Rounded Corners. For the smaller size will be required 7 yard of material 36 inches wide.

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

A Business Man

Andrew Lee, recently from Old Quebec, now a Life Member of our association, living in section 12, township 7, range 8, West of the third, called to see us the other day. He said he wanted to know what we as an association were doing or trying to do. I endeavored to set forth the many things we had done and many we were trying to do. He said: "Well, if ever I go East again I will let the people down there know a few things. They are not treating this country right; they do not know the conditions. Your association is not going at it right. I watched the reports of your big delegation to Ottawa. I was in Quebec then. You don't hit the nail on the head. Those people down there listen to you; they say: 'Yes, yes, oh yes,' and as soon as you turn your back they snap their fingers at you. You should strike at your representative. What is he doing for you? Why don't you appoint your own men to represent you? Why do you let each little town appoint a man to run for parliament nominated by the parties? Why don't you put up your own association men? A good body of say twenty-five Western farmers responsible to the association who would work for farmers irrespective of party allegiance, acting in your interest on the floor of parliament is what you want and the only thing that will give you standing. Every interest is represented there but yours. I am ready to help you in such a work. But this dilly dallying with old party men is ridiculous nonsense, many of them are old fogies, who ought to have sense enough to keep out of the way."

About two years ago an attempt was made to organize a branch of the G. G. A. in this district and for that purpose a meeting was called at which enough names were got to form a branch. Officials were also named, with myself as secretary. A few weeks after the crops in the district were almost totally destroyed by hail, so nothing further was done in the matter of organization of the branch, and no fees were ever collected. This spring it was thought that another attempt at organization should be made, so another meeting was called, but in the interval between calling and holding of the meeting, a branch of the G. G. A. had been formed at Sheho, which is our town and nearest railway point. When we did hold our meeting it was unanimously agreed that we do not proceed further with organization of a branch at Netherton, but that we all join the Sheho branch, and so help to make a good, strong branch there.

JAMES LAIRD,

Netherton, Sask.

James Laird, Esq.—

Yours of the 4th inst. to hand. We note you have decided not to organize a branch at your point, but that you are assisting Sheho, which is your nearest railway point. I feel sure this is a mistake on the part of your people, as the association can be most useful at outlying points such as Netherton. Meetings are invariably better at such points, better attendance and better work is done on mutual improvement lines. We desire to lift our whole citizenship to a higher order of acquaintance with public questions and current events of the day. We desire to fit our men and boys for clearer thinking, pub-

NOTICE

EAGLE CREEK combined Grain Growers' PICNIC will be held at MILETZ CROSSING, 32-37-10 on FRIDAY, JULY 19th. All Grain Growers Welcome.

Saskatchewan

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

lie speaking and co-operative action, and the local outlying school houses make much better points for carrying on this work than do the little towns. The little towns are splendid points where your committees can get in their work, securing data, watching your business, attending to shipping matters and car distribution, car order book, etc. It is also a pivotal point for practical co-operative purchase and distribution, but the outlying local points such as yours is the proper place for your association, discussions, entertainments, and if you like, branch of the Farmers' Parliament.

F. W. G.

Enclosed please find money order for \$5.75. Of this sum \$4.50 is for subscriptions received up to date, 75 cents for three buttons and 50 cents for tickets. We hold our annual picnic on July 5. In this district the crop is going ahead fine. Please forward tickets at your earliest convenience and oblige.

JOSEPH L. GOODBURN,

Sec'y Clarke Hill Branch.

It is now some three weeks since we organized a Grain Growers' association at our home town, Elfros, Saskatchewan, and the parties organizing made the mistake of putting me in as secretary-treasurer. We were having a fast time just then, being in the throes of organizing a Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator local which was brought to a successful conclusion the week after. This, together with other municipal and local issues, as well as the commencing provincial campaign, has compelled me to delay this writing out of all reason, but as I have (what I often think is) the misfortune to get mixed up in mostly everything of a public nature that is going, at home there, I must request your clemency in judging this delay. To begin with, then, this may serve as an official notice of the organization of our branch of the association. Furthermore, I want to ask you to send me fifty membership tickets, so that we can fix a member out right, whether we secure him at one of the regular meetings or on a street corner of a Saturday night.

ORM KRISTINSON,

Sec'y Elfros G.G.A.

Please find enclosed \$15.00 being \$1.00 owing on membership cards, \$9.00 for eighteen members, and \$5.00 for G.G.A. buttons. I should have sent this to you sometime ago but we could not hold meetings during the month of May. We are getting on fine here, had two good socials during the winter and arranging for a big union picnic about July 10, also picnic July 1. Will report on the same later. We expect to get some speakers from around this part of the country. Please send along the buttons as soon as possible I hope to send you some life members shortly.

JAMES C. HUNTER,

Sec'y Sutherland G.G.A.

Please find enclosed \$1.00 fees for two more members. I am afraid the spark of enthusiasm shown sometime ago regarding the picnic has died out as I have not had one reply to the letters I sent out. It seems a pity as railway facilities are ideal and I had hoped such a gathering would have given fresh impetus to the cause we uphold. To use an old Scotch saying, "One has to put a stout hert tae a sty brae"; still if we have a decent crop this year as present prospects indicate, the outlook may brighten. We have been turned down completely by the Co-operative Elevator Company, and something must be radically wrong somewhere when they can't build us an elevator at Primrose. Other Elevator Companies turn us down too. I suppose hearing that we tried for an elevator of our own they want to pay us back. We reckon there is roughly between 20,000 and 25,000 acres under crop this year adjacent to this town and no means of shipping grain but over a two car loading platform. Can you wonder that lukewarm farmers are asking what the Co-operative Company are doing, with the result that I have been

instructed to write several elevator companies although they have refused (at least some have) us already. I consider it very unfair that older settled parts should be catered for in preference to newer settlements.

THOMAS R. HALLIDAY,

Sec'y Macklin G.G.A.

Please find enclosed \$5.00 membership fees for 1912, 25cents for twenty-five membership cards. The first meeting since February 12 was held toni ht. Many subjects of importance were brought forward and discussed. The three most important were a G. G. A. picnic, binder twine and Direct Legislation. Although not thoroughly understood by some present it was generally conceded that Direct Legislation is a needful thing. Hoping to have some interesting reports during the summer.

WM. PINCHES,

Sec'y Sylvania G.G.A.

Enclosed please find Postal Order for \$8.50 being the share due the provincial organization from our local. We formed our branch on March 1 and the officers are: President, R. W. England; Vice-President, Mr. Lark; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles S. Rowles; Directors, P. Douglas, Ole Bue, and Schuman Gregorson. Various matters have been taken up and we intend to hold regular meetings when the busy season is over. Kindly forward us membership cards. Wishing you success in your work.

CHARLES S. ROWLES,

Sec'y Fairmount G. G. A.

