

FOR REAL SERVICE CONSIGN YOUR
Wheat - Oats - Barley - Flax - Rye
NOTIFY
James Richardson & Sons Limited

The Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants
Established 1857. Write or wire nearest Western Office.
WINNIPEG CALGARY SASKATOON

McCabe Bros. Company
Grain Commission Merchants

328 GRAIN EXCHANGE BLDG., WINNIPEG
For service and reliability consign your shipments to us.
WRITE US FOR DAILY MARKET CARD
Other Branches at
DULUTH MINNEAPOLIS

Adanac Grain Co.
Limited
Grain Consignments Solicited

GOOD SERVICE KEEPS CUSTOMERS
KEEPING CUSTOMERS IS OUR
BUSINESS—TRY OUR SERVICE
408-418 Grain Exchange
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Grain Growers

We solicit your earliest shipments of
WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, RYE and
FLAX for sale strictly on commission as
your agents. Write us early about the
shipments you expect to make. All our
knowledge and experience are at your
service. Advances at 7 per cent. interest.
THOMPSON, SONS & CO.
Grain Commission Merchants
WINNIPEG

Rye Growers!

It will pay you
to ship to us.

GIVE US A TRIAL

B. B. Rye Flour Mills
Winnipeg LIMITED

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Licensed and Bonded

EACH of the grain companies whose
announcement appears on this page is
licensed by the Canada Grain Com-
mission to handle consignments of
grain from farmers on commission.
Each company is also bonded in ac-
cordance with the terms of the Cana-
da Grain Act, to a sufficient amount
which, in the opinion of the Canada
Grain Commission, will ensure the full
and prompt payment for all grain
shipped to them by farmers. No grain
dealers' advertisements are published
in the Guide except those licensed and
bonded according to the above pro-
visions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

CLEAN-UP SALE AT BARGAIN PRICES

12 Only Rustad's Tilting Hopper 12
Portable Grain Elevators 12

Here is an opportunity which you will not
be able to duplicate again for several
years. Only 12 of these well known eleva-
tors for immediate disposal at less than
last year's cost of manufacture—a price
which cannot be touched to-day at the
prevailing prices of raw material. Of the
48,000 readers of this paper who will be
the lucky 12! It means immediate action
on your part. Write us today for full
information and price.

Every one of these elevators is Brand
New and was built in the west to suit
western conditions.

The grain is conveyed by means of
chains and flights (or scrapers), thus doing
away with the auger and end thrust. The
elevator leg will not warp or twist and
can be taken apart and middle sections
inserted to give it any desired length.
Capacity 17 to 20 bushels per minute.
Semi-Steel Castings throughout. Requires
2 1/2 H.P. engine.

If you do not own an elevator you can
not afford to be without one a day longer.
It will save your grain, time and money.
Write to-night if you expect to get in on
this wonderful offer at bargain cost.

**What the Rustad
Will Do For You:**

Will save the expense of
from three to five men and
at least two teams per
day. Will pay for itself in
a few days.

Will deliver grain into
bins that you cannot pos-
sibly fill any other way.

It also saves time and
labor in taking grain from
granaries or bin and will
load direct into the
wagons.

It will save time and
labor in loading cars.

Can be adjusted so as
to deliver grain or feed
into barn, loft.

Has patent feed regula-
tor in hopper. This regu-
lator is operated by a
lever and can be adjusted
instantly.

Address:

P.O. BOX 2939
Winnipeg

Asian manufacturers' goods, it might
be assumed that they were disloyal to
their country, for by doing so they
would not put one cent into the fed-
eral treasury, but all the tax would go
into the pockets of the protected inter-
ests, with the unfortunate result that
under a system of protection in order to
be loyal to the federal treasury, we are
compelled to buy in a foreign market
in order to place that tax in the federal
treasury. Then surely it must be plain
to those who are willing to see that we
cannot make agriculture profitable by
means of protection. Then how are we
to do so?

Increase Agricultural Production

We cannot do so with the present
rising land values. Every person is
well aware that rising land values
means an increased cost in producing a
bushel of grain, a pound of meat, butter
or cheese, or a dozen of eggs, and every
person knows that rising land values
mean still further increased cost of
living. There remains then just one
method of increasing agricultural pro-
fits, and that is by reducing the cost of
everything necessary for the working
of land, and reducing the price of land
to a point where working land will be
more profitable than it was before the
war. If you can get more men on the
land and keep them there so that they
may get a fair wage for their labor and
a fair rate of interest on their in-
vestment, then we will increase the
population by leaps and bounds. When
we are able to get the landless and
moneyless man who is desirous to go on
land, and we are successful in keeping
him there, then will all other business
flourish for successful farmers are good
buyers. They do not sleep in home-
made beds nor sit in home-made chairs
for choice. It has been the case for
many, and the reason was that there
were no profits in farming.

Then how are we to reduce cost of
things necessary to farming and reduce
the price of land? There is
just one way, and that is the
application of a common-sense method
of taxation. All our economic
and social structure is based on
the question of taxation, and if our
methods of taxation be based on in-
justice, then it follows that our economic
and social structure is based on in-
justice, and it is an acknowledged fact
that we are not successful as a common
people under the present methods of
taxation, and it is an acknowledged
fact that a class has been more than
successful. That fact should be suffi-
cient evidence to show that if the
common people are to be successful,
we must change the method of tax-
ation.

