

SUITS FREE!

Remarkable Cloth That Won't Wear Out!

Now, readers, would you like a suit or pair of pants absolutely free? A most astounding offer is being made by a well-known English firm! They have discovered a remarkable Holeproof Cloth. You can't tear it! Yet it looks just the same as \$20 suitings. You can't wear it out no matter how hard you wear it, for if during six months of solid hard grinding work every day of the week (not just on Sundays), you wear the smallest hole, another garment will be given free! The firm will send a written guarantee in every parcel. Think, readers, just \$6.50 for a man's suit, and only \$2.25 for a pair of pants, sent to you all charges and postage paid, and guaranteed for six months' solid grinding wear. Now don't think because you are miles away you cannot test these remarkable cloths, for you simply send a 2 cent postal card to The Holeproof Clothing Co., 56 Theobalds Road, London, W.C., Eng., for large range of patterns, easy self-measure chart and fashions. These are absolutely free and postage paid. Send 2 cent postal card at once! Mention "Grain Growers' Guide."—Advertisement.

GENTLEMEN?

Are You Baldheaded?

It is not necessary to continue bald. There is only one method ever discovered to regain a good head of hair if you have once lost yours. I have this method. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PROF. W. PERSON

9 Glines Block Portage Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

Are You Suffering From RHEUMATISM or Nervous Diseases

If so go to the Mineral Springs Sanitarium WINNIPEG

The most up-to-date Electric Equipment, Mineral Water Baths, Massage and all kinds of Electric Treatment.

Write for further information to DR. A. D. CARSCALLEN who is a Specialist on the above diseases.



"Sight is precious, and for this reason, when the eyes need help, they need the best help."
—Prof. J. H. Cox, M.D.

Eye Strain

Farm folk averaging approximately 75 per cent. suffer from Eye Strain. This is attributable chiefly to poor lighting. Eye-strain causes headaches of a peculiarly painful nature, and many other nervous derangements are traceable to the eyes.

strain, you gain nothing by neglecting it. If your sight always has been good, why not preserve it? Act now, before the trouble gets worse.

If you are suffering from eye-strain, you will be obtaining the best help by employing me.

Write today for test card—mailed free.

R. J. PATTON

Formerly in charge of Eaton's Optical Department
211A Kenderlin Building
Portage and Hargrave, WINNIPEG
Licensed Optician in Manitoba

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

A general meeting of the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held in the Chambers of Commerce Building, Winnipeg, on October 24 and 25. The following district directors and officers were present: J. S. Wood, R. C. Henders, Mrs. Tooth, Albert McGregor, R. J. Avison, W. F. Weineke, W. H. English, F. Simpson, W. I. Ford, D. S. McLeod, And. Graham, Robt. Fisher, P. Wright, T. W. Knowles, P. D. McArthur, Mrs. A. McGregor, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Henders, Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Barrett.

The whole work of the association in the province during the year came under general review and each district director gave a resume of the work carried on in his district. Some of these reports were very interesting and encouraging, while others showed that the stormy weather of last winter and the unusual amount of home work that had to be taken up by members of the directors' board owing to the scarcity of farm help affected somewhat adversely the growth of our organization. At the present time, however, there are indications of very marked improvement and the reports given conveyed very clearly the idea that our association is moving forward steadily along progressive lines. Many important questions affecting the present and future development of the association came under review and plans were laid in connection with our organization work which we have no doubt will bring satisfactory results. The members of the board are optimistic and the utmost harmony prevailed in connection with all their deliberations. The women's department was well represented in the meeting and their advice on many questions was found very valuable.

Convention at Brandon

The program for the annual convention was outlined and a number of important features to be introduced in connection with the sessions of the coming convention were discussed. It was decided to hold our annual convention in the city of Brandon, sessions to open on the morning of January 10 in the City Hall (provided that said hall is available on that date). All the members of the board seemed enthusiastic over the meeting and expressed the determination that as far as they were concerned, every effort would be made to create a live interest in each of the local branches this fall. We are confidently looking forward to the opportunities this fall will afford for making this one of the best years in the history of our association. Our motto, "The best convention the association has ever held. The local branches' motto, "Larger membership and better organizations than ever before."

