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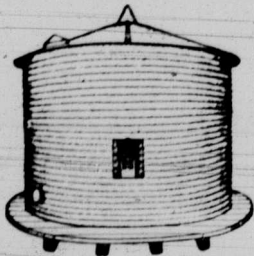
We also sell the best GASOLINE ENGINES at the lowest prices. Write for Catalogue. We have a few special bargains as follows:

20 H.P. Portable Flour City Engine	\$ 400.00
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Above are Second-Hand but in First-Class Condition	
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THE CANADIAN STOVER GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Brandon :: Manitoba



Conditions

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Past few days

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PORTABLE CORRUGATED GRANARIES

The kind that have been proved out in the fields for eight years past. Read John Kennedy's letter on page 9 of The Guide of Aug. 12, and send in your order at once. We also make Well-Curb, Corrugated Sheets and 3 V Crimp Galvanized Roofing, the finest roofing made for Barns and Implement Sheds.

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on view at the C.P.R. Station Building, Winnipeg, and learn about the great policy of selling lands to settlers only on 20 years' terms, with loan of \$2,000 for permanent improvements. For full particulars call or write—

F. W. RUSSELL, Land Agent
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The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

ways the three with the least attendance of committee men retired, but in all cases were eligible for re-election. Then a banquet was always held after all the business was over. This banquet or social was very useful to the success of the creamery as it brought in all farmers and their wives, children and servants to one common feast, which included many speakers, often from a great distance, as a clever speaker on this work was always a great boon to the plant. We always tried to have a member from the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, a society which sprang up shortly after the creamery movement, and which has proved itself to be of great value to the industry all over the country. The sale agency was also of some value to the business, but as a rule in our creamery we always could sell at often more than the agency could ensure us, tho I am sure in the end the agency has made headway if it has risen to the end aimed at, namely, to control the market. However, we always esteemed the I.A.O.S. as it kept all the societies in close touch with useful knowledge and got all creameries confederated together in one common congress which met in Dublin yearly, each society sending two delegates, which congress lasted almost a week, and these delegates always brought something useful and fresh and new to help on with the management in the best way to ensure success.

JAMES HUNTER.

Earl Grey, Sask.

AN APPEAL TO THE FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—I want to make a special appeal to the farmers of the West, and more particularly to those of Manitoba. The fact comes clearly to the front that at some points in Manitoba we have Grain Growers who pass by their own creation for $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per bushel, and give their grain to the Interests who are desirous of seeing competition eliminated. But will this continue? I say I cannot believe so. While during the past two years we have apparently made a loss in the elevator system, our experience has also plainly shown that if the farmers will patronize their own system it can be made pay. If, however, the farmers will not patronize their own system then it is plain that it is impossible to make it a success. Now, if this system is not maintained, under the control of the farmers themselves, then it must follow that the benefits derived by having such competition as it creates (and these are acknowledged by all reasonable men) would totally disappear.

We have one case in point which shows what I desire to make clear in no uncertain way. At one point, last Tuesday, August 25, there were twenty-one cars of grain

offered for sale, and our elevator operator at that point, with an offer equal to that of any other buyer, tried hard to secure these cars. One of the buyers got six cars, another fourteen and our buyer got one, and all paid the same price. Perhaps on certain occasions some of these farmers can get $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ c. more than the Winnipeg market price and consequently that much more than our bid, but is it not plain that if at all the 100 points where the elevators are situated the farmers were, in the above mentioned way, to go by their own door for \$1 or \$2 per car and give their grain to the Interests who are trying to eliminate competition, by creating such conditions that will lead to our pulling out of the field? I am safe in saying that we all know only too well that we would again have conditions such as existed before we came into the field. I do believe, however, that there are not many points where the Interests can pull the wool over the farmers' eyes if the farmers will study the question in all its aspects. I am sure that at many points the farmers are willing to make what might appear, at first sight, a sacrifice by refusing a fraction of a cent or more per bushel offered them as a silver bait in an effort to discredit their own united attempt to secure justice to all.

To any who feel that this farmers' movement can be driven out of the field, I would say that they have failed to recognize the solidarity that exists in the farmers' ranks thruout the three provinces. I would also like to point out that this elevator system is the property of the farmers themselves; they have a voice in its management and can, if they desire, make it a success. This is no time to find fault with what was done in securing the system. If we, as farmers, desire to be in a position to prevent oppression in the local storage system, we now have an opportunity to make good. If this system should have to go back to the line elevator companies, and consequently to the conditions that existed a few years ago, it will be because the farmers choose to have it so. If they desire to have competition in local storage, it is necessary that they support the power they now have in their own hands.