Directors:

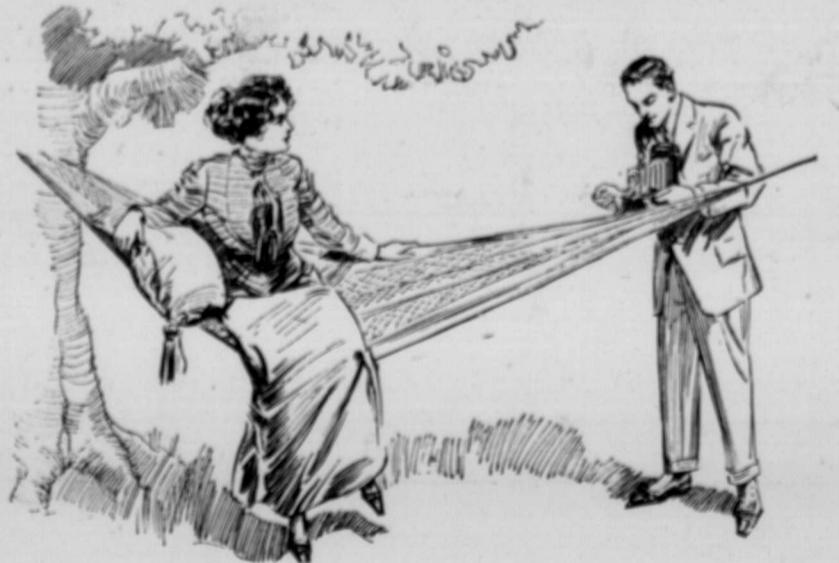
At Large:—E. A. Partridge, Binaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. R. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole.
District:—No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Allcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W.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

A district meeting was held at Lampman on June 12, at which several delegates were in attendance from surrounding associations, some eight delegates being from Bienfait. A large number of ladies were also present to hear the discussions on the several topics introduced.

Secretary Green was present and gave a short address at both afternoon and evening sessions. Among the matters dealt with were, the co-operative spirit as contrasted with competition, the work of local associations as a socializer and nationalizing engine, the multitude of functions performed by the central secretary's office, the county association idea, the question of a series of district meetings in November and December, farmers' politics vs. party politics, life membership, co-operation in handling a beef ring, coal, fish, fruit, etc., the great range of duties involved in a christianized Canadian farmers' citizenship.

The members of the Lampman association are to be congratulated on their progressiveness. They have a \$40,000 Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator and an organ in their hall. They hold an agricultural fair with a prize list worthy of commendation, and have secured A. F. Mantle as judge, and as one remarked, "We know that our prizes will be awarded according to merit." Much might be said about this meeting, but space will not permit. They are all public spirited men and women there and Lampman association will not die.

F. W. G.



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 James Bower Red Deer
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 Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W.
 Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S.
 Henry, Bow Island.

Alberta

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

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

The members of Red Willow Union have signed a petition to the Warehouse Commission asking that the loading platform at Red Willow be considerably enlarged. It is not known just how many cars were shipped over the platform last season but it is quite certain that considerably more would have been shipped had conditions for loading been more favorable. Even when cars were available four and five farmers would be in line waiting to use the platform or else loading off the ground. We are also interested in a stock yard for this point. We have been at considerable pains to find out the number of stock that have been sold per shipment during the past year, and without interviewing farmers west of the station, but taking those on the east side only, we find by actual count that the shipments were: Horses, 48; cattle, 751; swine, 312. In addition to this it is estimated that 200 cattle and 150 swine were shipped from other points by farmers who would make Red Willow their shipping point. It would be quite safe to estimate at least half as many as having shipped from the west side, so we think we are entitled to some consideration.

THOMAS C. BARRETT, Sec'y.
 Red Willow, Alta.

Sunny Hill Union unanimously endorses the memorial presented to the government last session and the report presented by Mr. G. W. Buchanan to the annual convention, on behalf of the elevator committee of the U.F.A. This union also asks that legislation be enacted at the next session of the Provincial Legislature providing for a line of public owned elevators along the plan now in force in Saskatchewan. The members of this union pledge themselves to subscribe sufficient shares for the erection of a public elevator with a capacity of not less than 30,000 bushels, in township 13, range 17, west 4th meridian.

H. L. Miles, Sec'y.
 Barney, Alta.

Gleichen Union held a special meeting on June 15, and among other business ordered fifteen crates of strawberries and the season's supply of binder twine. A report was received relative to the action of one member, and it was decided to send him notice by registered mail to attend the next meeting and show cause why he should not be expelled from the union.

W. D. Trego, Sec'y.
 Gleichen, Alta.

Friday, June 7 was a red letter day in the history of Carlton Union, the occasion being the second annual picnic. We were favored with a fine day and the long expected visit of Organizer P. P. Woodbridge. The meeting opened with a brief address by President H. E. Parke, followed by Mr. Woodbridge, who gave us a very interesting address on the work and objects of the U.F.A., which was greatly appreciated by all present. Among the audience were several members of outlying unions who had travelled a long distance to hear the speaker and all felt well repaid for doing so. The address aroused the enthusiasm of the present members, which will undoubtedly result in greater activity and increased membership. The usual vote of thanks and three cheers were given for the speakers and the U.F.A. A good list of sports was arranged, the principal features being a baseball match between Sounding

Creek and New Bliss, the former being victors, and a football match between St. Elmo and the Celts, the result being a win for St. Elmo. We also had horse races, foot races, jumping, etc., and the conclusion was a very successful dance which lasted till daylight. The crowd dispersed tired but pleased with the picnic and the U.F.A. Great praise is due the ladies of the district for the sumptuous meals provided and the interest taken by them in the organization, also the members who worked so energetically to make the picnic a success.

J. J. PRICE, Sec'y.
 Wastina, Alta.

Arrangements were completed recently for a visit to Arnold Union from Mr. D. W. Warner, and promptly to the minute Mr. Warner kept his appointment and delivered a sound and helpful address on the aims and objects of the U.F.A. He first demonstrated the local value of a farmers' organization and then showed the necessity of the Central Union to unite, guide and direct the whole body of united farmers in their work of reform and economic betterment. From this Mr. Warner passed to some of the present objects of the organization, dwelling especially upon the elevator and pork packing questions. He spoke of the good work already accomplished, the non-partizan position of the association and the spirit which should characterize its efforts. Nothing of the spirit of revenge or "get even" should actuate the movement, but the farmer, standing upon the firm ground of the right, should demand what is justly his due. Mr. Warner made a good impression and we are confident that his visit will result in substantial good to this locality. At the conclusion of the address a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speaker and we would very much like to have Mr. Warner with us again at a later date.

H. M. ROBERTSON, Sec'y.
 Hardisty, Alta.

At the last regular meeting of Sunprairie Union the main subject up for discussion was the purchasing of binder twine. Orders will be placed for two or three carloads at our next meeting. Mr. Pollard introduced a petition asking for the herd law to be enacted in this community. It was signed by all the members present and will be circulated through the district for signature, after which it will be given to the proper parties for consideration. The secretary was instructed to draw up a set of resolutions concerning machinery notes, which will be sent in for publication in the official circular in the near future. It was thought that it would be very difficult to carry out the Rocky Coulee Union resolution, but that it would be more advisable to endeavor to secure legislation on the subject. We suggest this as a question to be discussed at the next convention. Mr. Herron, of Broadway, asked for an organizer, and it was decided to send Messrs. Boomer and Dennison. The campaign fund again received a little help and a short program was rendered, after which a lunch was served. Twelve new members joined at this meeting.