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

At a sub-committee meeting held in the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, composed of members of the Council of Commerce and Agriculture, a committee was appointed to discuss the marketing of small produce. This committee, composed of J. H. Curle, R. McKenzie and R. C. Henders, held a meeting in conference with a number of the small produce dealers in the board room of the Free Press office, Friday evening, October 20. Representatives of the Poultry Department of the Agricultural College and the Agricultural Department of the Free Press were also present. Several important items, such as the feeding and drawing of poultry for market, means of transportation and best methods of marketing, came under review. The most serious complaint, however, was made against dealers who advertise extensively throughout the country offering certain terms and prices on poultry. It was complained that in a number of instances the parties so advertising were not reliable and a great many farmers and country merchants suffered loss thru having shipped to these parties. To guard against future loss in this way the consensus of opinion seemed to favor the licensing and bonding of commission merchants. In the meantime the committee decided that they might be able to render a service by publishing and co-operating in the carrying out of the subjoined circular letter:—

The undersigned were appointed a committee by the joint committee of Com-

merce and Agriculture to report on "Marketing Produce in Manitoba." As members of this committee we desire to protect shippers of produce against loss thru dealers who practice any form of dishonesty. We therefore would recommend that shippers take the precaution of getting a report on consignees if in doubt as to their reliability before making shipment. This committee would be willing to furnish such reports. Communications can be addressed to any member as follows:—R. C. Henders, president, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; R. McKenzie, secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture; J. H. Curle, secretary of the Manitoba Board of the Retail Merchants' Association.

ARTIFICIAL LAWS CONTROL FARMER

(Continued from last week)

Farmers have got to train themselves to take their place in the discussion of public business. Their viewpoint does not now appear in the discussion of public policies. For the last twenty-five years the farmers' part in the forming of public opinion has been practically negligible. They need to study and find out the true nature of the conditions under which they labor and to have a clear-cut knowledge of what they want before they can crystallize public opinion. Then they have the ability to express those opinions before an audience and to impart to others the knowledge they have gained. We often see farmers on the street who can express themselves so that all who hear can understand, but once they get on their feet before an audience they are lost. One of the benefits of organization is that it gives them an opportunity to learn to express themselves before public audiences.

Then it is the duty of farmers to see that they take their share in the business of government. They must take upon themselves the duty of having their interests safeguarded when laws are being enacted. Farmers are contributing their share in both money and men towards the conduct of the war. When the war commenced our federal public debt was about \$350,000,000, and the annual interest charge even then was burdensome. By the time the war is over the debt will probably be well over \$7,000,000,000, and it may be four times as much as it was before the war began. In the meantime there will have been no increase in population. The interest charges alone will be \$50,000,000 a year, or \$12,000,000 more than the total federal revenue prior to 1896. There will be another \$50,000,000 or so for pensions.

Farmer Must Protect Himself

If the levying of the tax necessary to meet the heavy annual obligations of our country after the war is left to the discretion of the big interests, the banks, loan companies and transportation companies, who now have the ear of the government, do you suppose that there will be a just distribution of the burden? Our governments are now subject to the influence of the men who seek, first of all, to safeguard their own interests. Now these men are not dishonest. They really desire to help the farmers. They are very benevolent. I have met and talked with many of them, but strange to say, they think that the best way to help the farmers is to help themselves first. They think, for example, that by raising the tariff on the goods they make and that the farmer has to buy, they will help the farmer. If the farmers of Canada do not raise their voice you may be sure that in the settlement of these great fiscal questions the interests of Canadian agriculture will be overlooked. I know of a member of Parliament who, on being asked who would pay the cost of the war, replied, "It will be paid by the men who do the least kicking." You see how important it is that farmers prepare themselves to take their place in the discussion of these questions, so that they will be able to make out a good case for themselves and then to back it up.

