

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE CALL OF THE NATION

THE GENIUS OF OUR PEOPLE IS ALL FOR PEACE, THE PEACE OF STRENGTH AND SELF-CONTROL, NOT THAT OF COWARDICE OR INDIFFERENCE. IT IS OUR PRIVILEGE AMONG THE NATIONS TO SPREAD THIS SPIRIT. THIS WE MAY DO BY THE POWER OF EXAMPLE. WE HAVE NO ENEMIES. WE HATE NO NATION. NO NATION HATES US. WE HAVE NO REVENGES FOR OLD DEFEATS, NO RANKLINGS OF OLD VICTORIES, NO ALTERED BOUNDARIES, NO BANISHED DYNASTIES. WE HAVE ONLY OUR OWN AFFAIRS TO ATTEND TO, WITH THE DIGNITY THAT BEFITS A NATION WHICH MINDS ITS OWN BUSINESS. IT IS FOR US TO SAY, WE WILL NOT THREATEN, WE WILL NOT FIGHT, WE WILL NOT PREPARE TO FIGHT, WE WILL NOT LOAD OURSELVES WITH WEAPONS WHICH TEND TO PROVOKE A FIGHT. WE WILL NOT MORTGAGE OUR FUTURE TO THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE WHICH OWNS AND CONTROLS MILITANT EUROPE. WE WILL LEAVE OUR DISPUTES TO THE DECISION OF A TRIBUNAL OF JUST MEN. THE WORD WAR SHALL BE ERASED FROM OUR NATIONAL SPEECH.—David Starr Jordan.

JULY 16, 1913

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STRAIGHT TALKS--No. 1

For years Canadian farmers—supposed to be the most shrewd, practical, enterprising and up-to-date farmers in the world—have looked upon the "protective" tariff as a cause of prosperity. But times have changed. Thanks to the influence of the Association and the truths The Guide serves up week by week they now realize that the tariff does not benefit the farmer one iota.

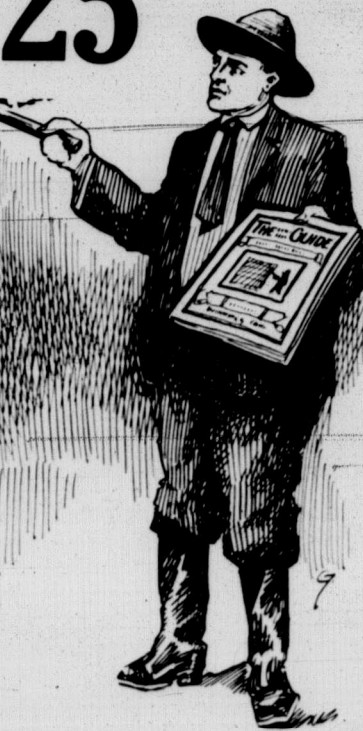
Suppose a man pays out \$165 for a binder on which there is a tariff of \$25. He gets \$140 worth of machinery and \$25 worth of tariff. And yet he is told to think that he was not impoverished but prospered by this process. You may go to your local store and on your return tell your wife that you have brought her \$6 worth of sugar. But have you? By no possibility have you brought her more than \$4 worth. What becomes of the other \$2? The answer is easy. It goes into the pockets of the Tariff Barons for "protection."

The Guide and the organized farmers are fighting against the tariff and the trusts, because the "Tariff Wall" "protects" Can-

1914	JANUARY						1914
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The Guide from now till Jan 1, 1914

25^c



adian manufacturers from competition from without, while the trusts "protect" them from competition from within. Help us in our great fight for a square deal by widening the influence of The Guide. You can do this by asking your friends, who are not subscribers, to take advantage of our special low rate. All you have to do is to fill in the annexed coupon and mail it to us today.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

THE SECESSION OF WEST VIRGINIA

(By Dr. Frank Crane)

There was quite a disturbance raised some years ago when the southern states seceded from the Union and the flag at Fort Sumter was fired upon.

The condition in West Virginia is almost as serious. The row this time is not over born-black slaves, but over coal-blackened white miners. It all amounts to the same thing; it is the principle of the rights of private property against the principle of democracy, which means the rights of the people.

It interests directly ten million citizens of the United States, who are engaged in digging coal.

If any one wants to see how holy and untouchable Private Property is, let him observe contemporaneous happenings in West Virginia.

Private Property has bought up batches of valuable coal-land of vast extent and prohibited any village or municipal authority from being exercised thereon.

Owning all the houses and lands, it has evicted any person not agreeing with its policies, so that the inhabitants cannot exercise any of the functions of self-government; they cannot levy taxes, pave their streets, own their cemeteries and churches, nor have sidewalks, sewerage or waterworks except as the landlords allow.

Private Ownership has abolished, when it could not absolutely control, all civil authority, prevented citizens from joining labor organizations, hired armed guards, and herded American citizens in bull pens.

It has prohibited citizens from having any medical attendance except that furnished by its own physicians.

It has prevented citizens from erecting churches except upon such ground as it chose to rent, and has not allowed preachers to deliver any messages except such as are in harmony with its policies.

It has controlled the state authorities so that martial law has been declared in cases where citizens opposed its policies, and has railroaded thirty or forty men a day to the penitentiary, to be manacled as murderers, shaved and photographed as criminals, and branded for life as rogues, all without grand or petit jury or habeas corpus, and all because said citizens expressed their honest convictions or "sassed" an officer.

It has caused the state to introduce an armored train and gatling guns and to shoot into the tents and their pine board dwellings of citizens under the pretext of protecting private property.

There has been a deal of outcry because Americans send missionaries to convert the heathen and have not first converted the home-heathen. West Virginia is commended to the missionary societies. Why so much money to uplift the Philippines when here is West Virginia, right in the United States?

And if any one cares to see where a "government by business" would land the United States, let him go to West Virginia and look around.

It has always appeared to me to be an extraordinary thing that institutions so essential to the nation as hospitals should be supported by such a haphazard method as that of voluntary subscription, with its inevitable irregularity and its rather undignified begging for support.—Sir Francis Vane, Bart.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the United States Cabinet stands for international harmony and peace in the most complete sense of the term.—W. J. Bryan.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

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Cheap Money Meetings

Royal Commission on Agricultural Credit and Grain Markets to Hold Meetings in Saskatchewan

The Royal Commission on Agricultural Credit and Grain Markets will hold public sittings in Saskatchewan during the month of August, 1913, for the purpose of hearing the evidence of and receiving suggestions from any persons who may desire to discuss with them the subjects they are investigating. All farmers and other persons who have information on these subjects and have given consideration to them are invited to attend one or more of these sittings and give the Commission the benefit of their thought and experience.

The subjects on which the Commission are most desirous of obtaining evidence, and which they particularly wish to have frankly and fully discussed are:

Subjects To Be Discussed

1. Conditions surrounding the extension to farmers of long term credit on mortgage, and short term credit by banks on personal security, and the rates of interest and other charges levied in connection with such credit at the present time.
2. The conditions under which, and the methods by which better and cheaper credit is obtained by farmers in some other countries.
3. Types of institutions for providing long term credit on mortgage and short term credit on personal security respectively, that would be best suited to the conditions that now obtain in rural Saskatchewan.
4. The legitimate uses to which credit obtained on long term mortgage may be put.
5. The effect, if any, of real estate speculation on Agricultural credit.
6. The cost of producing grain in Saskatchewan, and ways in which that cost may be reduced.
7. The cost of placing the grain of Saskatchewan on the world's markets, and ways in which that cost may be reduced.
8. The relation between the cost of producing grain in Saskatchewan and the price received by the producer.
9. Measures by the employment of which the standing of Saskatchewan's grain in the markets of the world may be improved.

All these questions and others which need not be enumerated, are agitating the minds of thinking men at the present time.

They have an important bearing on the prosperity and permanent development of the province. Not only individuals, but all organizations that exist for the advancement of agriculture and the building up of the country, such as agricultural societies, grain growers' associations, boards of trade, etc., are invited and requested to be present at some one of the sittings and to give the Commission the benefit of their convictions on these subjects.

Public Sittings of Commission

Public sittings of the Commission, or some of its members, will be held as follows:

- Weyburn, Thursday, August 7, 2 p.m.
- Oxbow, Friday, August 8, 2 p.m.
- Lampman, Friday, August 8, 2 p.m.
- Swift Current, Monday, August 11, 2 p.m.
- Moose Jaw, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 2 p.m.
- Wolseley, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 2 p.m.
- Fillmore, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 2 p.m.
- Saskatoon, Thursday, Aug. 14, 2 p.m.
- Kindersley, Friday, August 15, 2 p.m.
- Scott, Friday, August 15, 1.30 p.m.
- Govan, Saturday, August 16, 1 p.m.
- Yorkton, Tuesday, August 19, 2 p.m.
- Prince Albert, Thursday, August 21, 2 p.m.
- Melfort, Friday, August 22, 2 p.m.
- North Battleford, Saturday, Aug. 23, 2 p.m.
- Regina, Monday, August 25, 2 p.m.

A. E. MANTLE, J. H. HASLAM,
Hon. Secretary, Chairman.
Regina, Sask., July, 10, 1913.

PRIVILEGE vs. DEMOCRACY

The great democracy will find its future greatness not in conquest, not even in self-defense against would-be conquerors, but in friendly co-operation, the brotherhood of men and nations, the ennobling of the individual man, and in increasing recognition of the worth of human life.

The great enemy of democracy is privilege. To grant a concession of any sort having money value without a corresponding return, is "privilege." The granting of privilege in the past is the source of most of the great body of political evils from which the civilized world suffers to-day.

David Starr Jordan.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

CHEAPER MONEY DEPENDS ON REPORT

Edmonton, July 10.—Upon the report which will be presented by Dr. Tory, President of the Alberta University, and A. Bramley Moore, who are Alberta's representatives upon the commission which is now in Europe investigating systems of agricultural credit, any steps which will be taken by the Alberta Legislature in the way of securing cheaper money for farmers will largely depend.