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

Sunny Alberta Union is now fully organized, the officers being: President, Mr. Ferguson; vice-president, Mr. Gaines; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Ward; directors, Messrs. Getchens, Ward, Klautt, Camp, Berg and Chamberlain. This promises to be a real live union and it was a pleasure to see the way the members of this union discussed the co-operative system of buying. A sample of binder twine was shown to the meeting and it is probable that the order will go to this firm. Some Bassano implement dealers were present and made offers to meeting this union with a discount on a carlot order

of twine. This is just the beginning of the squeals of the middlemen who realize that if the farmers do organize and buy their necessities and necessities on the co-operative system that their, the middlemen's, only means of exploiting the farmers is doomed, and therefore they make a sacrifice of a few dollars so as to bluff the farmers into the belief that they are doing the right thing. What is the consequence? Oft times these small tradesmen get the big manufacturers to combine with them and Loyott unions, and these small men sell at a much lower rate for a short time until they get the biggest share of the trade. As soon as this happens up goes the price once more and the farmer wonders where he gets off at. It took quite a long time to get Sunny Alberta union started, four journeys of not less than 14 miles each trip being necessary, but we are amply repaid now, as they start off with a membership of 27.

NELSON W. DANN.
 Nateby, Alta.

The Parcels Post system came in for some discussion at the last meeting of Sunndale Union, with the result that the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Whereas the charges of the existing transportation companies are considered to be extortionate, and

whereas an effective means of remedying this would be by creating competition, therefore be it resolved that the Sunndale Union is in favor of steps being taken by the government to establish an efficient and up-to-date parcels post system, similar to that in operation in England." The secretary received instructions to send copies of the above to Hon. L. P. Pelletier and J. M. Douglas, M.P. The meeting thought it high time that the government took up the elevator question and it was moved, and carried, that legislation be introduced at the next session of the legislature providing for the establishment of a co-operative elevator system in Alberta similar to the one now in operation in Saskatchewan. After the close of the business the president introduced Mr. Swanson, of Lloydminster Creamery, who answered questions on the care and management of cream.

F. WOOD, Sec'y.
 New Lindsay, Alta.

The farmers in the vicinity of Woolford have organized a branch of the U.F.A. The first question we are taking up is the building of a farmers' elevator here; and we will be heard from in the near future.

F. B. McTIGHE, Sec'y.
 Woolford, Alta.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS

The Best and Most Profitable of All Summer Farm Investments

A DE LAVAL Cream Separator is the best and most profitable of all farm investments at any time—and even more so in summer than at any other time.

The waste of butter-fat without a cream separator is usually greatest during the summer months and the quality of cream or butter produced without a separator the most inferior.

Moreover, the bulk of milk in most dairies is greatest at this season, so that the loss in quantity and quality of product counts greatest. It must count more than ever this year with the extremely high prices prevailing for cream and butter of good quality.

A DE LAVAL cream separator not only enables the production of more and better cream and butter than is possible by any gravity setting process but as well by any other separator.

Then there is the great saving of time and labor accomplished by the separator in the handling of the milk and cream, which counts far more in summer than at any other time and alone makes the separator a profitable investment.

In this respect again the DE LAVAL excels all other separators by its greater capacity, easier running, greater simplicity, easier cleaning and greater sanitariness.

All of these considerations are points which every DE LAVAL agent will be GLAD to DEMONSTRATE and PROVE to the satisfaction of any prospective buyer of a cream separator.

Why not look up the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once, and if you don't know him write us directly, as below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

14 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG

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 On A good
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R. McKenzie		Winnipeg

THE LOGIC OF COMPARATIVE PRICES

These comparative prices are more eloquent than words illustrating the loss Western farmers sustained from being denied access to the markets of the United States for their grain. If, however, instead of making the comparison in terms of dollars and cents the comparison was made in terms of bushels, that is in the terms of the purchasing power of a bushel of grain, the loss would be even more striking. Had the reciprocity agreement been accepted many of the staple commodities that are used on the farm, such as cement, coal oil, lumber, farm implements, etc., which are cheaper in the United States than in Canada, could be secured at a lesser price. The Canadian farmer would also receive a higher price for his product, and farmers would necessarily have to exchange less grain to secure the required articles.

A farmer in Central Manitoba recently bought an American made gasoline traction engine, for which he paid \$2,700. A Dakota farmer a short distance south of him could secure the same engine for \$2,400, the difference being the duty. A neighbor of his bought at the same time a Canadian made engine of the same capacity and at the same price. The farmer who bought the American made machine put the extra \$300 into the Canadian revenue to help pay the cost of government. The farmer who bought the Canadian machine put the \$300 into the manufacturer's, and no one was benefited except the manufacturer.

As already stated in a previous article, the average difference in the market prices of wheat between Minneapolis and Fort William since the 1st of January: No. 1 Nor. 10 cents per bushel " 2 " 11 " " " " " 3 " 13 1/2 " " " " " 4 " 18 " " " " "

Taking the price as of the 1st of June, the Manitoba farmer would have to give 2,098 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat in exchange for his engine, while the Dakota farmer could get his for 2,122 bushels, a difference of 486 bushels in favor of the Dakota farmer. Of No. 4 wheat the Manitoba farmer would have to give 3,176 bushels and the Dakota farmer 2,243 bushels, a difference of 933 bushels. Of No. 3 oats the Dakota farmer would have to give 4,752 bushels and the Manitoba farmer 6,750 bushels, a difference of 1,998 bushels. 2,085 bushels of barley would secure a machine in Dakota, while it took 4,150 bushels of No. 3 barley to secure the same machine in Manitoba. 2,085 bushels of barley would be equivalent to 4,150 bushels in Manitoba in the purchasing of a gasoline engine. That difference exists in almost everything the farmer buys for his home and his farm. The difference in the grades in the two markets would make up for the excess freight rates that the Canadian farmer would have to pay to get into the United States market. In wheat and oats the Manitoba grades are fully one grade higher than in Minneapolis, and what

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Endowment Fund received a big lift last week when Chas. Findlay, Secretary of the lively and energetic Shoal Lake Grain Growers' association forwarded \$50.00 contributed by the following members:

F. Simpson	\$7.50
W. McFaddyen	\$2.00
John Dandredge	\$5.00
George Smith	\$3.00
Charles Findlay	\$7.50
A. H. Stephenson	\$2.00
A. Glenn	\$2.00
S. Stephenson	\$2.00
John Slater	\$2.00
A. Cummings	\$2.00
J. M. Cameron	\$1.00
S. Hargraves	\$2.00
Charles Cuntz	\$5.00
Wm. Brydon	\$5.00
Thomas Badger	\$2.00
Total	\$50.00.

Manitoba

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

is a more marked difference in oats is the weight of the bushels. In the United States 32 pounds make a bushel of oats, while in Canada it takes 34 pounds.

While the United States are exporters of wheat they have not for some years exported any of the hard Northern spring wheat, and though the demand for hard spring wheat for blending with the softer varieties for milling purposes is increasing every year, the production is decreasing in the United States, the production of the hard spring wheat being confined to the State of Minnesota and Dakota and some parts of Montana.

The surplus of the grain grown in the Pacific Coast States goes for export, none being shipped across the Rockies on account of the heavy freight rates. The winter wheat districts of Texas, Nebraska and Kansas can reach the seaport at Galveston and other Gulf of Mexico ports, and can land their grain in European countries for lesser freight rates than they can in the Eastern States. With reciprocity in force the Western Canadian grain could be supplied to the mills tributary to Buffalo, by lake and rail at cheaper freight rates than the wheat grown in the South Western States, which has the long rail haul. That millers in the United States would pay more for hard spring wheat grown in Western Canada is clearly proved by the experience in Ontario, where mills pay as much as from 20 to 25 cents per bushel more for Manitoba hard wheat at their mills than for Ontario grown wheat, while at the same time Ontario grown wheat is being exported.

