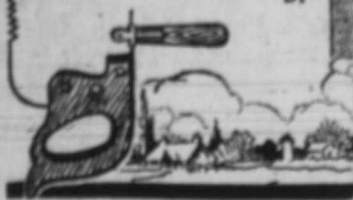


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Manitoba Grain Growers

Winter Study

INSTEAD of crowding in a large number of topics for winter work in the local associations, the committee of the Board appointed to deal with the program have decided to concentrate on six topics of first-rate importance, in the hope that every branch will seriously prepare to take up the whole series, so that there may be no wasted effort through dispersion of our energies over too wide an area.

Those branches which meet oftener than once a month will thus have opportunity for individual initiative and variety, and yet may keep in touch with the work being done throughout the province generally. There will be no attempt to compel rigid adherence to the order in which the topics are stated, but the reference material for each month as in the list, will appear on the Manitoba Page of The Guide in the issue of the last week of the month preceding. Thus in the present issue an article dealing with "War-time Changes of View," is intended to convey some hints for the study of the topic for November. But if it should be found more convenient to take that subject later, any branch will be quite free to do so.

A leaflet will be issued in a few days with the list of topics, and listing also some literature which may be found helpful in preparing the topic. Every live grain grower in his own reading will have found something on these present day topics which will help him in making some contribution to the study. The topics are as follows:—

I.—November, 1918 War-time Changes of View

- 1.—Profiteering—a natural condition, almost unquestioned—now a crime—what will be the issue of the change?
- 2.—Luxury and extravagance—fortunate people—parasites, wasters, to be despised.
- 3.—Titles—a part of the established system—a badge of class which has no place in true democracy.
- 4.—Each nation's condition economically, intellectually, morally a concern for all mankind. The world a neighborhood where ruffians and mad dogs cannot be tolerated.
- 5.—Certain industries vital to the national—the idea of national control.
- 6.—The better understanding with the United States.
- 7.—The League of Nations.

II.—December, 1918 Women in Citizenship

- 1.—History of the Feminist movement.
- 2.—Woman Suffrage in the last five years.
- 3.—The Toronto "Woman's Party."
- 4.—Women exercising the franchise.
- 5.—Special training and organization.
- 6.—Particular fields of interest.
- 7.—The work of the Women's Section.

III.—January, 1919 Education for Citizenship

- 1.—Do our homes inspire with the recognition of the rights of others?
- 2.—Do our schools give the conception of the community as a sphere of service?
- 3.—Does history as taught today help?
- 4.—Does our system provide for the study of current events and conditions?
- 5.—Is there a place for the newspaper in school?
- 6.—Are "Civics" adequately taught?
- 7.—What of the education of adults?

IV.—February, 1919 After-the-war Fiscal Policy: What Is To Be and Why?

- 1.—The present fiscal system.
- 2.—The C.I.R.A.'s policy.

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. WOOD

306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

- 3.—The C. C. of A.'s policy.
- 4.—President Wilson's principle.
- 5.—British labor and the tariff.
- 6.—Where does Canadian labor stand?
- 7.—The farmers' long fight.

V.—March, 1919 Farm Finance

- 1.—Keeping accounts.
- 2.—The report for the income tax.
- 3.—The farmer and the banks.
- 4.—The Rural Credit system.
- 5.—Manitoba Farm Loans.

VI.—April, 1919 The Farmers' Movement in Western Canada

- 1.—Its origin and history.
- 2.—Its principles and extent.
- 3.—Its outlook and responsibility.

Workers Wanted

Owing to the general scarcity of help and the fact that almost every farmer is doing all that a man can do from daylight to dark, the number of men available for field service in the grain growers' movement is very much reduced. As soon as the freeze-up comes, which it may be presumed, will be very shortly, a very large amount of local visitation should be done. The Central office will be glad to hear of any parties who may be available for work of this kind, for a few days or for a week or two, with particulars as to what time during the next two months would be preferred. The work required will be the stimulation of local associations by a fresh presentation of the principles and program of the association, and the pressing necessity of maintaining and extending the strength of the movement, in order to meet the tasks of the coming period of reconstruction.