The delegates will return next month and will draw up a report for presentation to the government before the next session of the legislature opens. Parliament will be called together earlier than was the case last session, when the opening of the legislature was delayed by the premier's absence in England. The premier has promised that no steps will be taken toward a solution of the A. and G. W. difficulty until the legislature has been consulted. This fact points to an early meeting of the legislature.

SASKATCHEWAN AND CHEAP MONEY

In order to negotiate a bond issue of the Saskatchewan government, Hon. A. Turgeon, attorney-general, and Hon. A. P. McNab, minister of public works in the Scott government, are going to London. They passed through Winnipeg on Thursday last.

Mr. Turgeon informed the press that the government had not decided how large the debentures would be, that would depend on the market, and on other conditions.

It is several years since Saskatchewan last applied to the London money market. "Cheaper money for farmers will be the big feature of Saskatchewan's next legislative session," Mr. Turgeon said. "Methods successfully adopted in New Zealand, Australia and several European states may form the basis of the Saskatchewan scheme, which is extremely popular with the farmers. Of course, nothing definite as to its practicability in Canada can be said till after the commission now in Europe makes its report."

WHO OWNS CANADA?

The Guide has certainly proved, beyond doubt, that forty-two Canadian Capitalists control more than one-third of the total wealth of the nation. The immense power these men wield, through the interlocking of directorates, is alarming in the extreme.

The Power of the Triple Alliance which is composed of the Railway, Banking and Manufacturing interests, is directly responsible for the high cost of living and many of the abuses under which Western farmers are now laboring.

Let us Break the Bonds of Habit and show the patrons of special privilege that the organized farmers and The Guide are a power to be reckoned with.

Help Us All You Can

by forwarding a copy of our issue of June 25 to all your friends who are not subscribers. Let them read "Who Owns Canada" and the Remedy.

We have only a limited number of copies on hand. These will be sent to any address, direct from this office, on receipt of 5 cents in stamps. Address all your orders to

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg - Manitoba

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The Western Rate Case

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

After dragging on for a little over one week the resumed inquiry into the western freight rates, involving the question of unfair discrimination on the part of the railways against Western Canada, was, on June 19, indefinitely adjourned. That is the adjournment was indefinite in so far as the fixing of an actual date for the resumption of the inquiry is concerned. No date was named, but the probabilities are that the case will be taken up again by the board about the middle of September. Chairman Drayton allowed the counsel for the railways twenty days in which to present to the board further exhibits of evidence which they desire to submit as well as statements asked for by counsel representing the various governments and other parties to the case. The counsel will be allowed another three weeks in which to prepare their criticisms of the data submitted by the railways. By that time it will be pretty well on in August so that the consideration of the question is not likely to be resumed much before the beginning of the following month. On the eve of the adjournment of the hearing the other day Chairman Drayton urged upon everybody connected with the case to gather together all loose ends, as it was highly desirable to bring the matter to an early conclusion. "There must be no more delays and no more excuses," he declared. Nevertheless, the opinion prevails amongst some of the counsel at least that the hearing cannot be concluded at the next sitting of the board and that still another adjournment will be necessary. Should that prove to be the case it will probably be some time after the snow commences to fly before the board will be in a position to give judgment. The extent of the information which the board has to unravel and crystalize into some kind of concrete form will be realized when it is stated that no less than 106 "exhibits" have been put in, and in many cases these consist of bound volumes of rate com-

parisons numbering more than one hundred pages.

Significant Questions

Just what the "drift" of the case is at the present time it would be impossible for a layman to say, because the lawyers confess that they are puzzled and, apparently, the board has not as yet definitely decided upon what principle its judgment will be based. This is suggested by the fact that Chairman Drayton enumerated a number of questions, which he asked counsel to consider between now and the next hearing. They are as follows:

- 1.—Whether or not stations should be placed on the same rate basis in so far as general merchandise rates are concerned, irrespective of density of traffic, in a given district.
- 2.—Whether or not distributing points, irrespective of population or business, should be entitled to similar commodity rates (i.e., in respect of distance or rate basis irrespective of density of traffic).
- 3.—Whether or not all stations at common distances from distributing centres from which freight moves at commodity rates, should be on the same basis in respect of distance and rates.
- 4.—Whether rates should now be fixed in the Western Provinces on the assumption of a sufficient existing railway mileage to enable the grain crop to be properly carried, and affording lands settled or fit for settlement with railway facilities within a reasonable distance; or whether rates should be fixed on such a basis as will encourage future development.
- 5.—Whether or not the rates should be based upon the traffic and returns of the Canadian Pacific, irrespective of any density or diversity of traffic, and returns of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific Railway companies.
- 6.—Generally on what principle do you desire the freight rates to be considered?

The questions show that the board has not made up its mind yet as to the merits, or demerits, of the various theories and contentions which have been submitted and is anxious for further elucidation in regard thereto. In regard to these it is not possible within the scope of this article to go into details and only a few can be touched on in their broad details.

Mr. Muller's Theory

As indicated previously the important development of the hearing was the presentation of the exhibits prepared by Jean P. Muller, the American railway expert, on behalf of the counsel for the Dominion government. These figures and comparisons related to the traffic on the C.P.R. They had nothing whatever to do with freight or passenger tariffs in a detailed sense. What Mr. Muller did, according to his own description, was to make a cold blooded calculation of the business done by the C.P.R. He calculated the operating cost and revenue and then suggested that fifty per cent. more should be allowed to cover other expenses, and if on this basis the company was found to be earning an unreasonable profit the assumption was that there should be a lowering of the rates. The striking feature of Mr. Muller's analysis, as already indicated, was that he arrived at the conclusion that while, generally speaking, the C.P.R. rates are not unreasonable as compared with those in force on American railways the operating cost in the three Prairie Provinces, when contrasted with the revenues produced, is low. In other words the ratio of profit in the West is larger than elsewhere on the system, except the Lake Superior Division, over which, of course, the traffic from all the western lines must pass in order to reach the markets of the world. Counsel for the railways did their best to convince Mr. Muller that his theory was all wrong, and W. A. Macdonald, counsel for the British Columbia government, also declared his disbelief in it. This, of course, can be explained by the fact that the cost of operation is very high in British Columbia and if the Muller theory were to be applied that province would not be entitled to

the same reduction in rates as the Prairie Provinces. Mr. Muller's exhibits will be subjected to a further attack when the hearing resumes. He promised to submit to the board similar comparisons relating to the traffic done by the Canadian Northern. Mr. Muller declined to take into his calculations the difference in the cost of constructing the various railways which will be affected by the finding of the board. He said that the cost would be influenced by the period of construction, different methods of financing and dissimilar systems of book-keeping. The proper thing to do, he declared was to apply to railways the same tests as would be applied to other business.

C.P.R. Expert's Testimony

One of the most interesting developments of the week was the assertion of W. B. Lanigan, traffic manager for the C.P.R. in the West, that if the classification which applies on the American railways in the West were to be applied to all freight moving westward over the C.P.R. lines from Fort William the company would receive a larger revenue than it does under the Canadian system of classification. His contention was that the American car load lot being larger than the Canadian car load lots there is a bigger movement of freight in less than car load lots on the American side of the line and, therefore, more profit for the railways. However, when M. K. Cowan, counsel for the Saskatchewan government, asked Mr. Lanigan if he would state definitely that the C.P.R. would be willing to adopt the American classifications the former said that he would be ready "to recommend" such a course to the company. Mr. Cowan, in the course of a somewhat vigorous cross-examination of the C.P.R. witness said that in every case, in order to get the rates Mr. Lanigan had used in his calculations, a shipper would, under the American classification, be compelled to ship a much larger quantity of goods. Mr. Lanigan was also closely cross-examined by all the opposing counsel in regard to the comparison of rates between Canadian and American lines in the West. They contended that the

Continued on Page 18



WHILE THE POLITICIANS ATTRACT THE FARMER'S ATTENTION THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE GETS AWAY WITH HIS WHEAT.

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 16th, 1913

CO-OPERATORS BOYCOTTED

The current issue of the Canadian Co-operator, a magazine of social and economic progress published in the interests of the Canadian Co-operative movement, makes public the details of what appears to be a determined, organized effort to crush co-operation and to raise the price of the necessities in Canada. During the past six months, the journal states, there has been extraordinary activity on the part of the Retail Merchants' Association, the organization which, it will be remembered, sent the deputation to Ottawa which succeeded in persuading the Senate to reject the Co-operative Bill a few years ago. The aim of the Retail Merchants' Association is to organize all the storekeepers of Canada in such a way that they will be able to eliminate competition and fix prices. If they are successful it will mean that the value of the Canadian dollar will be substantially at the discretion of the distributive interests of the country. The best, and in fact, the only means whereby the completion of such a monopoly can be prevented is by the establishment of co-operative stores throughout the country. To prevent this upsetting of their plans, the retailers and wholesalers are combining and the latter are refusing to supply co-operative societies with goods. The Brockville, Ont., Co-operative Society has had its orders refused by three wholesale houses, and one of these has written as follows:

"Am sorry to say that according to the rule of Wholesale Grocers' Guild, we will be unable to supply you. Am sorry about this, because when speaking to you I was not aware of this fact, but all members of this Guild are unable to sell any co-operative society."

It is claimed that this boycott of co-operative societies by the Wholesale Grocers' Guild constitutes a conspiracy in restraint of trade punishable by heavy penalties under the Combine Investigation Act of 1910. The Minister of Labor has been notified of the facts, and it is, therefore, likely that the matter will be brought before the courts at an early date. Consumers in the West should take warning, and every effort should be made to organize co-operative societies which will aid in combatting the monopoly. In Winnipeg a co-operative store has been in operation since June 1 and so far has met with gratifying success. It should have its counterpart in every town in the West and eventually we may hope to see a Canadian Co-operative Wholesale, with its own manufacturing and importing departments, all working to reduce the cost of living for the benefit of the people as a whole.

