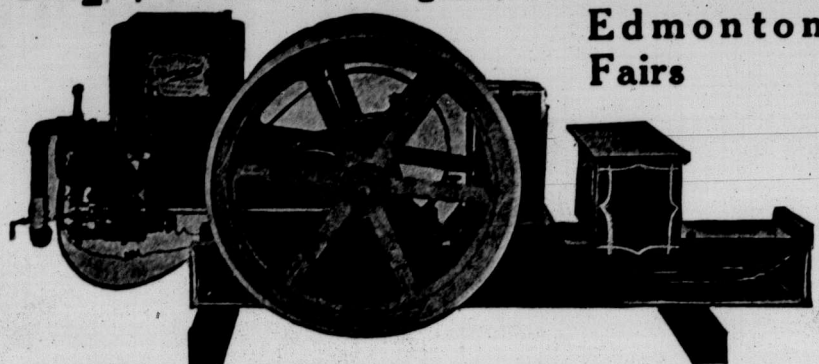


This is the Engine that the Ten-year-old Girl operated at Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton Fairs



MR. FARMER:—If you have from six to eight good horses and keep on an average of ten to twenty good pigs and fat hogs the year around and feed them properly with ground feed and chop, your grinding cost you not less than \$50.00 last year. If you fed the whole grain you lost twice that amount. If your time is worth anything you spent from \$25.00 to \$50.00 in time taking your grain to the feed mill. The proper solution is BUY A RENFREW STANDARD ENGINE AND GRAIN GRINDER. It will pay for itself in two years in what it will save, and you can make double the cost price in that length of time by grinding grain for farmers on rainy days and at odd times.

Renfrew Standard

It Starts Without Cranking

THE REASONS for buying a RENFREW STANDARD are that any person on your farm can operate it; it starts without cranking; the speed can be regulated while it is running. We see it under guarantee of five years and replace any parts that break or wear out within five years on account of being defective. Ask for booklet and our special long terms and prices to good reliable farmers. If you do not own a Cream Separator, write us for particulars concerning the STANDARD Cream Separator. Address our Calgary office if you live south of the La-combe Branch of the C.P.R. in Alberta, otherwise write us as below.

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd., Willoughby-Sumner Block, Saskatoon

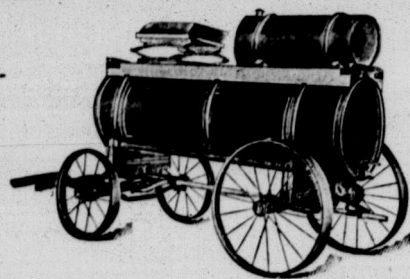


NO MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS
WE PAY THE FREIGHT



From Factory to Farmer at Factory Prices!

All kinds of non-rusting Stock, Stoarge, Wagon and Oil Tanks



A Money Back Guarantee with every Tank

HALBRITE STEEL TANK COMPANY

HALBRITE, SASK.



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BEAVER LUMBER CO. LIMITED

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

NEW COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want you to prove for yourself that it gives five to fifteen times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out just like the old oil lamp.

BURNS 70 HOURS ON 1 GALLON OIL

Gives a powerful white light, burns common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Guaranteed.

\$1000.00 Reward

will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). Would we dare make such a challenge to the world if there was the slightest doubt as to the merits of the Aladdin? We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for our 10 Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition, Agents' Wholesale Prices, and learn how to get ONE FREE.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 240 Aladdin Bldg., Montreal & Winnipeg

AGENTS WANTED

to demonstrate in territory where oil lamps are in use. Experience unnecessary. Many agents average five sales a day and make \$300.00 per month. One farmer cleared over \$500.00 in 6 weeks. You can make money evenings and spare time. Write quick for territory and sample.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 31,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

"Cheap Money" Commission Reports

Continued from Page 7

our own problems and control by our own people.

1.—CO-OPERATION

The need of our agricultural life is closer organization. The farmer should be a cell in a rural organism. As it is in his relation to every other industry he stands as an individual unit. He must accept low and give high prices because he acts only for himself and by himself. Between himself and his fellow farmers alone is there unrestricted competition, a competition from which he can expect only to suffer. But while agriculture is unorganized, every other industry is highly organized. Whereas tradesmen and dealers invariably possess among themselves understandings and a common policy, farmers have ever occupied too isolated a position and too detached a relation to invite or reward competition on the part of those who seek their trade. They do not act together sufficiently to induce sellers to lower, or buyers to raise prices to secure a block of business. And in this province their too exclusive devotion to grain production has fostered this aloofness from each other. The co-operative purchase of binder twine and the achievements of the Co-operative Elevator Company institute splendid exceptions. But with a larger measure of mixed farming, and its attendant greater compactness and settlement, the more uniform distribution of labor throughout the year, the consequent development of markets within the province itself and the disappearance of the instinct to stake the success of the whole farming industry on a single throw for which exclusive grain growing is responsible, the way would be clear for united action and for that success which the operation of Co-operative creameries so happily foreshadows.

