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was erroneous. Those Democracy mean the absolute and intolerant rule of the majority over the minority! If so, what are its advantages over Autorisely!—W. H., Invermay, Bask.

Answer.—True Democracy means goverament of the people, by the people, for the people. It means a state system in which there is no special privitem in which there is no special privitem in the equal rights for all. It means the reign of social justice, with equal sportunity for all. Por the realization of true democracy in any country there is need of an informed public spirit in the people of that country.

The Price of Wheat

The Price of Wheat

Editor, Guide: If you will allow me space in the columns of your valuable paper I desire to express my opinion as to the unfairness of the Dominion as to the unfairness of the Dominion Government in setting the price of wheat at so much per bushel f.o.b. cars, Port Arthur. The facts in the case are these: First, Canada has abundant supply of wheat for home consumption so it was not directly in the interests of the people in Canada that the price of wheat was set. The people of Canada are engaged in war and require large supplies of wheat-flour to supply our army; likewise the Mother Country is engaged in war and must depend on Canada for large supplies of wheat-flour. Therefore the demand far exceeds the supply which justified the government in setting a certain price on wheat, otherwise the price would be so high that it would be unable to buy its supplies and the common classes would



suffer. Now I have taken the question up with the Board of Grain Supervisors and have been in correspondence with them since last May, urging them to set the price of wheat at all terminals the same at Port Arthur, or Montreal. This they failed to do and the fact of the case is the farmers of the three prairie provinces have to pay the freight on this wheat to Port Arthur. Then as a part of the people of Canada we have to pay our share of the freight to England or France. This is unfair and absolutely contrary to the spirit of the statutes and constitution of Canada. The principles we are fighting for in France we should practice at home. The price of flour is ket at the mills and the miller is allowed a certain profit, and freight charges are paid to destination by the consumer. Therefore, I maintain it is unjust for the grain growers to pay the freight to these points. To be just the price should be a certain price at all loading stations and the consumer pay the freight. This would be hard for the government to do, but they could set a certain price at Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Saskatoon. Practically speaking we are in a way under government control and we are a part of the government. Then I say I have a right to demand of the government equal treatment with grain growers who live in close range of Port Arthur or Montreal and the wholesale merchant and manufacturer has a right to pay his share of the freight. If the government can't arrange to treat us all alike they should leave the price of wheat alone. We would then be free to set the price of wheat or sell our wheat at our own free will. I would be glad to hear from others on this question.—Robt. Whiteside.

The full benefits from clover will, as a rule, be noticeably persistent for several years.

The Farmers' Market

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	. 8	9	16	11	12	14	MED.			
Oct. Dec.	814 767	101	80 74]	79 73		N.	81 767	657 635		
Oet. Dec.	99 101	97	54 995	971		VGIT	99 100 j			
Flax- Oct. Nov.	355	344 335	335 325	326 317		HO	362 3525	288 273 j		

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators
for the week stelling Wednesday, October 10, was
ne follows.

Ele-	Grain	Rec'd dur- ing week	Ship'd dur- ing week	Now in store
Baska- toon	Wheat Oats Barley Flax	58,425 5,575 1,169	2,074	104,137 45,245 3,963 468
Moore Jaw	Wheat Outs Surley Flax	282,426 10,826 1,830 1,20	2,035	363,653 31,965 3,263 126

The Livestock Market

Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 12,—The United Grain Growers Limited Livestock Depart-ment reports receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for the week ending Wednesday, October 8, 1918, were as follows: Cattle, 9,742; sheep and lambs, 657; calves, 132; hogs, 1,769.

sheep and lambs, 657; calves, 132; hogs, 1,269.
This week the market opened with considerable light receipts, and prices have been a shade stronger on most all grades excepting the very common and light cattle. There has been a few cars of very choice quality cattle. The general run has consisted of fair to good steers which have been selling from 111 cents to 13 cents per pound, with the choice weighty kind as high as 14 cents. One car of very breedy white-faced cattle weighing around 1,100 pounds, brought 151 cents, but this sale cannot be counted on very strongly as there is only a few odd head of this quality arriving.

Choice weighty good colored feeders \$ 9.00 to \$10.00 Common to good sockers and feeders 7.00 to 8.50 Rest milkers and springers 85.00 to 110.00 Fair milkers and springers 50.00 to 80.00 Selects fed and watered... Straight heavies Light hogs Sows Stags Boars

Owing to the action of the Canada food board in commandeering creamery butter

Fixed 224 221 217 211 199 190 2124 2124 2084 When the control of agriculture announced today by the control of agriculture announced today ago 221 218 215 209 194 185 215 212 207 Will be 918,920,000 bushels, the department of agriculture announced today in its preliminary estimate of production. Winter wheat production is 555,725,000 bushels and spring wheat 366,195,000 bushels.

A corn production of 9,717,775,000

and setting a price at the point of defivery, Montreal, it has been necessary for the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creamery Company Ltd., to reduce the price they are paying the farmer for butter fat by one cent. per position. This announcement was made recently by F. M. Logan, assistant manager of the co-operative creamery. It is understood that a reduction of two cents per pound for butter fat has been necessary in Alberta.

Mr. Logan, discussing the matter, stated that the new order made it hecessary for the creamery company to pay from two to three cents per pound in order to ship butter to Montreal and pay the freight and cariage as provided for in the order. The price being set at which butter was laid down in Montreal, there was nothing for the company to do but reduce the price to the producer.