Direct Taxation the Remedy

There is just one change to make, and
that is, to stop trying to finance the
federal treasury by means of tariffs and
protection. Let everything come in free
and go out free, and start at once to
collect the revenue by means of direct
taxation to take care of the federal
treasury, and put a special war tax
on all lands under cultivation and a fur-
ther tax on all lands not under cul-
tivation held by private interests, on
all timber and mineral lands, water
powers, dock privileges; and a tax on all

profits, incomes and inheritances, and
all the things that can be considered
luxuries, such as automobiles. A small
car should have a light tax, a big one
a bigger tax. There are obligations
and one thing that could be taxed and
not mean a handicap on production or
labor. Space will not permit us to
enter the details of direct taxation,
but it will be well defended by many.
It is not hard to defend. The very
fact that the three provincial Grain
Growers' Associations have for seven
years passed unanimous resolutions in
favor of direct taxation, meaning to
remove the protective tariff as fast as
it can be done by using good judgment.
If the farmers are not afraid of direct
taxation, then in the name of all that is
good, who should be. If it should be
found necessary to protect some seri-
ous lines of manufacture, then let us do it
in a direct way, giving a bonus when
it looks like good business. The farm-
ers will not object to paying a bonus
when it can be shown that it is good
business for the interests of the country,
and they know just what it is going
to cost them. It will not cost any-
thing to do it in this way, but the
present method of protecting manu-
facturers is out of all reason in the matter
of cost, with no end of officials to pay
and to keep up, it costs as much money
as is spent by the government in man-
aging agriculture, but the worst is you
never know what protection costs, and
it is high time if manufacturers are
protected that we know just what it
costs, and it is up to the organized
farmers of the Dominion to consult
with organized labor and have a thorough
understanding on this great national
question, just where each body stands,
it soon may be too late.

"More goods for the same labor is
the philosophy of free trade, but less
goods for the same labor is the philo-
sophy of protection."—Lybarger.

Some War Strength Figures

The following figures are from a
statement issued by the treasury depart-
ment of the United States:

The Allies—excluding Russia and in-
cluding only those British dominions
which are self governing and only the
United States proper—have 11,000,000
square miles of territory, 303,000,000
people, and \$495,000,000,000 of national
wealth.

The Central Powers have 12,000,000
square miles of territory, 147,000,000
people, and \$134,000,000,000 of national
wealth.

The Allies owe an aggregate debt of
\$69,000,000,000, which is about 14 per
cent. of their total assets. The Central
Powers owe \$37,000,000,000, or 28 per
cent. of their national wealth.

Assaying Ore

Q.—Will you tell me where to send a sam-
ple of ore to have it assayed?—Robert
Alta.

A.—Write to Industrial Laboratories,
University of Alberta, Edmonton, for
their pamphlet, giving schedule of fees,
and other information regarding the
testing of ores. The cost of having an
assay made varies from \$1.50 to \$6.00
for ores. The university also tests sam-
ples of coal, mails, water, oils and oil
sands, gas etc.



Guns of an Ally which have been taken after being turned against French.
All the guns shown in this picture were originally captured by the Belgians. They were captured
by the Germans in their victorious sweep through Belgium and after being repaired they were
pressed into service and used in the fighting on the Somme front. The French recaptured
them during the present big Allied offensive. In the centre is a giant portable gun captured
from the Germans. This instrument is perfectly made and can be raised to a height of
20 yards. It folds up into the shape of a cannon and is drawn by horses.

Office of the U.S.
OATS.—Wholesale prices
have been slight advances
about heavy damage by
markets are very tight
from western localities
front. The latter have
therefore more demand
BARKLEY.—The market
here was very poor doing
badly. The American pro-
spective there was a de-
crease per bushel in order
FLAX prices have a
good demand at ten cents
of the market.

WINNIPEG F.
2- August
13 182 13 15

Oct. 82 831 831 831
Dec. 791 791 791 791
Flax
Oct. 418 418 417 421 4
Nov. 413 414 412 414

INTERIOR TERMINAL E
Movement of grain in inter-
ior for the week ending August
14 follows—

Ex- cise	Grain	Received this week	Sh. to
Wheat	618		
Flax	4,311		
Barley			
Flax			
Wheat			
Oats			
Barley			
Flax			
Wheat			
Oats			
Barley			
Flax			
Wheat			
Oats			
Barley			
Flax			

THE CASH

Winnipeg, Aug.
CORN.—Firm, with a
yellow, especially choi-
closed at \$1.75 to \$1.81
\$1.82 to \$1.75.
OATS.—Steady to a
pared with futures. G
No. 2 white at September
No. 3 white closed at 6
white at 6 1/4c. to 6 1/2c.
RYE.—Two cents hig-
demand from millers.
\$1.43 to \$1.45.
BARLEY.—Top grade
at 17 to 20c. advance.
to \$1.62.
FLAXSEED.—Offering
for choice No. 1 seed
\$1.40 1/2 on spot and 10c.

CROP SUR

On August 14 the 1

Fixed	1"	2"	3"	4"
Year	221	218	215	208
ago	240	240	240	236

Cash Price

Date	Wheat	Feed	2 C W
Aug. 13	185	90	
14	185	91 1/2	
15	185	91 1/2	
16	185	91 1/2	
17	185	92	
19	185	92 1/2	
Week			
ago	185	91 1/2	
Year			
ago	172	62	

LIVESTOCK

Cattle
Choice Steers
Best butcher steers
Fair to good butcher steers
Good to choice fat cows
Medium to good cows
Canners
Good to choice heifers
Fair to good heifers
Best Cows
Best butcher bulls
Common to bulldogs bulls
Fair to good feeder steers
Fair to good stocker steers
Best milkers and springers
Fair milkers and springers
Hogs
Choice hogs, fed and
watered
Light hogs
Hogs
Sheep and Lambs
Choice lambs
Best killing sheep