This is not intended to be merely a general notice. It is intended as a personal appeal to individuals who may be in a position to undertake personal service. If you are in that position, it is a call to you. If you can spare a day, or two, or ten, between now and the end of the year, and are prepared to co-operate in this great task, drop a line to the office in Winnipeg, through which the details of arrangement may be completed.

- 4.—Problems and difficulties.
- 5.—Suggestions for improvement.

Alternates

The following alternative or supplemental subjects have been suggested and may, if any of them should for any reason be preferred, be substituted, as may be found wise by local workers.

- 1.—Religious Reconstruction—The rural church—its future? Denominationalism—is its day past? Home Missions—a nation's responsibility. The foreigner in our midst.
- 2.—The British Labor Program—A study of its principles. The four pillars of its house. (1) Universal enforcement of the National Minimum. (2) The democratic control of industry. (3) The revolution in National Finance. (4) The surplus wealth for the common good.
- 3.—The Land Problem—(1) Land alienation in Canadian history. (2) How land is held today and by whom. (3) Unearned Increment—examples of what it is and what it signifies. (4) Direct Taxation of Land Values.

War and Change

The following paragraphs are simply a series of hints for working out a study of changes that have come and that are coming through the war.

I.—In Religion. There has been a very distinct increase of mutual respect among workers of various denominations. Sectarian distinctions have largely been forgotten among our 250,000. A young man a few months before going to France voted against Church Union in Canada. He returned

ready to co-operate with any and all who are willing to work for the cause of righteousness and peace and joy. H. G. Wells states that "the spirit of collective service was never so strong and never so manifestly spreading and increasing as it is today, and that the impulse can satisfy itself only under the formula that mankind is one state of which God is the undying king, and that the service of man's collective needs is the true worship of God."

II.—In Economics. It can scarcely be doubted that men recognize today more widely than before that restraint of trade, national economic fighting is one of the chief causes of enmity between modern states. Where there is unrestricted freedom of trade there is practically nothing for nations to fight about.

President Wilson in his famous "fourteen terms" includes "the removal as far as possible of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance."

On the other hand protectionists are ceaselessly arguing from the war to the extension of their special privileges. Patriotism they say will demand the use of the economic bar to keep some nations in peace, and the payment of our war debt will demand the maintenance of the tariff system. But the rank and file of mankind are not going to be fooled as easily as some former generations were.

Exploitation and profiteering are being looked into as never before. Dealers in food and clothes who make millions in a year will henceforth be recognized as taking the millions out of the people at large, and the people at large are going to have something to say about it. (See Editorial on "Milling Profits" in The Guide of October 23). "Surplus wealth for the common good" is a slogan that will not easily be silenced. Tariffists are going to find it increasingly difficult to continue the camouflage that has worked with the past two generations of Canadians.

III.—In Government. There will be much difference of opinion as to the changes in political view. We are fighting for democracy. Mr. Balfour, said at Ottawa "We have staked our last dollar on democracy and if democracy fail we are bankrupt indeed." Yet there have been strange encroachments on democracy. Government by "injunction" and by "order-in-council" has become startlingly common. Liberty of conscience was once a cardinal principle in our British view of things, but conscientious objection does not seem today to stand where once it did. Yet tyranny today is recognized and hated as never before. There has been much confused thinking and some retrograde movement—but the heart of mankind is set for freedom and for peace as never before—and one cannot doubt that "the great plain people" will have a voice in the reconstruction such as they have never had on any past occasion.

IV.—The Status of Women. The change in this respect is one of the most remarkable and perhaps one of the least expected. Women by their wonderful war work have secured for themselves what approximates to equal franchise with men. Will they measure up to the responsibility. An untried area of life with undreamed of pitfalls and dangers is before them. The responsibility for self-discipline, self-development and an intelligent grasp of the complex situation is one that will demand high courage and the devotion of the best that is in our Motherhood and Womanhood.

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