The following quantities of Canadian grain were entered for consumption in the Port of Pembina, North Dakota, between the 1st of October, 1911, and the 1st of May, 1912:

	Bushels	Duty	Total
Flax Seed	278,250	25 cts.	\$ 69,562.50
Barley	567,441	30 "	170,232.30
Wheat	164,578	25 "	41,094.50
Oats	79,578	15 "	11,936.70

\$292,826.00

This grain was nearly all hauled across the boundary by farmers living along the line and after paying nearly \$300,000 duty they made more money out of their grain than by selling it on the Canadian side. No one got the benefit of this large amount except the United States revenue.

Business men in southern Manitoba complain of shortage of money and that the farmers cannot meet their obligations. It can readily be seen that were the farmers relieved of the drain of customs taxation how much more money they could put into general business.

R. McKENZIE.

ORGANIZATION AT VIRDEN

The date set by the executive for their organization meeting in Virden was June 15. The handsome new court house was well filled. Josiah Nichol, vice-president, presided in the absence of President Bayne. The local speakers were: P. McDonald, G. Carefoot and J. W. Scallion. The latter suggested that not only should the reduction on cement be permanent, but should be entirely abolished. He reminded the meeting of the late ruling on rough lumber, that it made the difference between \$28.00 and \$35.00 per thousand. He urged that the original cost of the railways and expense of operating should be ascertained and rates should be regulated on that basis. Mr. Poole, reeve of Archie, was the next speaker, and is well known in his connection with the union of municipalities. He dwelt principally on organization. If this meant a pressure on any individual or industry he would withdraw from the organization, but he claimed it was necessary in self-defence. Along educational lines we were not to take lessons from the Winnipeg Telegram or the Free Press. W. H. English, of Harding, came next. He claimed that the farmer was a prey to every industry in Canada. At election times professional men were engaged to hoodwink them, aided by a hiring press. He maintained that the published prices of live stock in the newspapers was very misleading. R. McKenzie, secretary of the association was the last speaker.

The most of his time was taken up with the tariff, showing how heavy was the burden the farmer had to bear on some articles used on the farm. He also touched on the Grain Act. He explained the tactics used by the manufacturers in creating public opinion. Mr. D. McDonald addressed the meeting for their opinion on organizing an excursion to the Brandon Experimental Farm. On motion of C. Stinson and W. F. Fitch a unanimous endorsement was given.

W. J. DONAHOE.

MANY NEW MEMBERS

I herewith enclose you a postal note for \$19 for 38 more membership fees and hope to be able to send along a few more soon. We intend having a picnic on July 4 at which we hope to get a few more members. We would also like to get a speaker to come to our picnic if possible.

A. H. DETMOLD,
Sec'y Silverwood Branch M.G.G.A.

I am in receipt of your favor of the 18th enclosing \$19.00 dues from Silverwood branch. I want to congratulate you on the success you have attained in securing so many new members this year. It only goes to show what can be done with the branches when the officers of our association put more energy into the work.

I am sorry that I cannot hold out much hopes for you securing Mr. Henders for your picnic on the 4th of July. He is billed for meetings all that week between Shoal Lake and Neepawa. I do not think he would be prepared to give any more time to the work of the association until after harvest. I think, however, that it might be possible for you to have Mr. R. J. Avison, of Gilbert Plains, to attend, as Mr. Avison finishes his schedule of meetings on the 1st of July. If you

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

would like Mr. Avison to attend your meetings, kindly let me know as soon as possible.

R. McKENZIE, Sec'y.

I am enclosing \$5.50, being dues for 11 new members at Boyne branch, which with two removals from another branch brings our membership up to 41 and we expect to reach the 50 mark before long. Could you send us 35 or 40 copies of the constitution soon, as we would like to give each member a copy.

LESLIE BODIE,
Sec'y Boyne Branch M.G.G.A.
Homewood.

OAKVILLE BRANCH IS ACTIVE

An executive meeting of delegates from each of the nineteen branch associations, comprising the Portage la Prairie district association, was held in the Municipal Hall, Portage, on June 7. Several of the delegates had left their delayed seeding operations to attend and all showed a marked earnestness and determination to better their conditions. After several hours' hard work arrangements were completed for a strenuous campaign of education during the latter part of June, culminating in a big District Convention, to be held in Portage on the first day of the fair.

The feature of the campaign is that it is instituted and carried on by the farmers themselves. The speakers will be the actual men on the land and the autos and teams for conveyance will be furnished voluntarily by them. The farmers are determined to combat the impression that exists in certain quarters that the demand for reform does not come from the tillers of the soil themselves, but is the work of a few cranks.

COLIN H. BURNELL, Sec'y.

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A. A. FRENCH, Loreburn, Sask. - - - Vice-President
A. G. BEVERIDGE, Yellow Grass, Sask. - - - Sec.-Treas.

Write us for Particulars

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

BOYS

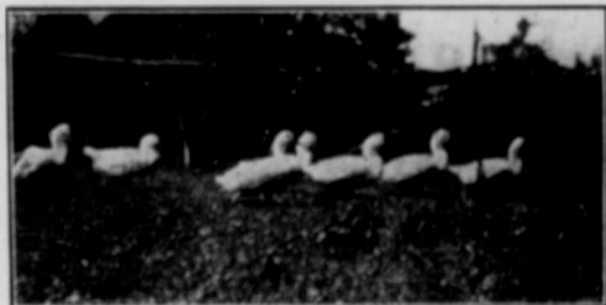
Yes, we are boys—always playing
With tongue or with pen.
And I sometimes have asked:
Shall we ever be men?
Shall we always be youthful,
And laughing and gay;
Till the last dear companion
Drops smiling away?

Then here's to our boyhood—
Its gold and its gray,
The stars of its winter,
The dews of its May;
And when we have done
With our life-lasting toys,
Dear Father, take care of
Thy children, the boys.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

A CONTEST IN PHOTOGRAPHY

I want photographs of babies next, not the little pink and white human babies which cuddle up in mother's arms and coo and chatter and double up small round fists at you. Not that kind of a



Coming Home

baby at all. These must be animal or bird babies and must be taken without hurting the young ones.

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

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

On this page we give two illustrations of how some little boys and girls took pictures of "Coming Home."

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

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

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A SHINING BEE

By Julia H. Johnston.

Once upon a time a large family of children were found in a sad state of mind. Every one of them had a trouble of some kind and seemed to be holding it up over the rest to keep every bit of brightness away. There was to have been a picnic and it rained so that no one could so much as think of going out of doors. Some things that had been promised had not come home, and there was great mourning over this. One child had a bad pain, and another had broken her doll and said her heart was cracked in two over it, it was something serious.

Now while these children were brooding over their dark things, in came the Director-General, who was in the habit of telling them all what to do.

"What have we here?" she cried. "I never saw so many dark and distressing sights at one time anywhere. Each one of you seems to have something black. It will never do in the world. Come now. You must polish up all these dark things, or we shall none of us be able to get along."