WATCHING YOURSELF GO BY

Did you ever watch yourself go by in the human procession? You are always watching, no doubt, more or less closely, your neighbors and those you meet in your daily round. You see their shortcomings. You condemn their little meannesses. Occasionally you praise their good qualities. But generally it is with a critical and unsparing eye that one surveys the currents and cross-currents of humanity which pass before his view. He is so impressed with the faults of almost everyone he sees that he thanks God he is not as other men. But how about yourself? You are passing by others in this ceaseless drift called Life, just as others pass by you. Are you showing up any better than those whose failings you despise or look upon with good-humored tolerance? If you could only detach yourself for a few minutes from your familiar stock of prejudice and bias, from all the special circumstances of heredity, environment and education which

make each person's world distinct and different from every other person's, if you could get outside of yourself, as it were, and watch yourself with the same critical and impartial look as you bestow on others, you would certainly have your eyes opened. You might not be so supremely satisfied with yourself, your attainments and character. This would be no loss, but a distinct gain, for self-satisfaction is the foe to progress and the companion of petty souls. No truly great man was ever satisfied with himself. It takes a big soul to measure the possibilities of human nature, and the ideal moves forward faster than achievement can follow. Watching yourself as you pass by in the human drift, like the ceaseless crowds hurrying along the streets of a big city, can you not detect in your daily conduct, in your inner-motives, in your relations with those about you, some of those failings which appear so glaringly in the lives of others? Are you always sincere with your fellows? Are you ready to help good causes at the cost of personal sacrifice? Is your ideal to serve your day and generation and leave the world better than you found it? Or is it to get as much as you can for self and to give as little as decency will permit? Condemnation of the rich comes easily enough. You have scant respect for those who, having amassed immense fortunes, press on in the mad race for more money and more power, regardless of those who are crushed under the juggernaut of present economic evils. But can those who lift no finger against existing abuses, who do nothing to help forward a better day when justice shall reign, can they be held blameless? Unless one is doing his utmost within his own circle of influence for reform it is idle to denounce the heartlessness of plutocracy. If a man in moderate circumstances is not stirred to action with sympathy, the chances are that he would not do any better, even with a large fortune at his command, for extreme wealth almost invariably fixes a gulf between its possessor and the common people. One's attitude toward the democratic movements of today, however, is only one respect in which you may check up yourself as you would another. As you view your daily round of activities from the standpoint of an outsider are you cheerful amid discouragement, helpful in the home, always mindful of the Golden Rule in your dealings with others? Or do petty annoyances embitter you, do selfish aims engross all your powers, and is the rampant materialism of today allowed to tarnish your ideals? It is so easy to see that neighbor Jones has failed for one reason or another to make the best of his life. But may not Jones say the same about you, and with perhaps far more truth? His faults are different from yours, and much more glaring, of course. One can always summon a host of reasons for his own particular failings, but as others see you, your shortcomings may be quite as serious blemishes as those you condemn so frankly in people about you. Another thing worth watching for as you see yourself go by is, whither bound? Are you moving ahead, or going in the wrong direction? Are you making any real progress, or have you got into a narrow rut, continually going over the same self-centred round, with no outlook nor advance? Every person might profitably take a few minutes now and then watching themselves go by. If you go at it in the right frame of mind it would both spur you up to your best efforts and also make you more charitable in judging those around you.

Our politicians seem to have forgotten what they used to write in their copy-books: "Two wrongs don't make a right."

MORE MILLIONS FOR G.T.P.

We sincerely hope and trust that when the Government hands over the \$15,000,000 which it is going to lend to the G.T.P. for ten years at 4 per cent., it will have the contract drawn up in such plain words that even a corporation lawyer will not be able to contend that the company is not compelled to pay the interest every year or to repay the principal at the end of the period for which it is loaned. It may seem superfluous to warn the Government to exercise care in this respect, but past experience shows that caution is necessary. The present tightness of the money market is making the blunder of the late Government in the famous implementing clause in the original G.T.P. contract more expensive than it was at first expected to be, and it now looks as if the Canadian taxpayers would be compelled to pay the shareholders of the G.T.P. at least \$13,000,000 as a result of the successful quibbling of their lawyers. The circumstances are worth recalling. By an Act passed in 1904 the Government undertook to guarantee the bonds of the G.T.P. to the extent of three-fourths of the cost of construction with a limit of \$13,000 a mile on the prairie section and \$30,000 a mile on the mountain section. The bonds bore interest at 3 per cent. and sold considerably below par, some bringing only 80 cents on the dollar. To make matters worse, the cost of construction exceeded the estimates, and the G.T.P. having very little money of its own, went to the Government for more aid. The Government was quite willing, and promised to guarantee whatever additional bonds were required to raise three-fourths of the actual cost of the line. The bargain was embodied in an Act of Parliament, in a clause which read as follows:

"The Government may and shall . . . implement . . . its guarantee of the bonds of the said company to be issued for the cost of the construction of the said western division, in such manner as may be agreed upon, so as to make the proceeds of the said bonds so to be guaranteed a sum equal to 75 per cent. of the cost of construction."

There was no question at all that the Government intended that the "implementing" should be done by guaranteeing further bonds, Sir Wilfrid Laurier distinctly stating that this was the meaning of the clause. Lawyers employed by the G.T.P., however, claimed, after the bill had been passed, that the "implementing" was to be done by a straight gift in cash out of the Dominion treasury, and after the Supreme Court of Canada had decided against them, they went to the Privy Council in England and secured a verdict upholding their contention. Several million dollars was paid out by the late Government as a result, the G.T.P. being entitled to receive the difference between par and the price at which the bonds were sold. The bonds are still being issued, and the public are still paying for the mistake, but now, instead of merely making up the deficiency the Government buys the bonds and pays par for them, although the interest which they yield is only three per cent. and their value is only about 75 cents on the dollar. If an institution conducted on business lines was forced to pay \$13,000,000 more than it agreed to, on account of a legal quibble its managers would be exceedingly shy of further dealings with the men who had got the best of them, and relations, to say the least would be badly strained. The Government, however, is still on excellent terms with the G.T.P. and has now agreed to lend the company \$15,000,000 at 4 per cent. The present ministry, of course, is not responsible for the blunder which was made by their predecessors.

sors in office, but their action in lending \$15,000,000 of the people's money to a company which has just beaten those same people out of \$13,000,000 does not indicate a very great anxiety to safeguard the public treasury.

CANADA'S ONLY NAVAL BATTLE

For one hundred years Canada has been at peace, broken only by the famous Borden-Laurier naval battle at Ottawa in the winter of 1912-13. The battle raged for five months, hostilities even continuing throughout entire nights. It was probably the only example in history of a great naval battle being fought on land, where all the combatants were allowed to sit in cushioned easy chairs and were within easy reach of refreshments, liquid and otherwise. The great naval battle of 1912-13 was also remarkable in another respect, namely, in that there were no fatalities. This was largely due to the fact that the only ammunition used in the historic battle was wind, which was hurled in large quantities by each of the opposing factions. As a sham fight it was a huge success and both gallant armies who fought Canada's great naval battle on land retired from the field feeling that they had each won the victory. Many of us were inclined to complain when the battle was in progress that it was a waste of time and that there was other work that needed attention. But perhaps, after all, we are more fortunate than we thought, and if in the next hundred years no greater calamity befalls this country than The Borden-Laurier naval battle fought on land at Ottawa during the winter of 1912-13, we may count ourselves fortunate. But nevertheless it was a great performance that the 221 soldiers in the House of Commons put up as they blazed away at each other week after week and the lofty chamber echoed to the windy broadsides hurled across the intervening space. And history will record how these valiant soldier-sailor-Jack-Tars remained under arms through long weary hours and how they bivouacked all night round the electric lights of the battle field in that bloodless struggle.

MANUFACTURERS AND LOBBY

When President Wilson made his sensational charges last month that professional lobbyists were interfering with the work of Congress, especially in its efforts to reduce the tariff, there were many who derided the idea. They thought their learned President must have been seeing ghosts. The special interests which were most guilty were the first to cast stones at President Wilson for daring to defy their power, and as the tampering with laws and law-makers is necessarily done in secret, it was hoped that exposure might be warded off and the people might discount the President's charges as being exaggerated by his zeal. The people were not left long in doubt, however. Up pops the one man who knows more about lobbying than perhaps any other in the United States, and he corroborates President Wilson to the last item. Colonel M. M. Mulhall, one of the chief lobbyists at Washington for the National Association of Manufacturers, has confessed that for years he acted the role of go-between in the dealings the Manufacturers' Association had with members of Congress. To back up his assertions Mulhall produces a bundle of letters which disclose his confidential relations both with his chiefs of the Manufacturers' Association and also with leading politicians at Washington up to the last presidential election. The American newspapers are devoting considerable attention to these lobbying revelations, and it may prove the last straw needed to decide the American people against carrying the burden of high protection any longer. One hundred million people will burden themselves for the benefit of a few thousand manufacturers only so long as they do not

see the folly of it, and this time seems at hand. The first and greatest commandment in the lobbyist's decalogue is "Thou shalt do thy work in secret." President Kirby, of the Manufacturers' Association, wrote to Col. Mulhall, on June 13, 1910, emphasizing the need for secrecy in the following terms:

"I am strongly impressed with the unwisdom of too much letter writing about matters of a confidential nature, having just passed through an experience which clearly demonstrated to me the danger of too free written expression on matters that should be carefully guarded and not subjected to the scrutiny of those who ought not to be conversant with them. The precaution is necessary to guard against leaks which would be apt to destroy the confidence imposed in you and, as a consequence, your usefulness also."

The room in which the manufacturers maintained their lobby was admirably adapted for the purpose. Situated on the lowest floor of the Capitol building, where there were no other committee rooms, and containing three entrances, it was regarded as an ideal headquarters for a lobbyist. Some accommodating congressmen assigned this office to Col. Mulhall for the Manufacturers' lobby. Here was where the practical and sordid work was done for the cause of Special Privilege. But it was the kind of work that counted, and so cleverly was it accomplished that President Taft and a large proportion of the nation were hoodwinked. The cry to "take the tariff out of politics" by the appointment of a Tariff Commission was originated by the American Manufacturers' Association to delay tariff reduction when they feared that President Taft would fulfil his pre-election pledge of 1908 to revise the tariff downward. Col. Mulhall produces a confidential circular sent out on July 14, 1909, by the executive of the National Association of Manufacturers urging activity in backing up the Tariff Commission proposal. On July 21 another circular, marked "Personal and Confidential" followed, instructing their forces to wire Taft, Aldrich and Cannon, insisting on the Tariff Commission. One sentence from the circular reads:

"If 5,000 telegrams could come quickly to Aldrich and Cannon, you may be sure that it would give the Administration very helpful support."