Our sons as soon as they get thru college, seeing how relatively poor are the returns of farmers, go into other occupations. J. B. Reynolds, president of the Agricultural College, said recently

in a public address that the more the farm boys were educated the harder it was to keep them on the farm. Farming is not as profitable and attractive as it must be made in order to retain the services of the best men. There are many things that militate against the prosperity of agriculture. One of these is the tariff. The beneficiaries of this system say that it is the best means yet discovered of securing public revenue, yet we all know that if it is raised too high it will stop importations altogether and choke off public revenue. We also know that manufacturers increase their prices to the full extent of their protection. At our present levels of import duties, the tariff puts three dollars into the pockets of the manufacturing interests for every dollar it puts into the public treasury. As to the manner in which it works out with the farmer, take, for example, a suit of clothes worth, under free trade, ten dollars. The tariff adds another three dollars to the cost of that suit of clothes. With cheese at 20 cents per pound it would take 50 pounds to buy the clothes under free trade. Under protection it would take 65 pounds of cheese at the same price. In other words, cheese at 20 cents a pound has the same purchasing power under free trade as it would have at 26 cents a pound under our tariff. The city worker receiving \$2.50 a day could, under free trade, earn enough to buy the suit in four days. Under our system it takes him five and a fifth days to earn the suit. With wheat at \$1.00 a bushel it takes thirteen bushels to buy the suit, whereas, under free trade, it would take only ten bushels. You see how the tariff affects the farmer and the laboring man.

Then there are too many middlemen. In the three prairie provinces there are 17,000 retail dealers and less than 190,000 farmers, or one retail dealer to every eleven farmers. You can readily see what a prodigious amount of lost effort there must be in such a wasteful system of distribution. Many of the big interests are making inordinate profits out of the business they do with the farmers. For example, in 1914 Manitoba paid out for insurance \$7,383,644.62 and received back \$2,246,132.37. For every dollar they paid in they got back 31 cents. The same year the hail insurance companies collected \$180,023.12 and paid losses of \$37,436.13, or only 20 cents out of every dollar they collected. In Saskatchewan the farmers have taken the hail insurance business into their own hands with the result that for every dollar they pay in they get back 65 cents and 31 cents goes to reserve. The operating costs are less than 6 cents on the dollar.

Loan Company Profits

The profits of loan companies have been excessive. In 1912 the North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage Company received net earnings of 23.69 per cent., declaring a dividend of 10 per cent. The Guelph Savings and Loan Company cleared 20.64 per cent. and paid 10 per cent. in dividends. The profits of these companies are not to be judged by the dividends paid. Most of us farmers would consider ourselves fortunate to get 10 per cent. on our capital investment after paying ourselves wages. As a matter of fact we do not average 3 per cent. on our investment, and if we allowed ourselves current wages, it is doubtful if our business would show any interest on investment whatever.

We must take these facts into consideration and deal with them ourselves. The trouble has been that we have ignored them and have been mute as we suffered under them. Our first step is to organize and to train ourselves to take our place in the discussion of public business. There is proof that we can do this. There is as much common sense in a hundred average farmers as there is in a hundred average business men. It takes a higher order of intelligence to raise a fat steer than to buy and sell it. The farmer's wife who produces good butter is rendering a higher type of service than the grocer's wife who takes it in one side of the counter and sells it out on the other. We must learn to respect ourselves more. The farmers' club is the best medium we have for educating ourselves along the right lines. Every farmer should belong to his local. If full advantage were taken of the facilities which the farmer has provided for educating men in public business, it would not be long until we would have in every constituency men capable of representing that constituency and of voicing its interests in the discussion of public questions. It is only when we are in a position to do this that the viewpoint of agriculture will have its due weight in the shaping of public policies.—R. McK.

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