So the Director-General dealt out some fine powder, which was a mixture of content, thankfulness, and good temper, and set each child of them all to shining up the particular bit of blackness in hand. "We will have a shining bee," said the Director-General. "We will all be as busy as possible at the same

work, and keep on shining up our dark things till they are really agreeable to have around."

So they all fell to work with a will, and as they rubbed away, the children's faces too, grew brighter, and by and by, after the shining bee, all these dark troubles were polished up till they shone, and, although nothing new had been given them, the children were all happy and cheerful once more.

THE GAME OF GIRLS

A list of questions is prepared beforehand and given to each guest, with the re-



Coming Home

quest that opposite each question he writes the girl's name that best answers the question. The list given below may be extended to twice the length if desired.

Which is the most spiteful girl? Anna Mosity (Animosity).

Which is the most lavish? Jenny Rosity (generosity).

The most brilliant girl in the North? Aurora Borie Alice (Aurora Boreal).

The most musical girl? Sara Nade (serenade).

The liveliest girl? Annie Mation (animation).

The most warlike? Milly Tary (military).

The most deceitful? Dupli Kate (duplicate).

The smallest girl? Minnie Mum (minimum).

The most angular? Polly Gon (polygon).

The most attractive? Mag Net (magnet).

The most fashionable? Elly Gant (elegant).

The most vexing? Net Tell (nettle).

Shrewd Farmers Praise this Wheel

You'll never worry about wheel trouble if you own an **Oil Pull**. Drive wheels absolutely rigid. $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch steel tire—reinforcement rolled in at the steel mills— $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wrought iron spokes of T-head construction to support the tire at every point. All parts solidly riveted. No bolts or threaded rods to work loose.

Strong wheel construction is only one feature of many that have made **Oil Pull** so popular in Canada. The big power, dependability, simplicity are others. Let us tell you about them. Remember the **Oil Pull** will be the Grand Prize for wheat at the Dry-Farming Exposition at Lethbridge, Alberta, next October.

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"Tilling and Tilling the Soil" is the finest of tractor catalogues and in addition a valuable fund of tractor information. Write for it—just a postal.

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Tubular used exclusively on Mr. Taylor's farm.

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The full pan contains the disks taken from one of the thousands of separators which have been replaced by Tubulars. They tire a woman and try her patience; they rust, wear loose, eventually give cream a metallic or disky flavor, and waste cream in the skimmed milk.

The other pan contains the only piece used inside the marvelously simple, wonderfully clean skimming, everlastingly durable

SHARPLES Dairy Tubular Cream SEPARATOR

What a difference! Take your choice, of course, but remember that mistakes are unpleasant and costly and must eventually be corrected. Why not ask those who have discarded other separators for Tubulars? Their advice is valuable; they have paid good money for experience—they know the difference.

Write for a full, free trial. Other separators taken in part payment for Tubulars. To get prompt attention, ask for Catalog 342.

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 29, 1912)

Wheat.—The intense heat and drought for the last ten days has told heavily upon the prospects for a bumper crop in 1912, and while immediate general rains would doubtless yet insure a big crop, much of the new crop has been forced into the short blade prematurely. Great damage will result over a great section of the wheat belt unless rains come directly. Consequently we have had a very nervous jumpy market, and the October wheat has sold very high, being about 11 cents above what it was a year ago. The contract grades, 1, 2 and 3 Northern, have moved up sharply in sympathy with the July option, but the lower grades have not been in very good demand. The same nervous condition will probably continue for some time, and the commercial grades being an export proposition, since they are not milled in this country, must remain about on export basis even though the higher grades be forced above it. Much tough and off grade grain is coming ahead and all drying plants are working day and night and cannot keep up. Receipts continue large, terminal stocks are large, and we have a big Canadian "Visible," but this market will advance as long as the drought continues, and our market will likely follow American markets very closely, regardless of European bids. The situation over the two Dakotas seems to be much the same as in Manitoba and the eastern part of Saskatchewan. Contract grades are from 10 cents to 15 cents above what they were a year ago, and the commercial grades 4 cents to 5 cents above last year's prices at this date. Farmers having wheat on hand can make no mistake in getting it out now and taking advantage of the good prices. Little need be said therefore except that our market will fluctuate according to weather conditions.

Oats.—Oats have held quite steady with a slightly lower tendency, but today, June 29, the July oats were artificially depressed for a little time by certain parties getting out of their July option holdings. We do not look for any material decline in oats, and if this drought continues oats will likely improve, as farmers will want to keep their old oats at home and receipts will let up.

Barley.—In barley there is very little doing, but the demand has slightly improved. Flax.—Flax has had a big decline, but the feeling is that it is about at the bottom now and should pick up a little unless these very heavy receipts continue beyond the middle of July.

Wheat—	July	Sept.	Oct.
June 26	108	108	108
June 27	109	109	109
June 28	109	109	109
June 29	108	108	108
July 1	108	108	108
July 2	108	108	108

July	Sept.	Oct.
June 26	44	44
June 27	44	44
June 28	44	44
June 29	44	44
July 1	44	44
July 2	43	43

July	Sept.	Oct.
June 26	197	197
June 27	199	199
June 28	199	199
June 29	200	200
July 1	201	201
July 2	201	201

No.	Grade	Price
No. 1	Nor. wheat, 3 cars	\$1.12
No. 1	Nor. wheat, 1 car l.o.b.	1.13
No. 1	Nor. wheat, part car	1.12
No. 1	Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.12
No. 1	Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.12
No. 1	Nor. wheat, 1000 bu., settlement	1.12
No. 2	Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	1.11
No. 2	Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.11
No. 2	Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.11
No. 2	Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.11
No. 2	Nor. wheat, part car	1.11
No. 2	Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.11
No. 2	Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.11
No. 2	Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.10
No. 2	Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.10
No. 2	Nor. wheat, 500 bu., to arrive	1.11
No. 3	wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 3	wheat, 1 car l.o.b.	1.10
No. 3	wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 3	wheat, part car, king heads	1.05
No. 3	wheat, 1 car	1.10
No. 3	wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 3	wheat, 1 car, king heads	1.07
No. 3	wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 3	wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 4	wheat, 1 car l.o.b.	1.06

No. 4	wheat, 2 cars	1.06
No. 4	wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 4	wheat, 1 car	1.07
Rejected	wheat, 1 car, frost	.95
Rejected	wheat, 1 car	1.06
No	grade wheat, part car, hot, bin burnt	.75
No	grade wheat, part car	.75
No	grade wheat, 1 car	1.01
No	grade wheat, 1 car	1.03
No	grade wheat, 1 car	.97
Sample	durum wheat, 1 car l.o.b.	.97
No. 3	white corn, 1 car	.74
No. 3	yellow corn, 3 cars	.74
No. 4	yellow corn, 1 car	.74
No. 4	corn, 3 cars	.70
No. 4	corn, 1 car	.68
No	grade corn, 1 car	.67
Sample	corn, 1 car	.72
No. 2	white oats, 1 car, Willmar	.50
No. 2	white oats, 1 car, Willmar	.50
No. 2	white oats, 3 cars	.49
No. 4	white oats, 2 cars	.49
No. 4	white oats, 1 car	.49
No. 4	white oats, 1 car	.48
Mill	oats, 1 car	.50
No. 2	rye, 1 car	.70
No. 2	rye, 1 car	.70
No. 2	rye, 5,000 bu., new, July delivery	.70
No. 2	rye, 10,000 bu., August delivery	.68
No	grade rye, part car	.65
No. 4	barley, part car	.85
No. 1	feed barley, 1 car	.81
No. 2	feed barley, part car	.65
No. 2	feed barley, 1 car	.85
No. 2	feed barley, part car	.60
Sample	barley, 2 cars	.78
Sample	barley, 1 car	.80
Sample	barley, 21 sacks	.60
Sample	barley, 67 sacks	.85
No. 1	flax, 1 car, dockage	2.19
No. 1	flax, 1 car, dockage	2.19
No. 1	flax, 1 car, dockage	2.19
No. 2	flax, 1 car	2.14
No. 2	flax, part car	2.13
No. 2	flax, 1 car	2.14
No. 2	flax, part car	2.13
No. 2	flax, 1 car	2.15
No	grade flax, 1 car	2.11
No	grade flax, 1 car	2.09
No	grade flax, 2 cars	2.05