Important Effects in Europe

Agricultural co-operation has produced a rural rebirth in Denmark, Germany, Italy, Ireland and other lands. These countries have found the co-operative society rather than the joint stock company suited to secure better prices for the sale of produce and the advantages of wholesale purchase of agricultural supplies. The reason is not far to seek. The profits of the latter belong to the shareholder who may or may not give his patronage to the company, but the profits of the former belong to the purchaser according to the extent of his dealings and furnish a constant incentive towards fostering the development of the co-operative society.

Advantages Summarized

The chief advantages of co-operation as applied to agriculture may be briefly summarized:

1. Economies due to handling goods on a large scale, both in buying and selling.
2. The elimination of multitudes of non-productive middlemen.
3. Protection against adulteration and inferior articles and implements.
4. A more intelligent study of market conditions and arrangements.
5. Co-operation develops responsibility in private and public life, makes for education in good citizenship and trains men to act with prudence.
6. Co-operation produces a more cohesive rural social life.

2.—THE FOSTERING OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF OUR OWN

Concerning the second line along which the problem must be worked out the commission states that the following features are characteristic of financial institutions which at present exist within the province:

1. With two or three unimportant exceptions they are not controlled within the province.
2. Being associations of lenders whose primary object is to secure profits, their interests in the final analysis are different from those of the borrowers.
3. The extremely low rate of interest allowed on deposits does not afford an inducement for people to save or to invest.
4. The great bulk of the funds used within the province is derived from sources outside the province.

5. The same institutions do not furnish mortgage and personal credit.

The following features should be characteristic of those financial institutions, the primary object of which is public service:

1. They should be controlled within the province.
2. They should seek to serve both borrowers and lenders alike. Associations of borrowers grouped together to furnish the most ample security, and who stand collectively liable, would have as their first duty to keep the lenders safe, and as their primary object to secure credit cheaply.

Features to be Sought For

3. Profits should be reduced to a minimum, only sufficient to cover expenses of administration and to build up the necessary reserve fund.
4. They should allow sufficient interest on deposits to encourage thrift and to induce people to invest safely.
5. Though for a considerable time in the future the great bulk of the funds used within the province must be derived from sources outside the province, they should constantly aim to place the financial resources of our districts and our province, however meagre to begin with, primarily at the service of these districts and this province.
6. Though different institutions furnish mortgage and personal credit they should operate harmoniously and sympathetically.

Security the Essential

To embody these principles in an institution in this province is not impossible if regard be had to existing conditions and the laws of natural growth. In work of this nature we must hasten slowly, but we must hasten, for even now debt is clinging like a millstone to the neck of many a homesteader and farmer on the prairie. Those who expect the touch of Midas will be disappointed. If we would build for the future we must build wisely. In the world of finance the cornerstone is ever the same—security.

And finally, to bring about the consummation so earnestly to be desired and graphically set forth in the concluding pages of the report the commission makes certain recommendations. Among them are the following:

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That, inasmuch as in the experience of older communities, cheaper agricultural credit is invariably associated intimately with other phases of agricultural co-operation, such additional legislation to be enacted by the legislature and information and guidance provided by the government as will further facilitate on the part of the farmers of the province the establishment upon a sound basis of a system of local and central rural co-operative societies for purchasing and selling farm products and supplies.
2. That legislation be enacted to provide for the establishment of a Co-operative Mortgage association for the raising of funds on mortgage bonds and the granting of loans to farmers on mortgage security for approved agricultural productive or improvement purposes only, such legislation to embody the features hereinafter mentioned.
3. That the association be known as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage association and consist of a central commission, an advisory board, local associations, individual members and an annual general meeting.

Central Commission

4. That the central commission consist of at least three members clothed with the necessary authority as the executive body of the association:
 - (a) At the outset the government to appoint all members;
 - (b) One of the members to devote his whole time to the work of the association as managing commissioner, and to be the only salaried member of the commission;
 - (c) As the association acquires financial standing and is able to dispense with the provincial guarantee in the

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