



The Carrier For You

IN chopping a litter carrier, one should consider all of the equipment necessary for a complete outfit: Carrier, Track, Hangers, Switches, and Swing Pole fittings. Do not place an order before learning of the many distinctive features to be found in Louden Equipment.

LOUDEN Litter Carrier

is simple in construction, and easily operated. Carrier box is made of heavy galvanized steel, strongly reinforced with angle iron. Worm hoisting gear insures maximum speed and power. Track is of high carbon steel and is easily installed.

Write to-day for Illustrated Catalogue.

Our architectural department will supply free Barn plans.

The Louden Hardware Specialty Co.
537 Martin Ave. - WINNIPEG

Seed Grain Wanted!

Any farmer who has seed grain, wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy or any other kind of good seed grain for sale, should send a post card at once for a copy of our pamphlet: "How Farmers Can Make Money?" It will assist them to dispose of their seed grain at a good price more quickly than in any other way. Write today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg, Man.

THE WHISTLING WIND

will hold no terrors
for you if your coal
bin is full of

ENTWHISTLE COAL

This is an excellent glossy, soft coal for ranges and heaters. It will not crumble into dust, but breaks into cubes. The quality is O.K. but the price is low, only

Per **\$2.75** Ton
TRY IT

Yellow Head Coal

Mined in solid rock, is nearly as valuable as Hard Coal. It is worth buying at \$1.00, per ton higher cost than any other Bituminous Coal. Price at mines

Per **\$3.75** Ton

Associations north of main line C.P.R. and west of Regina can use both these coals to good advantage.

PROMPT SHIPMENT

Sask. Grain Growers' Association
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Secretary.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Manitoba

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

A PATRIOTIC CONCERT

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—In reply to your letter re Patriotic Fund, our Association intend to hold a Patriotic Concert in November, the funds to go to the Central. We expect to make up quite a good contribution.

WM. DENOON,

Sec. Birnie Branch M.G.G.A.

A SPLENDID START

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—At our meeting today I brought your letter of October 1 re the War Fund up. We collected at the meeting alone \$103, and since we have made it up to \$113. We wish this money to be sent to the old country for the soldiers' wives and widows and for Belgian people in England.

If only every Association in Manitoba would put up the same, the executive would have something worth while sending to the Old Country.

The Vista Ladies' G. G. A. and the Men's G. G. A. are going to hold a supper and concert in the near future for the same purpose.

Now we wish this money to go direct to the Old Country for relief purposes.

ARCHIE A. FORDE,

Sec. Vista Grain Growers' Ass'n.

Note.—This is the first contribution which has reached the Central Office of the Association, and if other branches do as well in proportion, we should have quite a presentable fund.

BRANT ARGYLE AFFAIRS

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—Your circular re Studies in Rural Citizenship, etc., to hand, and will be read at our meeting early in November. You mention also not having received dues from this Association and the reason is I cannot collect all. However, I enclose \$21.50 for forty-three members paid up—five more may also keep their promises. Last year we had fifty members, but several have joined branches nearer their homes than ours such as Stonewall, Grassmere, Warren. I think fifty was our high-water mark.

Truly it is difficult to interest some and make them see past and future benefits. A point I think is wrong, viz., a man (a small-minded one, surely) is a member and when we have seed oats, twine, etc., as we do every year, he buys a double quantity and passes half on to a friend or neighbor who is too mean to pay for membership and yet gets the benefits. I always contend it should not be allowed. The cash for things is also an obstacle to progress, but naturally for price reduction the cash is necessary.

ARTHUR KIRK,

Sec.-Treas. Brant-Argyle.

ORGANIZING AT BIRD TAIL SIDING

Mr. R. McKenzie,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—Am writing to let you know that we have started another branch

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT

Editor, Guide:—You do not hear from Oak Lake often, but when we speak we mean business. At a meeting of our local branch yesterday we decided to send a carload of flour to the Prince of Wales' Fund. We are getting the flour from our local mill, Leitch Bros., who have given us good terms. The farmers are asked to deliver their wheat for this purpose on the 7th of November and on that date we are to get track price. We can either sell our wheat and buy the flour or have the wheat gristed for the purpose. I hope to see this in The Guide and you can fix it to read good.

Yours truly,

G. W. GORDON.

Oak Lake, Oct. 27, 1914.

Note.—A message like this does not need "fixing." It "reads good" as it is.—Editor, Guide.

of the Grain Growers' Association at the Bird Tail Siding. We organized last night. We got fifteen members and believe we will get a number more, as we are holding our first meeting on the 30th of this month. Send me as soon as possible fifty membership cards, also the bill, and I will send it in by return mail.

SIMON CROOKSHANKS.

Rosburn P.O.

Sec.-Treas.

THE UPLIFT OF THE FARMERS

J. F. Larson, Sec. Washington Co., Minn., A.S. of E.

If farmers nowadays are not becoming educated, their case must be hopeless or there is something wrong with the aims or methods of their teachers. Even one of the big telephone companies has joined the ranks of teachers and is giving the farmers lessons on the dangers of government ownership of telephone lines.