At this time of year, when cows were being put in the stable, and it cost considerable more to produce mith, it was ridiculous to have to reduce the price of butter fat, Mr. Logan stated. The Cooperative Creamerles, he intimated, were just on the point of raising the price and would have disple so but for the order of the Canada fod board. This always occurred in the fall of the year and was necessary owing to the increased cost of production this time of the year.

However, after November 9, when the order is filled, the creameries company expect to be able to raise the price of butter fat, it was intimated.

All creamery butter made in the prov-inces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, between September 30 and November 9, 1918, both days in-clusive, will be commandeered under the authority of an order-in-council, passed Monday, September 30, 1918.

of the crop October 1.

Estimates of production of other crops follow Oats, 1,525,997,000 husbets; harley, 226,505,000; buckwheat, 19,472,500; while polatoes, 391,779,000; Thax, 15%06,000.

The condition of the various crops on October 1 was almounced as: Corn, 68.6 per cent. of normal buckwheat, 75.6; white polatoes, 73.7; flax, 70.8.

Public Meeting Places Closed

All schools, churches, theatres, dance halls, and other public meeting places in Winniveg and suburbs were closed for an indefinite period at midnight last Saturday night, as a precautionary measure against the spreading epidemic of Spanish "du." Department and other stores, street cars, dining rooms and cafes and railway trains are being regulated under precautionary measures.

regulated under precautionary measures.

Affected by the order are Winnipeg, St. Boniface, Transcona, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Weston, St. James and other suburban communities. The official proclamation ordering the closing of all public meeting places was issued by Dr. A. J. Douglas, city health officer, Baturday morning, under authority vested in the health officers in Manitoba by a proclamation issued by Dr. Gordon Bell, charman of the provincial board of health, on Friday. This proclamation declared Spanish "fig" as a notifiable disease under the "Public Health Act," and orders complete iso-

An investment in Victory Bonds is in every way the best of all possible investments. It is no sacrifice to lend to Canada at five-and-a-half per cent. Victory Bonds can be realized upon at any time, practically as easily as bank notes.

The reason for this action is that Great Britain and her Allies need Canadian Creamery Butter. The British Ministry of Food urrently asks Canada to increase her shipments of creamery butter.

One bail pound of butter or oleomargarine per month, per person, is the allowance in Great Bri ain today. The order incouncy puts Canadias consumers on a creamery butter allowance of two pounds of butter per person, per month, as compared with the half-pound allowance in Great Britain.

For months Great Britain and her Allies have been short of butter and this condition bids fair to continue, as Atlantic tonnage is needed for transporting troops and supplies. Food-stuffs in Canada for export must be assembled at occan ports to take advantage of space whenever offered.

The principle of the common table for all forces fighting the Huna is the basis of the order-in-council limiting the consumption of creamery butter. Canadians will not have to so without butter, but they are pow asked to eat less of it.

The text of the order-in-council, in part is as follows:—

"Manufacturers of creamery butter shall deliver all such butter made in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec between September 36 and November 9, 1918, both days inclusive, to a cold storage warehouse at Montreal designated by the Dairy Produce Commission at the following prices: Grade No. 1, 464 cents per pound; grade No. 2, 45 cents per pound; delivered at warehouse, Montreal, freight and cartage paid.

No person shall sell to the Dary Produce Commission, any creamery butter manufactured before September 20, 1918, at a price in excess of the following: Grade No. 2, 43 cents per pound; delivered at warehouse, Montreal, freight and cartage paid.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, Oct. 8 to Oct. 14 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS Exifd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	BAR.	LEY Rej.	Feed	1 NW	FLAX 2 CW	8 CW
Oct. 8 9 10 11 12 14	186 186 186 188 186 HOLID	82 801 801 791 AY-	781 771 77 761 THA	781 751 77 761 NKSG I	781 72 72 74 74 VIN	761 72 711 G	99 97† 98 97‡ — 8	94 921 93 921	90 881 80 853	90 884 80 85}	890 819 840 831	11111	11111
eek ago ear ago	186	841		-	761 621	734	99 120 j	94 115j	90	90	367 291	3001	1.1

lation of persons affected or exposed to the malady.

Prepare Bees for Winter
Upon every owner of bees devolves at present a national duty—to do his best to keep them alive until they can again add to our depleted supply of aweets. More than half the battle is to provide them with good protection during cold weather. If you have not a dry, deep, cool cellar, try to get a friend who has one to let you put your bees in a dark corner there. Do not put weak colonies away for the winter; they consume more stores, so valuable now, than strong ones, and even them are more lively—to die. Unite them now while the weather is still mild, and see that each colony has about 30 pounds of wholesome stores to tide it over until well on in spring. Do not delay. Uniting and feeding cannot be satisfactory done when cold weather is upon us.

factory done when cold weather is upon us.

Honey has doubled in value since 12 months ago, and so has every hive of bees. There was a heavy loss of bees last winter, mostly through neglect to prepare them with care and in good time, and it has been impossible to meet the great demand for bees during the summer.

A private—s category man—with some service, was sent before a medical board and passed "A." Consequently, a few days later he was warned for draft and issued with overseas kit. His Company Quartermaster-Sergeant had the man up and went through his paybook with him, asking for particulars as he went along. In the course of these questions he asked the man: "Next-of-kinf" "Never been issued with one, air." was the reply.

It was visiting day at the hospital. The visitors were mostly old ladies, and one of them stopped at the bed of a Tommy and asked him a question he had been asked a score of times before, thus:—

thus:—
"How did you come to be wounded,
my brave fellowf"
"By a shell, mum," replied the hero.
"Did it explodef" queried the lady.
"No," answered Tommy, rather
bored; "it crept up and bit me!"