



No. 6 Bulletin Free

Write for this. It contains complete particulars about our rural telephones.

We are getting the Business

Last year we made the statement that we were going after Saskatchewan telephone business vigorously and intended getting a good share of it.

We did get a share of it, and already we are getting a still better share this year. We have found that Westerners appreciate quality in telephones as well as those in the East, where our telephones have established a great record for high quality and low maintenance cost.

To any independent system now in operation or in the process of organization, we will be glad to furnish a list of those using Canadian Independent Telephones in Saskatchewan. Write to them and get their opinion of our telephones.

We are arranging to carry a stock of telephones, telephone parts and construction materials at Regina. The Independent Electric Co., Regina, are our Western distributors.

Canadian Independent Telephone Company, Limited

257 Adelaide Street W.

TORONTO

Fence Buyers—Notice!

Our prices are the lowest it is possible to name, quality of fence considered. To make a less price, quality would have to be sacrificed. We think it only fair to give the public this statement.

Of course, if one would just as soon have a low grade or off grade fence, he can buy the kind sold at a low price. That is his affair. If, however, good quality and permanency is desired in a fence he should buy ours, or a similar good grade, at the small extra cost necessary.

There is a lot of high quality fencing being sold this year. Fence buyers are evidently learning to discriminate.

Our 1917 prices and printed matter are now ready for you.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED.

GEO. O. NICOL, Representative

100 James St. East, Winnipeg

FARMERS' PRIVATE SECRETARY BIG MONEY SAVER

You can keep your business in just as good shape as any business man in the city. The Farmers' Private Secretary is prepared especially for farmers. Contains of One Letter File, like the picture, 118 for 98 inches, with a pocket for each letter of the alphabet. This file when closed is only 18 inches thick, but it opens like an accordion and will hold 1,000 letters. Made of tough paper reinforced with linen. It will last twenty years if handled with care. Two hand some Green and Gold Writing Tablets each containing 50 sheets of ruled paper, to fit the file, with buttons. One Hundred White Envelopes. One Sheet "Manifold" Carbon Paper, for taking copies of your letters. One "Manifold" Form specially made for making carbon copies of letters. One Set of Instructions.



The Farmers' Private Secretary will be mailed free and all charges fully prepaid to anyone who will return only one ready subscription (now or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.00, and send the money with the name and address of the subscriber to The Guide office, or one two-year subscription at \$2.00 will earn this price. Both subscriptions must be collected from others. Mail your subscription to CIRCULATION DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.



The Flour that is
always good

An Example of Co-operation

During the past six months we have supplied over 100 carloads of Gold Drop Flour to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. On the other hand, during that time we have purchased from them almost an equal number of cars of wheat. An evidence of quality supplied in both cases—also an example of the co-operative spirit.

If you have not tried Gold Drop, ask the nearest G.G.G. Agent about it, or write direct.

The Echo Milling Co., Limited
Gladstone, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

he cannot pay as high wages as the city employers. What is to hinder the government saying they will purchase the entire 1917 crop at a figure that will enable the farmer to pay a living wage the same as other employers must? Unless the government does actually lend some farmers seed and supply labor on some terms there will of necessity be many acres left unseeded. So that there is necessity for emergency action.

There are two sides to this emergency. First, the scarcity of men. This has two causes. The war is a real emergency. But what of the other cause? For a decade our population has been leaving the rural districts and rushing to the cities. This is true even today. Take Ontario as a case in point. From 1911 to 1916 the rural population decreased 167,565, while the urban population increased 224,543. Why this exodus from country to city? Why do we have to keep crying "Back to the farm"? If we had kept the people on the farms who have been there and are today in the city, there would be no shortage of grain this year and no such cry as we are hearing of an emergency situation tho the war is on. It seems to me that the war has rendered us a service in this respect at least. So, too, has it rendered us service in the matter of the wage question if it shall have demonstrated that the farmer is in a class by himself in his inability to pay a living wage. I do not say this has been proven. But if it does prove to be true that the farmer cannot pay as much as others, then it is incumbent on us to find the cause and so save Canada's greatest industry.

Farmers Should Pay Same as Others

Someone says that when a man goes out to the farm he has two homes to keep up and so is at a disadvantage, hence he must have more money. Is there anything in this assumption? Let us see. He leaves home in the morning to work, say, in a factory. His family is home. At the end of a month he takes home his wages. Out of this wage he must take his own board, the balance goes for the upkeep of the home. If he works on the farm the family are at home exactly the same. The only difference is that he has had his board provided by the farmer. Surely then he has a right to expect the same wage from the farmer as from any other employer, less only his board and lodging. He has a right to assume that his labor on the farm has been just as productive as an equal amount of labor in the city. If the farmer cannot pay an equal wage, then there is assuredly something radically wrong with agriculture. And a remedy other than emergency wages must be found.

It is a pertinent question to ask today whether a farmer can pay equal wages with other employers for equal manual labor. The assumption is that he cannot. It is confidently said that he is the chief burden bearer under the tariff. He alone among producers has nothing to say about the price of his products. If he grows wheat the price is fixed by speculators in the wheat pit. If it is butter or beef he is utterly helpless in the same way. On the other hand, if he wants a plow, a sack of flour, etc., the price has been fixed by great financial interests. Nor has he any alternative today. There is a hope for the future in the Grain Growers' Associations.

To me it is a puzzle why some people are willing to do anything to help in the greater production of the land except the one thing needful. Get the load off the back of the farmer and the problems of the farm will solve themselves. Have an emergency measure if you will to help out just now, but learn the lesson that the emergency teaches. Just because agriculture is our basic industry the problem of the farm is momentous. It is well worth the serious study of our leading statesmen.

Shall we be egoistic if we say there are some self-evident steps in the solution? The Canadian Council of Agriculture has recognized them. The abolition of the tariff would bring open markets and cheaper machinery. A direct tax on land values only would prevent speculation and give cheaper land. Our national resources should be controlled in the interest of the