For years farmers have read farm papers and listened to institute speakers, and this instruction has unquestionably been of immense value to the farmers themselves and to all other classes of people as well. Usually, however, students have some choice as to the subjects of study and changes are made as times and conditions require it; but farmers' institute conductors and farm papers have followed practically the same line of instruction for the past quarter of a century, notwithstanding the fact that a large percentage of the farmers as well as others who have made a study of the situation are fully convinced that the question of marketing is as much in need of attention as that of production. Now, railroad companies, farm machinery trusts, bankers' associations, and other big business interests are taking it upon themselves to teach the farmers—to "help the farmers," without even asking the farmers themselves whether they want it or not. These big business concerns are joining hands with state agricultural extension divisions and in some cases, as it appears, are actually taking a very prominent part in directing the work of the extension divisions. There might be no particular objections to this were it not for the fact that these business interests, and notably the bankers' associations, are apparently not only aiming to "help," but are endeavoring to dictate to the farmers, while many farmers are inclined to think that, from the standpoint of benefitting the general public, they are as capable of giving valuable pointers to the manufacturers, dealers, bankers, etc., as these gentlemen are to give advice to farmers.

The avowed aim of this extraordinary interest in farmers and their affairs is to help them produce so much more that not only will the cost of living be lowered, but the farmers themselves will be more prosperous, and thus tend to increase the prosperity of others. This is good theory, for, according to all natural laws, the greater the production of a country, the greater will be the material welfare of all its people, provided all classes receive their proper share. Under our present marketing system, however, the theory does not always work out in practice, and the actual results are not very attractive to the farmers and do not tend to encourage them in devoting more time, labor and money to the effort of producing bigger crops. It is a common experience of farmers, which is also borne out by government reports, that a big crop often brings a much smaller cash return to the farmers than a small crop. For instance, one year the farmers of this country raised sixty million more bushels of barley than they did the year before, but they received forty million dollars less for it. One year a farmer raised two hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre and sold the potatoes for twenty-two cents a bushel; the next year he raised one hundred bushels to the acre and sold them for sixty cents a bushel—it is more profitable to raise one bushel for sixty cents than two bushels for forty-four cents. This did not stop this farmer from trying to raise two hundred and fifty bushels to the acre the following year; but if this farmer is to pay out money for expert help and advice

(which all farmers do in paying their share of the taxes necessary to maintain institute conductors, extension division workers, county agricultural agents, etc.), he would rather learn how to dispose of the two bushels to better advantage so that he will not lose money by raising a big crop. The bigger the crop, the lower the price to the farmer goes; but the railroads do not lower their freight rates; the bankers do not lower their rate of interest on the money required to move the crops; the dealers in farm products do not lower their charges. In fact, the dealers usually take advantage of large crops and manipulate supply and demand and thereby force the price to the farmers to an unreasonably unfairly low level, at the same time keeping the price up to the consumer. From this it will be seen that the bigger the crop, the greater the profits to all interested in handling the crop excepting the men who produce it—the farmers—who often sustain a loss.

HOME BANK DIVIDEND

The Home Bank has given notice that the usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the three months ending November 30, will be paid on and after December 1.

FIVE SOULS

First Soul

I was a peasant of the Polish plain;
I left my plow because the message ran:
Russia, in danger, needed every man
To save her from the Teuton; and was slain.

I gave my life for freedom—This I know:
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Second Soul

I was a Tyrolean, a mountaineer;
I gladly left my mountain home to fight
Against the brutal, treacherous Muscovite;
And died in Poland on a Cossack spear.
I gave my life for freedom—This I know:
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Third Soul

I worked in Lyons at my weaver's loom,
When suddenly the Prussian despot hurled
His felon blow at France and at the world;
Then I went forth to Belgium and my doom.

I gave my life for freedom—This I know:
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Fourth Soul

I owned a vineyard by the wooded Main,
Until the Fatherland, begirt by foes
Lusting her downfall, called me, and I rose
Swift to the call—and died in fair Lorraine.
I gave my life for freedom—This I know:
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

Fifth Soul

I worked in a great shipyard by the Clyde.
There came a sudden word of wars declared,
Of Belgium, peaceful, helpless, unprepared,
Asking our aid; I joined the ranks, and died.

I gave my life for freedom—This I know:
For those who bade me fight had told me so.

W. N. Ewer in The Nation

THE SEARCHLIGHT ON WAR

The electric searchlight is a valuable weapon of defense against night attack by land, sea and air. It not only locates and exposes the enemy, but dazzles and blinds him in a way that often throws him into fatal confusion. The illustration on page 7 shows a searchlight mounted upon a four-wheeled truck to enable it to be removed if desired from the deck of the motor-car and to be planted in any desired position. The automobile is fitted with a powerful gasoline motor capable of enabling a road speed of nineteen miles an hour to be attained. Behind the driver's seat is mounted a small switchboard, carrying the requisite electric control instruments. The electric generator is driven by the motor which propels the vehicle. When the searchlight is to be brought into service, it is only necessary to couple up the motor to the generator. The installation is ready for use within a few seconds. Sufficient electric cable is provided to enable the searchlight to be manipulated about 300 ft. distant. The searchlight is fitted with a 38-in. reflector, and throws a beam of 7,000 candle-power.