All this is very interesting to Americans, but we may think it is no concern of ours. The fact is, however, that the tariff history of the two countries for the past few years is suspiciously similar. In Canada, too, we have had years of agitation against the iniquity of high Protection. And in Canada, too, just when it seemed that something must be done to appease the outraged commonsense of the country, lo! the same plea as in the United States: "Let us take the tariff out of politics by appointing a Tariff Commission." That proposal Mr. Borden adopted, and announced on many Western platforms during his tour before the general election of September, 1911, which placed him in power. That Tariff Commission plea is the only defence offered by Hon. Mr. Meighen, the new Solicitor General, for not insisting that the Government do something in harmony with his speech for the reduction or removal of the duty on agricultural implements. In Canada, as in the United States, the manufacturers have engineered the cry to "take the tariff out of politics" by the appointment of a Tariff Commission, and for the Government, under shelter of this sham argument, to delay justice to the producing classes of this country is nothing short of a monstrous fraud.

NEED OF EDUCATION

A friend of The Guide in Saskatchewan, writing to us the other day, made the following remark:

"Most of my neighbors are willing to accept any benefit to be derived from the influence and power of The Guide, but are very reluctant to part with a dollar to help in increasing its circulation."

It is this narrow-minded attitude on the part of many farmers that has made them the

prey of all other interests for centuries past. There are a lot of farmers in this country who have profited in dollars and cents to a considerable extent by the tremendous fight that has been put up for improved conditions by the Grain Growers' Associations, the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Grain Growers' Guide, and yet many of these farmers refuse even to spend a dollar to join the Association or subscribe to The Guide, and will absolutely refuse to take any stock in the Grain Growers' Grain Company. They realize that they can get many of the benefits without giving any assistance in return, and their natures are so fashioned that they are willing to accept all and give none. We must do a tremendous amount of educational work right among the farmers all round us, and show them that they must get a new outlook upon life and learn to be a little more human than they are at the present time.

The Board of Management of the Winnipeg Exhibition, in refusing to allow the Political Equality League to have a tent anywhere upon the Exhibition Grounds has discriminated against the ladies of this organization in a way that is difficult to understand. Fraternal societies are allowed to conduct their propaganda work in their own tents on the grounds and Temperance organizations are also allowed to be present. The ladies of the Political Equality League, however, are not allowed to have a tent of their own and serve tea and meet their many friends from the country who would be looking for them. Even though the gentlemen in charge of the Winnipeg Exhibition may be opposed to Woman's Suffrage it is not a private concern they are conducting and they should remember they are only holding positions of trust. However, instead of being an injury to the cause, this unfair discrimination should merely prove the necessity to the ladies of Western Canada of carrying on their campaign until they secure the justice that is their due.

Sir William Mackenzie returned to Toronto last Tuesday and handed out the following statement:

"There is every indication that the wheat crop this year will be equal to the best yield in the past, and the Canadian Northern Railway will be in better shape than ever before to take care of it."

It will be good news to the farmers of Western Canada that the Canadian Northern Railway will be in better shape to handle the crop than ever before. It could be in a whole lot better shape than ever before and still have room for improvement. Sir William's report on the crop means nothing as yet. There are districts through which his road passes that will have practically no crop. Talk of huge crops is premature.

The Winnipeg Free Press says "men with honest political work in hand do not collect money secretly for the carrying on of that work." The funds of both political parties in Canada are raised secretly. Does the Free Press mean that neither party has honest political work in hand?

What does Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P., Solicitor General of Canada, think of the speech made in 1911 by Arthur Meighen, M.P., opposition member, in favor of a reduction of the duties on agricultural implements?

The tightness of the money market is not an unmixed evil. It is making some people who were living on real estate speculation go back to honest productive work.

The corrupt politician fears Direct Legislation as the burglar fears the policeman's flashlight.

The harder the farmers work the more money the real estate speculators make.

If you believe in Free Trade work for it, and when you get a chance, vote for it.

"It get th third game pretty countr fairly tempt being t a spec lending good thirty-revenu solicitin worked and th turns. busines these I doing t vertisin After would l promise "We' Street s generou poration campai drygood ished to the pub and the the new "But I protest "Do Friend a scorn. the eyes. the mone space. A it the pi worse thi reading make our though w of release and the e on good t Monday press-ager from the right dow officers, people, so them—kn on Mond from gett and the n for it." Durredg infinite cor into all ou "Get yo up," I tol on Congres piers of the We took were eight in Riverpo the largest o its morning ly. Durre reached b suasive pov priation an its owner, v in Riverpor ness in a Times, the Gazette wer account one advertising in line. "So far as I laughed t worth, the o He's heavily a good deal most of thos of the Comst been after me I've given it they keep Fe Durredge "That put again!" he sa worth. He r hate you for me at the Cou that was the r

Getting the Franchise

The Story of a Street-Railroad President

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post

Concluded from Last Week

"It's rotten; and neither of them will get the money—not more than a half to a third of it. I am on to this special-edition game and you are not. There are teams of pretty shrewd citizens travelling across the country; and wherever they see a paper fairly hard up for advertising revenue they tempt it—just as men hard up are always being tempted. They contract to get out a special edition; and the publisher, for lending his office, his stationery and the good name of his property, gets from thirty-three to fifty per cent. of the gross revenue—without lifting his hand for soliciting the business. Chicago has been worked, New York is a good proposition and the other towns are having their turns. It's a good money-maker of a business; and if I were not helping untie these Riverport kinks I'd probably be doing the half-year stand, with an advertising team of my own."

After that I promised Durrledge that I would be good—and he saw to it that the promise was kept.

"We'll need to advertise in this Congress Street situation," he said; "and we'll be generous advertisers—but not at the corporation rate. We'll be thinking up our campaign just as craftily as the Emporium drygoods store uptown. You'll be astonished to see how friendly and interested the publishers will be in our campaign, and the position the editors will give us in the new columns—"

"But we have advertised—sometimes," I protested.

"Do you consider Compliments of a Friend advertising?" he said with a fine scorn. "I don't. We'll hit them between the eyes. We'll get the credit for spending the money and we'll get the benefit of the space. Advertising counts—when you give it the punch. Without that punch it's worse than useless. And we will pull the reading notices right alongside. We'll make our big stabs on Monday mornings, though we'll try to give a fair alternation of releases between the morning papers and the evenings, and so keep them both on good terms; but Monday mornings—Monday morning is the prize time for press-agent stuff, and every publicity man from the president of the United States right down the line knows that. Cabinet officers, seasoned campaigners, show people, society leaders—all the rest of them—know it is all a city editor can do on Monday morning to keep his paper from getting choked with sermon stuff and the managing editor landing on him for it."

Durrledge was a dandy. I began to have infinite confidence in him and to take him into all our plans.

"Get your staff of pencil-pushers lined up," I told him. "We've no time to lose on Congress Street. They are setting the piers of the new bridge."

We took stock of the situation. There were eight daily papers in English printed in Riverport. Of these the Record had the largest circulation, even when you took its morning and evening editions separately. Durrledge decided that it could be reached between the combined persuasive powers of an advertising appropriation and by diplomatic appeals to its owner, whose general outside interests in Riverport were heavy—a great weakness in a newspaper proprietor. The Times, the Enterprise and the Herald-Gazette were all too weak to be of much account one way or the other. A little advertising would probably hold them in line.

"So far as the Enterprise is concerned," I laughed to Durrledge; "I have Fennworth, the owner of the paper, bottled up. He's heavily in debt, paying for his paper a good deal of the time with notes—and most of those notes are in the strong-box of the Comstock National. Comstock has been after me for one of our accounts—and I've given it to them on condition that they keep Fennworth lined up for us."

Durrledge did not laugh.

"That puts you in the In-Bad Club again!" he said. "You don't know Fennworth. He must know that—and he will hate you for it. I found him short with me at the Country Club last Saturday, and that was the reason. And you do not know

another thing; Fennworth's been picking up backing from somewhere and getting control of the Register. He'll consolidate plants, reduce working expenses and use the power of the morning paper to build up the evening. All he's lacked has been capital. Loosen that crimp."

Again I obeyed the orders of my press agent. I did not propose to have the Register enlisted against us. It was too strong. We could discount the Standard, which, because of heavy mutual owning interests with the Citizens' Company, would be bound to fight us; and Relligan would take good care of the Herald-Gazette. He had sent the veteran editor of that sheet halfway toward being a millionaire. "How could he do it? How about the publisher?" you ask. The publisher was Watson, better known in Riverport as the Little Press Agent of the Rich; and the environment of the Watsons was therefore such as required a bigger income than his weak-kneed Herald-Gazette could give. Watson knew of his editor's weaknesses and condoned them—because he shared

local investment. He had no irons in the fire—save his paper. He lived in his paper and the paper in turn was Patterson's life. It was honest because he was honest. Worse than honest, it was able; and, worse than both, it was popular. Its managing editor knew the inner trails—the dirty, half-hidden scandals of Riverport—as he knew the fingers of his hands; and he was a man after Patterson's own heart, given to speaking the truth.

The Star, without opposing us, gave us no comfort. Instead of hailing our new extension through Congress Street as a benefit to the town, it kept asking why competitive service would not be as valuable to the North Side as to the South Side, and how heavy rental tolls Riverport would receive from us for the use of the new Congress Street bridge. That was a new question. I proposed to pay no tolls. It was absurd for Patterson to raise that point about rental for a non-revenue-producing bridge; and I told him so one day.

"We add to our haul and get no increase in fares," I explained to him.

have sent him back to her—I had not forgotten when I bade the last goodbye to my own!