Sample flax, 1 car \$ 11
Sample flax, 75 sacks \$ 18

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

Liverpool, June 29.—To-day's quotations are as follows:
Manitoba No. 1 Nor. Exhausted
Manitoba No. 2 Nor. \$1.19
Manitoba No. 3 Nor. 1.14
July 1.10
October 1.07
December 1.07

The firmness in Winnipeg on Saturday and the reports of continued hot weather in Canada caused lighter offers, and speculators are showing a disposition to buy, which resulted in a steady opening with prices 1 lower to 1 higher, the pressure being in July. Later there was a sharp covering in July, which advanced 1 on the fact of there being no tenders on contract. The distant month was sympathetically affected, and this was augmented by the continued unsettled weather in the U.K. and France. World's shipments were under last week, but the amount to the U.K. was bearish, and this caused some little realizing toward midday. At 1.30 p.m. the market was firm, 1 to 1 higher than Saturday.

WORLD SHIPMENTS

Wheat, 12,818,000; last week, 13,156,000; last year, 11,340,000. Corn, 6,325,000; last week, 8,473,000; last year, 4,146,000. Shipments were estimated at 11,187,000.

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, July 1.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable today that prices held firm in the Birkenhead market. Distillers from 16 to 18 1/2 cents, and fed ranchers from 14 1/2 to 15 cents per pound. The demand was very slow, but prices were easily maintained.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., July 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 21,000; market strong for fancy. Others weak. Heaves, \$5.75 to \$9.55; Texas steers, \$5.20 to \$7.50; western steers, \$6.25 to \$7.70; stockers and feeders, \$4.00 to \$6.45; cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$8.35; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.55.

Hogs—Receipts, 42,000. Market 5 cents lower. Light, \$7.15 to \$7.60; mixed, \$7.15 to \$7.60; heavy, \$7.10 to \$7.60; rough, \$7.05 to \$7.50; pigs, \$5.50 to \$7.00; bulk of sales, \$7.40 to \$7.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 22,000. Market steady for sheep; lambs \$5 to 40 off; native, \$3.00 to \$5.00; western, \$3.25 to \$3.00; yearlings, \$4.25 to \$6.50; lambs, native, \$3.50 to \$7.75; western, \$4.00 to \$7.75.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET

Minneapolis, July 1.—Trade came in lower with reports of some rains in the northwest, along with cooler temperatures. The Canadian country got good scattered rains, but they were only local on this side of the line with a forecast, however, indicating more general showers in the next 24 hours.

This change for the better in conditions induced considerable liquidations of long holdings, helped along by selling out of July wheat delivered on contract. The break in the market was sharp, but the undertone firmed up later in the session on result of messages that indicated that unfavorable reports might still be looked for as the relief had not been general, and there is so much spring wheat that will need the maintenance of perfect climatic conditions to yield normal returns. The local cash market was strong, premiums were higher. No. 1 Northern sold from 2 to 2 1/2 cents over, with a fancy car or two selling 2 1/2 cents over July.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from June 26 to July 2 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY				FLAX					
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	ExtPd	1Pd	2Pd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	1Man	Rej.	
June 26	108	105	100	..	76	..	56	45	..	43	43	41	58	56	48	48	..	..	..	182
27	109	106	101	89	76	63	56	45	42	43	43	41	58	56	48	48	..	..	..	184
28	108	105	101	..	76	63	56	45	42	43	43	41	..	56	48	48	..	..	..	..
29	108	105	101	89	76	..	56	45	42	43	43	41	..	56	48	48	..	..	..	185
July 1	Domini	105	No market	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	108	105	100	..	76	62	..	43	42	..	42	40	..	56	48	48	..	..	..	186

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, JULY 2

WINNIPEG GRAIN	TUES.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	TUESDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	108	108	96	Extra choice steers	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	..	Fancy dairy	22c	22c	17c-18c
No. 2 Nor.	105	105	93	Choice butcher steers and heifers	6.50-6.75	6.50-6.75	6.25-6.75	No. 1 dairy	19c	19c	16c
No. 3 Nor.	100	101	90	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	6.00-6.25	6.00-6.25	5.50-6.25	Good round lots	17c	17c	13c
No. 4	..	90	85	Best fat cows	5.60-6.00	5.60-6.00	5.25-5.75	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	76	76	81	Medium cows	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	4.00-4.75	Strictly fresh	19c	19c	17c
No. 6	62	64	..	Common cows	3.25-4.25	3.50-4.25	3.50-4.00	Potatoes			
Feed	..	56	62	Best bulls	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	4.25-4.75	Per bushel	55c	55c	95c
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls	3.50-4.25	3.50-4.25	3.50-4.00	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	45	44	36	Choice veal calves	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	25c	25c	25c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	5.50-6.00	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.25	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	20c	20c	18c
No. 3	..	58	..	Best milkers and springers (each)	845-860	848-865	840-850	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.50	\$1.50	..
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and springers (each)	827-838	827-838	825-835	Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.	..	..	..	Hogs				No. 1 Red Top	85	85	814
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	8.25-8.50	8.50-8.75	87.25	No. 1 Upland	87	87	812
July	108	108	97	Heavy hogs	7.00-7.50	6.00-7.00	5.00-5.75	No. 1 Timothy	815	814	816
October	99	99	92	Stags	5.00-6.00	4.00-5.00	4.00-4.75				
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs							
July	43	44	36	Choice yearlings	87.00	87.00	5.50-6.00				
October	37	..	38	Best killing sheep	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50				
Flax Futures											
July	201	202	190								
October	167	..	..						

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, June 29 were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.08	\$1.12
2 Nor. wheat	1.05	1.11
3 Nor. wheat	1.01	1.09
3 White oats	.48	.49
Barley	.58	55c-53c
Futures—		
July wheat	1.08	1.10
Beef Cattle, top	\$7.55	\$9.55
Hogs, top	8.50	7.87
Sheep	5.50	8.55

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending June 29)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	1388	1480	743
C.N.R.	328	1080	86
G.T.P.	14	139	..
Total last week	1724	2508	809
Total previous week	903	2028	938
Total year ago	827	1813	267

Disposition

Butchers eat this week	84
Feeders west this week	27
Exporters held over	408
Butchers held over	40
Local consumption	1223

Cattle

The past week has been a quiet one in the local cattle trade. While receipts were double those of the previous week the offering was practically all grass stock and of only a medium quality. The grass fed cattle are only half finished, and nothing has changed hands at over 7 cents. However, the 7 1/2 quotation stands for well-finished stuff, but there seems to be none in sight. Springer cows and milkers have declined from \$48 to \$45 to \$43 to \$40, as dairy men are well supplied.