Also by making a success of the elevators we are helping the farmers of the other two provinces in creating a great chain of storage, reaching from the Great Lakes to the Rockies, all under the control of the farmers themselves.

The short-crop this year was not foreseen when we leased the system and I would make a special appeal for this year, above all, for support in such measure as will show beyond doubt that it can be made to pay.

Another year there will be additional reason for this system remaining in the farmers' hands as we will be handling all kinds of machinery, wagons and buggies, in addition to the many lines we now have, which will reduce the cost to the farmer, and enable our elevator operator to earn part of his salary in distributing the many commodities to the farmers at each elevator point.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg.

A Protectionist War

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there would have been little pressure towards war. But one injustice usually follows close on the heels of another and the spectacle of the Prussian oligarchy heaping upon their unfortunate fellowmen, the calamities of a great war to save the irrefragable economic system which they had clung to, is surely a warning to the Canadian people to remove at once some of the economic iniquities with which financial oligarchs and their political satellites have oppressed the people of this country. Protection, being class legislation, must always produce some sort of oligarchy, and a people which allows an oligarchy any large degree of privilege or power can never hope to call itself free. A privileged class must always have available some form of distraction to blind the eyes of the mass of the community whom it oppresses. In Canada the favorite distraction is the flag and Imperialism; in Germany the flag and Imperialism have proved obsolete and now it is war. But the moral remains the same. Allow no unfair economic privileges to exist and democratic contentment and external peace will be easily

secured. Allow them to prevail and a tide of trouble inevitably sets in full flood upon an unhappy people.

INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS

"Idle land is an extravagant luxury in any country where the tax collecting machinery works as well as it does in the provinces of Western Canada or the Pacific Coast states of the United States of America," said John T. Hinkle, secretary of the Oregon Irrigation Congress, at the last convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association.

To bring every possible acre of idle and apparently useless land under the plow is the aim and object of the International Irrigation Congress, which this year will hold its convention in Calgary, October 5 to 9. During the past few years there have been millions of acres of land brought under cultivation by the scientific application of water, and the problems that confront the irrigationist are rapidly being solved by the information disseminated at the annual conventions for the discussion of matters that affect the settlers. These questions are vital to the prosperity of the country.

Governments of the United States and Canada, as well as a number of foreign countries where irrigation is well developed, are giving of their best and most experienced men to this convention in Canada this year, thus backing up and aiding the noble work which this organization has voluntarily undertaken. These men will give of their valuable experience to those who are actually and daily experimenting with the problems of irrigation in the reclamation of idle lands, and thus assist to accomplish the aims and objects of the organization as expressed in the motto, "Make easy the path of the Home builder."

Irrigation is one of the chief works of an advanced civilization. The population of the world is advancing more rapidly than the production of food stuffs, and the work of the Irrigation Congress is a distinct effort to perform its share in the development of this civilization.

AVOID MOLDY FEEDS

Molded hay, corn and oats are now reaping their annual harvest of horse flesh. Harboring as they do various kinds of fungi, such as yeasts and molds, these damaged feeds frequently cause a violent sickness in horses that oftentimes proves fatal.

Because of the peculiar actions of horses afflicted with forage poisoning it is often difficult to realize that it is poor feed which is to blame. It is easy to assume that the afflicted animals have eaten some poisonous weed or drug, as did a farmer recently who sent a weed specimen to the University Agricultural Experiment Station with the comment that he thought it was causing the death of his horses.

He wrote that he had already lost two horses and that two more were sick. The symptoms of the disease were first a dumpyness, then a noticeable bulging out of the eyes and finally a complete loss of control accompanied by convulsive fits. A post mortem examination showed that there was a hardening of the contents of the intestines.

The suspected plant was identified as the common Prairie or Bush Pin Weed, which is considered harmless. This led those who were investigating the case to conclude that the poisoning, for such it apparently was, had been caused by moldy feed. Moreover, forage poisoning is very apt to appear at this time of year when is begun the feeding of newly cut hay. A complete change of feeding when the disease first appears is recommended as important if the animals are to be saved, and medicinal treatment includes the use of purgatives as the primary remedy.

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