VI.

Within twenty-four hours my self-confidence was back again, however, and I felt myself capable to handle the thing without my press agent. For opportunity—opportunity in the form of a man six feet tall—had stalked into my office. Opportunity's name was Sam Dwiggin. Sam Dwiggin was the star reporter on Patterson's paper, and he was a daily caller at my office during those strenuous times. It was Sam Dwiggin who had told me informally time and time again of the plans of our enemies, as they were given to him for publication—their retaliation schemes for not only occupying Congress Street and the new bridge with their tracks, but for fairly gridironing our North Side territory with their lines. It was his hope that he might exasperate me into so sharp a reply as to make good copy for the Star. It was Sam Dwiggin who had first told me of his paper's plan to make the Public Utilities Commission, up at the state capital, to which had been given entire control of the franchise matter, demand the heavy bridge rentals. The idea was popular—Dwiggin said that Patterson had recognized it as a circulation builder. This time Dwiggin sat in the chair beside my desk and hinted to me that the Citizens' Company was going to make a suggestion of giving some slight percentage of its increase in gross to the city of Riverport in return for the coveted new franchises—the privilege of having us come to them on bended knees, with our hats in our hands.

It was revolutionary! It was preposterous! We had perpetual franchises and a hard enough fight to pull even with them, let alone any fool divisions of revenues when American towns had been educated not to expect anything of that sort. Pete Arnold was playing with fire and breaking all the rules of the traction game. I began wondering how far he would go in this business—what his suggested percentage of city income would be. If I could find out that—If I had but the means—

I lifted my head. The lanky figure of Sam Dwiggin sat there, his long fingers thrumming on the table. Sam Dwiggin! There was the man who could find out for me! I got to the subject easily.

"Do you know Pete Arnold well?" said I.

"As well as I know you. I see him every day."

My mind was settling itself.

"You reporters have opportunities. I suppose you get close to the whole bunch in a fight like this?"

"Rather!" said Dwiggin. "He was one of the fools who boast when you give him the chance. I think I know what Governor Harkness has in his mind on this whole proposition. He is pretty confidential with us fellows—and we respect his confidences."

He was my man—no doubt of that! I plunged in—waist-deep.

"We need a man of your sort here with us, Dwiggin," I began.

"Durrledge?"

"Durrledge is a brick, but there's work for both of you."

He shook his head slowly. "I'm not much for the press-agent game myself," said he.

Bless his heart. I did not want him as a press agent—I wanted him in another capacity. I wanted him to keep his place on the Star and draw fifty dollars of our money a week. It was hard work explaining that to him and I recall that I perspired, though my office was chilly that morning. Sam Dwiggin cried—cried like a woman. He was hard up and I knew it. It had been pulling for him and I had seen that by a single glance at his face—before he began to stammer out something about his awfully sick wife. He had been whacking his fist upon my desk at first in anger at my suggestion—a moment later he stretched forth the slim fingers of his white hand.

"God help me!" he said. "I can't help myself!"

Continued on Page 16

A GREAT BOOK

Every man and woman who wants to understand the tariff question and be able to talk and vote intelligently on Free Trade and Protection, should read Edward Porritt's great book "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada." The first edition has been sold out for over two years, but the need for knowledge on this subject is so great that we decided to have it reprinted and to sell it at a popular price. In order that it might be up-to-date we asked Mr. Porritt to revise the book. Mr. Porritt, unfortunately, was ill, but Mrs. Porritt, who is also a well known author on economic questions, has done the work and included in the same volume her husband's later book, "The Revolt in Canada Against the New Feudalism," which deals largely with the efforts of the Grain Growers and U.F.A. to secure tariff reduction. The new edition is now off the press and on the way to us from the printers in England. We could have printed it in The Guide office, but the cost would have been considerably more, so we gave the order to a London firm and those who purchase the book will get the advantage of the lower cost. "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada" was originally sold at \$1.50, and "The Revolt Against the New Feudalism" at 45c, but we are selling the new edition, which contains both these books and also a chapter on Reciprocity, for \$1.25 post paid. The book is intensely interesting. It contains 500 pages, is printed on good paper in clear type and handsomely bound in cloth. To those who would be posted in the tariff history of Canada this book is indispensable. It should be in the home of every man who aspires to be a leader in the reform movement, and in the library of every branch of the Grain Growers' Association and U.F.A. Its facts are indisputable, it is impartially written, yet no fair minded man or woman can read it without being convinced that Protection as it exists in Canada is a burden upon the country and a hindrance to its progress. The book will be in our office in two or three weeks. We want it to be in the hands of our readers at once. Several hundred copies have already been ordered, but there are a thousand copies still to be disposed of. To secure prompt delivery, orders should be sent in advance, so don't delay, but order today.

BOOK DEPARTMENT,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

in the gross receipts. Those things were common knowledge in Riverport. They were common scandal, but probably no worse scandal than affected banking or railroading or wholesale drygoods or hardware, or any one of the infinite number of businesses that went to make the city.

That left us confronting the really great morning paper of Riverport—the Star. The Star was our real problem. Of large circulation, it also held the keenest city staff in our part of the country. It had never sacrificed editorial cost—which means editorial ability—to moneymaking; and that meant that it had never stopped moneymaking. It was owned by a keen-minded, hard-headed man who, as a matter of principle, put his earnings in Government bonds and refrained from

"And, of course, get no development of your territory," he answered. There was no use in arguing the merits of the situation.

"We are just out of the shadows of bankruptcy," I pleaded, throwing myself on his mercy. "Can't you forget that matter of bridge rentals?"

He looked at me sharply.

"You can go to hell!" he said softly, then smiled and handed me a cigar—to show there could be no offense between friends. After that I gave it up with him. The man was impenetrable. Durrledge might have handled the thing better, but Durrledge was away at that critical moment. His mother, away down East, lay hovering between life and death, and it would have been inhuman of me not to

The Mail Bag

REPLY TO MR. GREEN

The Editor,
Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Sir,—I read with much surprise in your issue of June 18 Mr. Green's unwarranted attack on the Grain Growers' Guide, and also the covert slur which Mr. Green handed out to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., a private company forsooth! with approximately 15,000 farmer shareholders. It hardly looks like a private company in the generally accepted meaning of the word private. When Mr. Green used "private," he could hardly have meant us to take him literally. Being a director of the company, he, of course, knows that the great aim of the directors is to get every available farmer living in Western Canada to take stock in it. As far as being operated in the interests of a private company is concerned, if Mr. Green means that the company is being operated in the interests of every farmer between Winnipeg and the Mountains, he is quite correct. When Mr. Green (speaking of the Saskatchewan page of The Guide) says it is different from the Manitoba page and also different from the page conducted for the United Farmers of Alberta, he certainly speaks quite truthfully, for the two pages in question as a rule contain something definite as regards the aspirations of their respective associations; whereas the Saskatchewan page reminds me of nothing so much as a page out of a patent medicine almanac, full of short and uninteresting letters, all meaning the same thing. I wish you would publish the following table showing the stand taken by Mr. Green, the Grain Growers' Guide and our own Association, and then the members of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association can judge for themselves which of the two (the editorial columns of the Grain Growers' Guide or Mr. Green) is the most consistent supporter of the farmer's platform:

	Mr. Green	Guide.	Association.
Naval Question	In favor of navy.	Against.	No definite policy.
Reciprocity	Undecided.	In favor.	In favor.
Free Trade	Nothing definite.	In favor.	In favor.
Sample Market	Opposed.	In favor under certain conditions.	Although the Association passed no vote on the question, the idea one would derive from last convention would be favorable.
Elevator Question	Undecided.	In favor.	In favor.
Woman's Suffrage	In favor.	In favor.	In favor.
Direct Legislation	Opposed.	In favor.	In favor.

Mr. Green is not altogether opposed to manhood suffrage, but at the same time he thinks that his vote should count for more than that of the average laborer; and we organized farmers of Saskatchewan pay Mr. Green \$2,000.00 a year and the Grain Growers' Guide pays him \$25.00 per month for thus halfheartedly supporting our demands in some cases and opposing them in others, which looks to me like bad business for the farmers. I have seen with my own eyes in the Saskatchewan portion of The Guide, Mr. Green picking holes in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., instead of trying to help it along. In closing, I would like to say that if the policy of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association is supposed to be reflected in their particular page of the Guide, then the association has no definite policy on anything under the sun, as there have not been ten columns of decent editorial matter on the page during the last two years. When the shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Company come to elect their officers this year it will be well for them to remember the man who referred to the company as "a private concern owned and operated in the interests of a private company."

Yours truly,
J. T. WILSON,
Dana, Sask., 28th June, 1913.

MR. MORRISON'S EXPLANATION

The Editor, "The Grain Growers' Guide,"
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—I am the author of two articles entitled "The Grain Grower and the Farmer," to which you criticized in

a recent editorial as "an insulting attack made on the Western farmer." That you should have formed such an impression I can only attribute to the pressure of business in your office, which compelled you to read hurriedly and to write even more hurriedly. Certainly no thought was further from my mind than an attempt to belittle the agricultural industry, with which I myself have had close associations. On the contrary my articles were very apparently a panegyric and eulogy of the farmer. Indeed they so obviously and perhaps fulsomely exalt the farmer above other men that I felt a certain timidity in submitting them, in this commercial and industrial age, even to the editor of an agricultural journal. You can judge then of my surprise when I found you denouncing as bitterly anti-agricultural what I myself feared was too pro-agricultural for modern taste!

You accuse me of imagining what of course is a literal absurdity—that there are "grain growers with the stock ticker in their parlors." That obviously is only a metaphorical way of saying that there is a good deal of speculation in the West. You yourself, along with thousands of other people, admit that. As for my picturesque way of expressing it, surely "The Grain Growers' Guide," which above all things excels in piquant metaphors, will not criticize the use of metaphors by others.