Hogs

Another week of fairly heavy receipts brought the price down a quarter and \$5.50 is quoted for choice hogs. Heavy hogs and roughs are up to \$7 and \$7.50, however, and stags have also come up one cent. No change is looked for for some days, although the Eastern market is on an 8 1/2 basis for the best and the local market may be pulled down to that level.

Sheep and Lambs

Sheep and lambs showed little change, the receipts being slightly less than the previous week, and the prices keeping the same. Spring lambs are selling at \$4 to \$5 a head, depending on weight and fat.

Country Produce

Butter

No changes in the various grades of butter have occurred during the week, fancy dairy still commanding 22 cents. Large quantities have been pouring in to the local dealers, and several cars have been shipped across the border to the Southern market.

Eggs

Eggs are quoted from 18 to 19 cents as last week, with quantities being offered sufficient for the local demands but not plentiful enough to pull down the price. Apparently prices will maintain a steady level this summer.

Potatoes

No market whatever remains for old potatoes in Winnipeg. Hardly one dealer will buy them at any figure, all being stocked up sufficiently until the new supply is ready. Car lots of old potatoes have been disposed of during the week as low as 35 cents a bushel, and those with any of last year's on hand are warned that Winnipeg affords no proper market for them.

Milk and Cream

Last week's prices for milk and cream hold steady. The continued hot spell has not had any effect as yet on the supply and the prices, but dealers are expecting a decided change if the dry weather continues. Not only will the pastures be dried with lessened quantities of milk, but the fall and winter's supplies of butter will be under the normal, and the result will be dear butter next season. A lot depends on the next week's weather in country produce, as in every other line.

Hay

Timothy has advanced a dollar for No. 1 grade, namely, to \$15.00, while No. 2 comes up to \$14.00. The demand for this variety exceeds the supply. For Upland and Red Top hay, \$7.00 and \$6 is still quoted for No. 1 grades. Large quantities of these latter have been thrown on the Winnipeg market, but no further reduction has occurred since last week's slump in prices.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Ill., July 1.—Cooler weather over the entire spring crop country, with rains

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—QUARTER SECTION in Saskatchewan, 12 miles east of Humboldt and 7 miles south of Carmel on Canadian Northern, \$1,000 worth of frame buildings, 2 wells, 35 acres broke, all can be broken, black loam soil, adjoining farm sold for \$25 per acre; price \$3,000; any terms to suit purchaser. For further information write Clifford C. Mitchell, P.O. Box 2, Edmonton, Alta. 37-1f

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

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

DANGERFIELD & DOOLITTLE, 604 McIntyre Block, Phone Main 4229.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES close to Arnaud, Manitoba, 48 miles from Winnipeg; new house and barn; 235 acres under cultivation. Price \$30 per acre; terms arranged.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES at Meadow Lea, Manitoba; about 30 miles from Winnipeg; nine-roomed house, good outbuildings, good water. Price \$23 per acre.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, 17 miles from Winnipeg; good land, close to station. Price \$40 per acre; terms arranged.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, Balmoral district; good house and barn; 60 acres under cultivation. Price \$25 per acre.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, near Kelson, Sask., all open prairie, 70 acres under cultivation. Price \$20 per acre; terms, \$500 cash; balance arranged.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY ACRES, Prairie Grove, Manitoba, only 11 miles from Winnipeg; mostly all under cultivation; choice land. Price \$60 per acre, on easy terms.

TWO THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND eighty acres, Davidson district, Sask.; all steam plow land. Price \$15.50 per acre; terms easy.

ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND eighty-four acres near Kerrobert, Sask.; steam plow land. Price \$20 per acre; terms easy.

TEN THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED farm; all open prairie, and good steam plow land. Price, including equipment, \$22.50 per acre. Splendid new buildings; enquire.

DANGERFIELD & DOOLITTLE, 604 McIntyre Block, Phone Main 4229. 45-2

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, TWELVE miles north of Lloydminster, Sask.; 42 acres cultivated; house, well, 20 acres fenced; connected by telephone; \$1,250; \$750 cash. Posthuma, Wenatchee, Wash. 48-2

SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of home-seeker wanted. H. Butcher, Pannichy Sask.

WINIFRED, ALTA.—WE HAVE FOR SALE a half section of first class land six miles from Winifred. All can be steam plowed. Write for price. Voorhels & Lewis, 409-11, Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man. 33-8

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

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

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

BARRISTERS

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

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

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10c per Word for 6 Weeks. 40c per Word for 26 weeks.
75c per word for 52 weeks

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

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE OR TRADE—ONE FOX TYPE-writer, one Norris safe, three Edison phonographs, these goods all new; will sell cheap or trade for stock, poultry or hogs. Write for particulars. C. C. Williams, Webb, Sask. 47-3

WE CAN SELL YOUR GRAIN. SEND US samples or state grade and we will make you cash offer by wire or sell for you in British Columbia on commission. We refer you to the Royal Bank of Canada here. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 48-1f

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

MRS. E. COATES COLEMAN, SPECIALIST—Electrolysis for removal of superfluous hair, moles, warts and birthmarks; static electricity for nervousness, etc. Facial massage and scalp treatment. Call for booklet. Phone Main 996, 224 Smith street. 46-1f

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

SITUATIONS

WANTED—NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE good men only to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs; seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly; whole or part time engagement. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 48-18

CATTLE

PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE, two years old now, from good milking stock; also Holstein bull calf, three months' old. Apply R. K. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. 46-4

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A PURE BRED AY-shire bull, 3 years old. A. Hunter, Bin-scarth, Man. 49-2

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

TENDERS

WANTED—BY DAYBREAK GRAIN GROW-ers' Association, tenders on binder twine in car lots, f.o.b. Neville, Sask. Address tenders to Hugh Roberts, Sec.-Treas., Day-break Association, Neville, Sask. 49-6

HORSES

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

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

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

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

SHEEP

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

SWINE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FARM MACHINERY

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

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

POULTRY

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

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE, \$1.00 per setting of fifteen. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 37-13

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

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

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER—EGGS—WANTED. WE PAY TOP prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 1f

WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes and vegetables. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary, Alta. 5-cow-1f

Home Bank Growing

Mr. Kennedy deals with Western Conditions and Prospects

At the annual meeting of the Home Bank of Canada held at Toronto, on June 25, Mr. John Kennedy, one of the Western Directors of the Bank and also a Director of The Grain Growers' Grain company, stated that the name "Home Bank" was becoming a household word in Western Canada. He assumed that the president, when he spoke of the valuable connection the Bank had made in the Northwest, referred to the Grain Growers' Grain company, and he, Mr. Kennedy, was in a position to speak clearly on the subject. The business of The Grain company had steadily grown. It has now a paid-up capital of almost \$600,000, and a foundation laid for a nice reserve fund. This current year the company has handled 28,000,000 bushels of grain, which is 10,000,000 bushels in excess of its business for the previous year. It has been of very great benefit in regulating prices and improving grain marketing conditions. The Home Bank gets a good deal of credit from the farmers of the West for those improved conditions. The Grain company has proved its faith in the Bank's future by investing in its shares over \$135,000—represented by over 1,000 shares—and there are as many as 1,000 Western farmers also holding shares of the Home Bank.