My metaphors were meant to be amusing, but you of course were quite within your rights in failing to be amused by them. When, however, you say that I have written "no word of respect, encouragement or thanks for the thousands of prairie farmers" you must, as I said, have read my articles rather hurriedly. Here are a few things you might have quoted therefrom:

"The farmer is no bird of passage. He sows his own soul, as it were, in his furrows. He gives himself to his work and receives thereby that tranquility and permanence of character which are distinguishing marks of those who have an absorbing purpose in life and whose

work is their destiny. The tributes which poets and painters have paid to rural life are nothing but homage which the farmer has a right to expect.

"He has too great a value in and for himself as a man. He contributes too much to the sum total of national character.

"A farmer has a quasi-religious and sacred value as a high priest of nature. With spade and pitchfork, hoe and harrow, he performs a ceaseless ritual before her in all seasons. He knows the secrets of all things living and growing. He is a walking encyclopaedia of natural history, a botanist, a horticulturist, an orchardist, an entomologist, a dairy expert, a farrier, a veterinary surgeon."

After stating, in words which you quoted, that exclusive grain growing tends to commercialize agriculture because it keeps men's eyes continually on the fluctuations of the grain markets, I went on to comment:

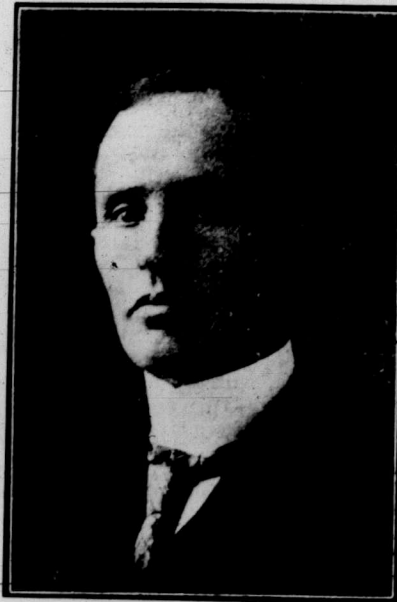
"On the contrary the great benefit the farmer confers on the nation consists precisely in his not being commercial. He is valuable not solely as a provider of food, but as a healthy antidote to the spirit of real estate and the stock exchange. It is this obsession by the artificial symbols of the money markets which the farmer serves to cure.

"The true farmer is above all a keeper of live stock. The whole nature of the farmer, on the other hand, is enriched and deepened by his continual services to mankind's dumb brothers, the animals.

"It is equally as important as city life that there should be a large number of citizens closely attached to the soil identifying their lives with the life of nature."

Surely these are words of respect! I said with reference to the man who merely grows wheat as a speculation that he "breeds a class of nomad farm laborers" and that he "threatens to develop into that curse of Ireland, the absentee landlord." As a matter of fact I got that last idea from the Grain Grower itself. You, yourself, have referred to the danger of a new feudalism in the West based on extensive land tenure. My motive accordingly in writing was to draw the attention of the West, if possible, to the dangers of exclusive wheat culture.

I am, in short, an advocate of mixed farming; and if I err in that I err in good company. Are not all the Provincial Governments and Schools of Agriculture attempting to encourage mixed farming? Is not a tendency to put all our eggs in one basket of wheat regarded universally



HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, M.P.
For Portage la Prairie, recently appointed
Solicitor-General

as a danger to the financial stability of the West? Have not you yourself advocated mixed farming? If I err then, I err not only in good company as I said before, but also with The Grain Growers' Guide.

My articles were submitted to the Countryman solely because it was the nearest agricultural weekly. They were not prompted or ordered by the Countryman. Whatever merits or demerits are in them are my own. Had my manuscript been refused I should very probably have sent it to you as to the leading agricultural journal of the West, so far was I from thinking that I had written "an untruthful, damaging and insulting attack on the Western farmer." If I had met with any criticism I expected to be sneered at by some city paper for declaring that farmers were more important than real estate agents or stock brokers.

I am taking advantage of your standing offer to extend the courtesy of your columns to any who take exception to your criticisms. My letter is rather long, but as you criticize me rather prominently I trust you will do me the justice to print it and let your readers judge whether I am inspired by a malevolent hatred against agriculture, and whether I have condemned large-scale exclusive grain-growing any more than has any other advocate of mixed farming.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,
STANLEY MORRISON,
142 Bloor St. West, Toronto.

Note.—We publish the above letter in full because Mr. Morrison takes a full page in a recent issue of the Canadian (Walker-Lash) Countryman to wail because we did not give his letter complete but only a summary in The Guide of June 11. But here is his defense in full. He certainly did say some very nice things about farmers, but the whole burden of his articles was to show that grain growers were not farmers and had no right to the honors due to real farmers. Mr. Morrison may be a real friend of the farmer, but if he hopes to be regarded as such he will not try to be a funny man at the expense of the grain growers.

Another point that should not be overlooked is that the Canadian Countryman was organized and is published chiefly for the purpose of counteracting the work of The Guide and the grain growers, so that Mr. Morrison was in bad company, to say the least, and will require some time to live down the reputation he has thus acquired. Despite his protestations we cannot regard his articles otherwise than as calculated to rouse resentment against the grain growers and to alienate from them any sympathy that they might receive in the East.—Editor.

CRITICIZES FARMERS' COMPANY

Editor, Guide:—Would you kindly publish the facts re my last and final experience of shipping wheat to the G. G. Co. of Winnipeg. I may state that this is not by any means the first car that I have shipped. I and Mr. Pauthier billed car No. 64536 from Leask to the G. G. Co. on the 31st of May, having refused 61 cents, the price of No. 4, from the local elevator agent. We jointly notified the G. G. Co. that we expected No. 3. It reached Winnipeg and was inspected on the 7th inst, being graded No. 5. The G. G. Co. informed me by letter dated the 9th inst, which reached Leask on the evening of the 12th. I wired the Grain Growers' Grain Co. first thing in the morning of the 13th to call for reinspection, which they acknowledged. They requested a reinspection getting a letter from the inspector's office on the 17th saying my car was unloaded on the 14th before the arrival of the request. And to finish things off correctly my agents stored my wheat with the firm we refused to deal with at Leask. I do not doubt sold it them also and it was sold at 1/2c. above market price for that day. I would like anyone reading this to answer two questions: Why did not my agents notify me of the grade on the 7th inst? Why did not they on receipt of my wire, wire Port Arthur to hold the car for reinspection. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. should know what firm has an elevator at Leask. Then why give the grain into their hands at Port Arthur? In my instructions re sale of wheat I stated that my wheat was loaded through an elevator, giving name of same. I consider that with proper treatment we should be \$100.00 to the good.

SAM M. MANSELL.

Leask, Sask.

Note.—We asked the Grain Growers' Grain Co. for an explanation of Mr. Mansell's case and have the following letter from the company:—

Editor, Guide:—Re car 64536, S. M. Mansell. The following facts will throw some additional light on the handling of the above shipment. This car passed Winnipeg on Saturday, June 7. The inspection certificate together with the government inspector's sample of the grain was at our disposal on Monday morning, June 9. It is always the day after the date shown on the inspection certificate before the certificate and the inspector's sample are at our disposal. In this case, through Sunday intervening, it was two days after. Notification of the grade went forward to the shipper on the 9th inst, the same day that we received notice from the inspection department. Mr. Mansell states that he wired us the first thing on the morning of the 13th to call for re-inspection. The original wire is before us now and shows that it was received in Winnipeg at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. It was delivered at our office at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 14th. Immediately this wire was received on the 14th, we phoned to the government inspection department to have this car re-inspected and sent written confirmation over at once. Calling for re-inspection must be done through the chief inspector's office here, we being dependent on them for the transmitting of the instructions to the deputy inspector at Fort William. The car evidently was unloaded on the morning of the 14th, the day we received his wire, and on that account our call for re-inspection arrived in Fort William too late.

As far as the unloading of the car is concerned, we did not know where the car had been unloaded until we received the out-turns from the terminal. There are numerous terminals, all under government supervision, operating at the head

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

SUFFRAGE IN ILLINOIS

You will be interested in the passage by the Illinois legislature of a limited woman's suffrage bill. It gives the women of that state practically municipal franchise with the right to vote for presidential electors—not a very magnificent measure of liberty, certainly, but one small sausage and a pickle is better than no sausage at all, and it enfranchises about a million women.

It must have been interesting to be in the Illinois legislature at the time of the reading of the bill and to have felt the thrill of the intense excitement, for it just scraped through with a few odd votes to spare over the required majority.

It is interesting to note that a certain man who said that his constituency was "wet" and he could not support the measure when it came to the test did vote for it. The only negro in the house broke away from a group of anti-lobbyists and voted "Aye!" The women of his race should be proud of him.

An anti-suffrage speech, which nearly killed the bill, raised a most remarkable objection. The speaker warned the members of the house that it meant the death of the dear old political parties—that the women would not vote Democratic or Republican, but as they saw fit. A most amazing complaint surely. The discussion dragged on and on. Some hungry soul cried out for recess and was seconded by others who felt that the immediate satisfaction of the inner man was vastly more important than the passage of any mere female suffrage bill. They were voted down and the roll calls began. Men—the creatures who are popularly supposed to have a god-given instinct for business—voted against the bill when they honestly meant to vote for it and had to be put right by the women lobbyists.

At last when the final count was made about three-thirty in the afternoon and it was found that the measure had carried, loud cheers went up from the floor of the house and long-distance hand-shakes were extended to the women in the gallery by their sympathetic brethren on the floor.

Then tired and hungry they bethought them of the luncheon long over-due and hastened away to attend to the needs of the flesh. Thus do the petty affairs of life tread close upon the great issues of the day.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

THE EXHIBITION BOARD ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS

The Political Equality League of Manitoba had made great plans to have a tent at the Winnipeg Exhibition this year where their friends could come in and chat and look over their literature. It all sounded so simple and pleasant until the Exhibition Board was approached concerning space. They were emphatic in their refusal. But our women nothing daunted waited upon them again at a meeting of the board and asked their reasons. They said that they did not allow anyone there who did not make an exhibition. Someone who had attended it for years spoke about the Fraternal Orders and the people who had booths and the newspapers.

They said that the Fraternal Orders were there by special courtesy, the newspapers in return for the advertising they received. "And the booths?" questioned someone. "They are a necessity," was the reply. "Then," said a capable Leaguer, "we'll make ourselves a necessity by running a tea room." But no, they would not have us within their boundaries at any price or on any conditions.

But we will be at the Stampede in Winnipeg in August. They have given us a good stand and promised to do anything in their power for us. The booth is to be at the back of the grandstand, and will be in charge of various workers during the whole week. I will be there for a day or a part of a day myself and will be glad to meet any of you—men or women—who care to call.

I might mention that the League needs new memberships and subscriptions to carry on its summer work and small contributions would be thankfully received.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

WOMAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION AT KEELER

Dear Miss Beynon:—I wish to say that Keeler has at last organized its local W.G.G.A. Our first meeting was poorly attended, but we made a start by electing officers pro tem. At the next meeting last Thursday there was an attendance of fifteen and most of them joined and we elected the following officers: President, Mrs. S. V. Haight; vice-president, Mrs. Gordon; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. H. L. Pearsons; managers, Mrs. W. F. Fowler, Mrs. Wm. Anderson and Mrs. Jno. Willson.

We had a demonstration of the vacuum washer and some good talks and a good time all round. We have made a good strong rule that no member must serve an elaborate menu at any meeting. At the first meeting here I only served bread and butter, two kinds of cake and tea. The second meeting at Mrs. Pearson's the same rule held and a fine of 50 cents will be imposed for any one who serves more. We have planned a picnic at one of the school houses (Bigstone, as it is centrally located) for July 1 as there is to be no near celebration for the children and everyone will be invited to come and bring baskets.

We hope to have some fine times during the summer and when winter time comes perhaps we can have joint meetings with the "good men" of the G.G.A. and lots of things may present themselves later.

We would like to see more reports from the various W.G.G.A. locals as

A STAUNCH DEFENDER OF MOURNING

Dear Miss Beynon:—In last week's Guide you said you disliked people wearing black. Now I like it. Those who don't know what trouble is can well say that, but perhaps if they had it for a few years, steady sickness and death, they would not be so very nice. It is nothing but pride and want of common sense to speak of it in your way. Even if the custom is old, perhaps if you look back you will see that the old ways are better than your selfish new ones. True, it does the departed no good, but it is the last and least respect that you can show.

People can wear black and not make all others around sad. To my knowledge it is kinder to those that are left to show that you have a human heart to feel for the departed and for them. People who wear black because of their sorrow are respected a great deal more than if they went about in brightly colored garments as a laughing stock for all who know them.

INTERESTED.

ANOTHER VIEW ON MOURNING

Dear Miss Beynon:—While looking over the columns of The Grain Growers' Guide I noticed a letter on the subject of wearing mourning. This strongly appeals to me, as I have always considered this a heathen practice. I say heathen because I class it on the same line as worshipping idols, etc. I think when a person suffers from the loss of a friend the sorrow is severe enough without having a black dress to bring the memory upon

The Little Feet

By Grace Imogen Gish

Dear little feet, that all the day
Run in and out at merry play,
That wander 'mong the grasses deep,
Or clamber up the hill-path steep.

They may be slippered little feet
That skip through gardens, flower
sweet;

Or brown, and briar-scratched and
bare,
That roam about 'most anywhere.

And some are wilful feet, that stray
Down paths forbidden, day by day;

And some are eager feet that run
To help and comfort everyone.

Some loiter when they most should
speed,
And some are never near at need;
Others have gone so far away
They never do come back to play.

But mother-love will always know
The long road little feet must
go,
And find inestimably sweet
The sound of pattering little feet.

we would find their experiences useful to us in our work.

We found your article "Woman's Clubs in the Making" so useful. We read the article in full at both meetings. More like it, please, Miss Beynon. Hoping to hear from other locals soon.

I am, yours truly,
MRS. S. V. HAIGHT.

WOMAN GRAIN GROWERS' PICNIC

Dear Miss Beynon:—Our W.G.G.A. picnic yesterday held in Bigstone school yard was a great success. When we started the picnic idea we had \$3.50 in our treasury and we agreed to spend it all on lemons, but the bachelors of our neighborhood hearing of the idea quickly made it \$11.50. One good grain grower sent a load of ice to the grounds; cream came in from all sides and all the ladies contributed to the lovely dinner and supper, so we had ice cream, lemonade, peanuts and candy, all free and we did not lack for sports either. One kind neighbor brought and put up a merry-go-round and swings. Several ball games were arranged between the boys of the different schools. Willson beat Bigstone at football and Keeler beat Willson at baseball.

Our local W.G.G.A. meets Thursday, July 3, and I am sure they will all be more than satisfied with the report of the picnic committee. We hope to make this an annual affair.

Yours for the W.G.G.A.,
MRS. S. V. HAIGHT.

that subject every time you look at your black, gloomy garments. I for one have taken the step and have never indulged in wearing mourning of any kind, though people may have thought me out of date, or ridiculous, or whatever they liked. I knew that if the friend who was gone could come back to life again he would not wish to see me in black, deathlike attire.

I think it would be another step toward broadminded civilization if this practice could be completely done away with. Of course a great many of the old people, who have been used to the practice all their lives, would feel that they were slighting the memory of some dear one, and perhaps would feel like clinging to the old way. I remember of hearing a child once say he hated to see his father who had died being put into the hearse all draped in black. He said it looked to him as though he was prepared for the evil one, who had always been pictured to him as black, with great black hands, and he thought it looked as though he was somewhere near.

A REFORMER.

A NEW STYLE IN BABIES

(By Robert H. Moulton in The Housewife)

The fertile state of Iowa, so long justly proud of its prime pork and abundant, high-grade, corn, now proposes to set a new style in babies. That's rather a big order these confident residents of the Hawkeye State have given themselves, isn't it, especially in view of the fact that the cry "Healthier babies for all" is a slogan

that has only recently been considered anywhere? Nevertheless, the work is going forward and one of the big features at Iowa State fairs today is the Baby Health contest.

The whole matter started with a little woman living at Audubon, Iowa,—Mrs. Mary Terrill Watts, who is also a prominent member of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs. Not only has she the backing and encouragement of the Federation, but also the enthusiastic support of the Mothers' Congress and the women physicians of the Public Health Committee of the American Medical Association. They are scientifically seeking how the perfect child, that is, the healthiest, best proportioned and strongest, may be produced and reared.

One day Mrs. Watts noticed on a neighboring farm, a curious contrast that struck her most forcibly, the hogs on the place looked remarkably plump, prosperous and lively; but the children of the family were peaked, thin and scrawny looking. It seemed criminally absurd that this state of affairs could possibly prevail, or that any one would leave a stone unturned to bring about an equality of conditions between the pigs and the children. Why, if a pig died, it could, relatively speaking, easily be replaced, and yet so valuable a creation as a child was permitted to grow up "any old way." So there sprang into her head the grand idea of a state-wide contest in which proud parents could enter their off-spring, and have the youngsters rated according to stamina, physical development, etc. Mrs. Watts showed by the method she selected for calling attention to the need of care for babies that she understands human nature. Everyone knows how mothers will enthusiastically rush to enter their children in a beauty show. It's a natural and praiseworthy instinct, this mother's pride, that impels them to pit the excellent qualities of their babies against those of the same age. Only, of course, Mrs. Watts did not have beauty, but health, as the basis of considering the merits of the entries.

In 1911, the Iowa State College wanted someone to take charge of a "woman's hour" in their building at the State Fair held annually in Des Moines. The Woman's Federation, asking for a week instead of an hour, seized the opportunity that had presented itself and launched the big idea that had started in the brain of Mrs. Watts. She was naturally chosen to have charge of this unusual exhibit. Three hundred dollars in prizes were put up; entries were classified according as the children lived in the rural districts, city or town. The entries were also divided according to age, ranging from one to three years.

The enterprise proved a big success. The babies were there in large numbers; so were the spectators to witness this novel display. There was a whole tentful of the lively, crowing little creatures, with several women doctors in attendance to look them over and to take care of them. Pink toes would kick out, chubby faces would wreath in smiles as with their garments first removed the little boys and girls were carefully examined.

An official score card, very compactly gotten up by Dr. Margaret Vaupel Clark, of Waterloo, Iowa, furnished the basis for the markings. They were gone over as to chest development, height, weight, circumference of head, etc. In fact not a point of any sort is overlooked on this score card.

The system adopted has the approval not only of the National Congress of Mothers, but of the Iowa Public Committee of the American Medical Association, and the Department of Agricultural extension of Iowa State College. It is invaluable in that it furnishes an exact standard on which parents may go in correcting the physical defects of their children.

In the first contest, Charles Elmer O'Toole, city born and city bred, aged two and a half years, won the grand championship.

Provincial REGINA, Sask. Exhibition JULY 28 AUG. 2

Live Stock and Poultry Events Close Saturday, July 12th

\$35,000 In Prizes and Purses

Apply to the Manager for all Particulars

**J. A. WETMORE, President
Regina - Sask.**

**D. T. ELDERKIN, Manager
Regina - Sask.**

The best in the West exhibited in the departments for all breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

175 horses already entered for four big days of racing. Everything worth while in farm machinery on exhibition. An entirely new Midway by the great Patterson Shows. Six Bands, including the famous 79th Cameron Highlanders' Band. See the big Free Attractions in front of the grand stand. Fireworks. Single Fare Rates and Special Excursions on the railways.



If there were no Fords, automobiling would be like yachting—the sport of rich men. But by centering his effort upon the production of one good car, Henry Ford has brought the price down within reason—and the easy reach of the many.

Here's the test: 300,000 Fords now in service. Runabout \$675; Touring Car \$750; Town Car \$1000—f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. Get catalogue and particulars from Ford Motor Car Company of Canada Limited, Walkerville, Ont., Canada.