The farmers of the West appreciate the value of their connection with the Home Bank. Speaking more particularly of the West, if the policy of the Bank continues to develop to meet Western conditions, there is before it a great future. The Bank is highly regarded in the districts where its branches are situated, and it is a matter of congratulation that they have been doing well

almost from the start. The requests for new branches are numerous. It has been estimated that in five years more Western Canada would be producing 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. This alone would mean a tremendous development in every way. Mr. Kennedy thought it important that the Bank's capital should be increased by the sale of stock. The western shareholders are anxious to see the Bank fully keep pace with the development of the West. The future of the Bank is bright and its stock should prove attractive to investors. The West is forging rapidly ahead, and with its numerous natural resources rapidly being turned into wealth, there is no better field for the Bank's activities.

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

NEW DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

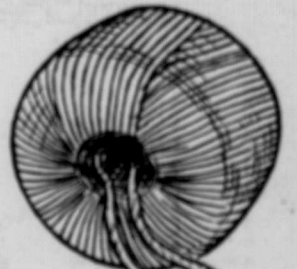
Justin J. Golden, deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba has been appointed head of the immigration work of the Provincial government in the United States. Professor S. A. Bedford, of Manitoba Agricultural college, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Golden. Professor Bedford's appointment is a popular one, as he has been actively connected with the progress of Western agriculture for more than twenty-five years. For eighteen years he was superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, while latterly he has been professor of field husbandry at the Manitoba Agricultural college.



Are You Prepared For Harvest Time

Why risk your entire season's profits on a sudden turn of the weather? Lack of sufficient power may spell ruin

Plenty of reserve power means a quick, full harvest. It's the necessary aid to bigger, better crops and larger profits. So when harvest time comes be sure you have plenty of power. Don't depend on animal power. Play safe. Horses and men are profit wasters. Use the "ever ready" mechanical power of a Hart-Parr Tractor. Then you'll understand why



Harvest Days are Hart-Parr Oil Tractor Days

One Hart-Parr Tractor is more efficient than 15 to 30 horses and several men. Hauls 3 to 5 big binders with steady, even pull. Never tires. A blazing sun can't sap its strength or endurance. Exerts full power every minute you work it. Depending on size, it will harvest 60 to 100 acres a day and save \$8 to \$10 daily over horses. Many a Hart-Parr owner pulls a 6-bottom gang plow and 7-ft. harvester behind his tractor and easily harvests and plows 20 acres a day. This kills weeds and insures a better crop next year.

Here's Hart-Parr Performance--Read this Letter: Ponder over it

Watson, Sask., Can., Jan. 1, 1912.

Hart-Parr Co., Charles City, Ia.

Dear Sirs:—When threshing began, we hired a steam engine to do our threshing, so that we might plow with our Hart-Parr Oil Tractor. The steamer did not prove satisfactory, so we ran the separator with our Hart-Parr Tractor and threshed about 15,000 bushels. Threshing was slow on account of bad weather.

After we finished threshing, the ground froze, and, of course, we did not get much plowing done. We set our tractor aside; meanwhile it snowed considerably and got very cold, so that some steam threshing outfits got disabled by the cold weather and others quit altogether with still quite a lot of threshing to be done in the neighborhood. Some of our neighbors asked us to thresh their grain. They offered us 4 cents to 6 cents a bushel, they to furnish everything but power.

Although it was hard getting around in the snow and very cold mornings, of course we threshed. We got our Hart-Parr Tractor started any cold day. It was the only one that could pull a separator behind it in the snow. It has got to be very cold when our Hart-Parr Tractor will not start with the first turn of the fly-wheel.

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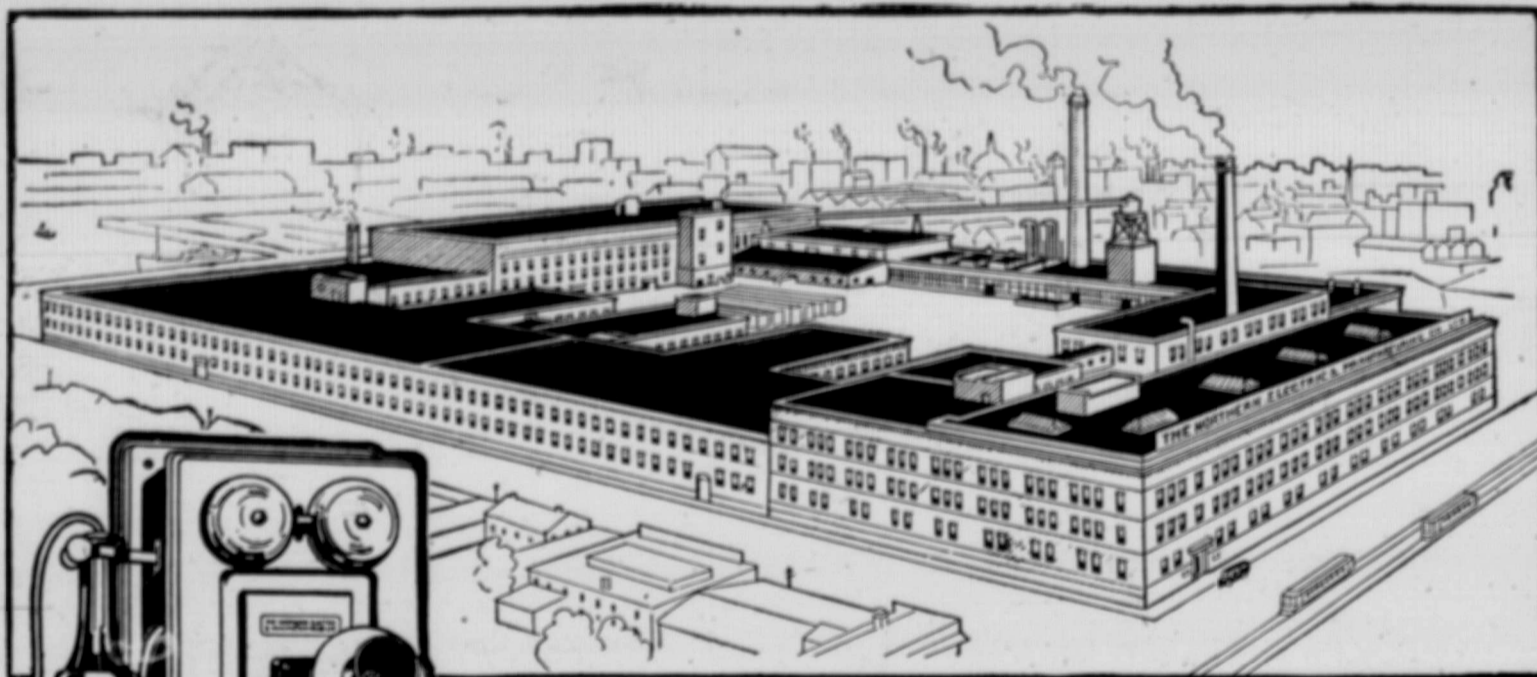
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