BIG DAIRY PROFITS

From now on is the time to make the money on milk. There's lots of money in handling your dairy right. You must have a Cream Separator to get all of the money, and

The New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator

we are ready to prove is the best Separator that you can buy. It is the most modern, complete, easiest

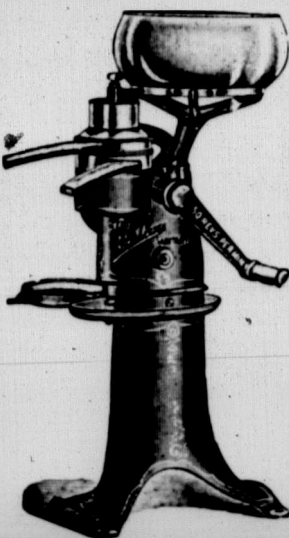
running and easiest cleaned Separator that you can find. I am willing to prove it on your own farm for 90 days, you yourself to be the only judge as to whether it stands the test. Here are the features that make the Galloway Separator the top-notch of them all:

Every gear runs in a bath of oil—low tank, smooth as a teacup—high wide crank—very easy operation—extreme simplicity—absolutely sanitary—bowl a perfect skimmer, and easily cleaned—price the very lowest—trial plan the very fairest. You can't appreciate half the values of this new Galloway sanitary cream separator until you see it, but let me tell you about it. Send for catalog and description.

Every one made in my own factory; Big Capacity; Most Modern Separator Built; Try it FREE 90 Days; Easiest Running, Self Oiling. WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Limited

Dept. G.G.3 WINNIPEG, MAN.



Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

The Lake is Narrow, but the Mariners Are Wide Awake

At a recent meeting of Narrow Lake branch a subject much under discussion was the commission charged for selling grain in car lots by Winnipeg firms. At the present time a flat rate of 1c per bushel commission is charged, whether it is wheat worth 90c per bushel or oats worth one-third that amount. At present the commission on an average car of oats is about \$6.00 more than if the same car was filled with wheat, although the car of wheat would be worth fully twice as much as the oats. A district where mostly oats are grown is thus at a disadvantage in selling. Of course, we recognize that there is no use in one local association mentioning this matter, but would like to know if anything has ever been said about it at any annual convention or influential gathering of that kind. The rate which was thought would give fair play to all grain growers, whether they grew wheat, barley or oats was: 1c for wheat, 3/4c for barley and 1/2c for oats.

THOS. M. JOHNSTON,
Sec., Narrow Lake Assn.

Thos. M. Johnston, Esq.:—Yours of the 14th inst. to hand re discussion by Narrow Lake branch on commission. I would suggest that you write the Grain Growers' Grain Co. or the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. As you are aware, they are both developments of our association and men in authority in both these companies to a large extent continue to control our association. If they would make their prices as per your suggestion it would doubtless be a great factor in making others do likewise. It would be a feather in their cap and should bring them trade. Should they fail to respond, make it a matter of discussion in our next convention. You should also look up past records on this question.

Hope Piles Mountains High

Enclosed please find \$11.50, being fees due Central for 23 members. Our Local is not very strong in paid-up members this year, but we know they will all come into line before the end of the year. We held our annual picnic and it was a decided success. The weather was delightful and we had a good program of sports, which proved interesting to everyone, suitable prizes being given for each event. There was also a pony race which brought out some of the fastest stuff around the country. The whole grand affair ended up with a dance in the school and as the happy crowd wended their way towards home, each had pleasant memories of the Grain Growers' picnic. Our next regular meeting will be on August 11.

JOS. CREEGAND,
Secy., Mount Hope Assn.

Wants More Working Up! All Right, Hank

Please find enclosed expense account attending directors' meeting of the Association in Nov., 1912, at Saskatoon. Also expenses attending convention in Saskatoon, February last. My November expenses were: Return to Saskatoon \$8.70, five days' hotel expenses at \$2.50—\$12.50, total \$21.20. Attending convention. Railway fare, \$6.00, four days' hotel expenses, \$10.00, \$37.20 in all. Instead of sending me cash for this please send me a life membership ticket for Charles W. Hankins, also one for C. W. Herbert Hankins and the balance of \$13.20 please put in the emergency fund. Hope to see you in this part of the country this summer as we want to be worked up around here.

CHARLES W. HANKINS,
Valparaiso.

A Postponement

Our annual picnic, fixed for June 14, had to be postponed on account of rain, till the 21st. Although the attendance was not as good as it might have been, it was good, and all present, including our neighbors from Forest Bank Association, had a good time. Races for children and adults, cricket and football matches, helped us all to enjoy our-

selves. We were unable to get a speaker but had a little time for some educational work in a quiet way, considering a co-operative scheme proposed by the Goodlands Association. I enclose you a further \$6.00 membership fees due Central and hope to have a few more to send shortly.

GEORGE H. HANANT,
Secretary Newlands Assn.

Floral Still Active

Enclosed you will find money order for \$15.50 being \$13.50 membership fees and \$2.00 for tickets.

HERBERT MIDDLETON,
Secretary Floral Branch.

Big Day at Red Jacket

The Red Jacket and Orangeville branches held their first and joint picnic at Red Jacket on the 20th. F. W. Redman started the program with a lecture on the principles of Direct Legislation, which, owing to our being disappointed by the League's speaker, was just what we wished to hear. After this the sports committee started their work and put through the local sports in quick time. The ball tournaments came next. The baseball starting about 5.30 and while it was in progress those that were more hungry than sporty sat down to supper in the sheds of the co-operative store. As soon as the baseball games were over the football teams commenced and kept going till nearly dark. Owing to the program being so long it left no time for our second speaker, J. W. Easton, the district director, to address the gathering. Nevertheless, he lost no time in getting acquainted with our members, which is what we appreciate very much. Well, this was not the end of it, for about 10 o'clock the dance started.

You will remember Red Jacket was organized only three months ago, so they are making a fair start. There was about \$100 given away in prizes, fifty boys and girls having won prizes in the various contests.

G. BURDEN,
Sec'y Orangeville Association

A Resolution

At a meeting of the Fertile Valley association on the 28th the following resolution was passed: Resolved, that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. be urged to engage in co-operative dealing in staple commodities and also to embark in the milling business as soon as possible. A copy of the resolution to be sent to the Elevator Company and one to F. W. Green.

W. A. KENNEDY,
Sec'y Fertile Valley Branch.

We have received notice of the return of the royal commission of inquiry into agricultural credit as per the following letter which speaks for itself:

It is the intention of the royal commission on agricultural credit and grain markets to hold public sittings at a selected group of places in Saskatchewan during the month of August next. A list of these places and dates of the sittings will be forwarded to you from the Department of Agriculture, Regina, in the course of a few days.

I am directed by the commission to request that the executive committee of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. will advise local Associations of the places and dates of these sittings, and that it will strongly urge upon them the desirability of being represented at some one of them by a delegate prepared to submit to the commission, on behalf of the local Association, evidence and suggestions on the subjects set forth in the announcement that you will receive.

I am further directed to invite your executive to submit such evidence and suggestions as it desires to submit on behalf of the Association as a whole, and generally to discuss with it the subjects the commission is investigating, at the Regina sitting, which will probably be held on August 26, but of which you will receive more definite advice in a few days.

A. F. MANTLE,
Honorary Secretary

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FARMERS TAKE NOTICE

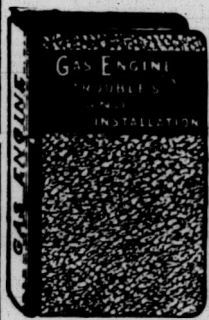
If any farmer through whose land the Can. Nor. R.R. Co. have surveyed a line will write me at once he will receive some very interesting information by return mail.

J. H. HAMREN
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How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language, so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The Trouble Chart makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.

At a meeting of the Valley River branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, on June 28, arrangements were made to hold our fourth annual picnic on July 11, jointly with the Ladies' Home Economic Society. We are endeavoring to make this event the best ever held in this district. A speaker is expected from the Central Association, there will also be a baseball tournament of farmers' teams, besides races and other sports.

Co-operative buying is growing stronger here daily; formaline, dried fruit and binder twine are necessities that we are dealing in co-operatively. Correspondence is being exchanged with Eastern growers re buying apples by car lot this coming fall. Farmers of this district are seeing more than ever before the benefits derived from the Manitoba Grain Growers' association.

BEN. F. BOUGHEN, Sec'y.

A number of farmers and young men of Soudan district celebrated Dominion day by gathering in the little country schoolhouse for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association. M. McCuish, who had spent two days in the district, was present and addressed the meeting at some length on the objects of the farmers' organization in the West. After dealing with a number of questions relating to the economic side of farm life, the meeting was thrown open for general discussion. After a short discussion it was decided to form a branch, to be known as the Soudan branch, with Mr. Brownie President, R. James Vice-President, and P. White Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. McCuish made a strong appeal to the young men present to join the Association and use it as a school of economic and social questions, and was tendered a very hearty vote of thanks.

On July the 5th, about thirty farmers and others met in the old hardware store at Keyes to take stock of the past year's labors and see what steps were to be taken to improve conditions in the future. Mr. McCuish, of Roblin, and Mr. McGregor, of Arden, were on hand to lay the claims of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association before them for consideration and when the chairman, Ed. Rose, asked for a show of hands in favor of the Association, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed and twenty-two put their names down to be in the front rank to fight for better economic and social conditions in Keyes district. As one speaker put it, "No farmer could afford to be outside the Association; as it was the only organized body openly fighting the triple alliance, the cause of so much poverty and crime among the masses."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FIGHTING FUND

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F. C. Berry	5.00
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Desford	10.00
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Archie	10.00
Total	\$822.50

A WIDER EVOLUTION

The chief object of all education, and especially co-operative education, is to make people acquainted with the evolutionary process which is going on, not only in the organization of society, but also in the ideas which are held with regard to property. Co-operation, in some form, is recognized to be a necessity under present economic conditions; and it either takes the form of co-operation of a limited kind in the interests of the capitalists, or of a more general kind in the interests of the community. The tendency of the former of these is in the direction of monopolies and of the latter of a socialized organization of industry and commerce. This organization has many forms, from the ordinary co-operative society to the activities of the municipalities and the State. These latter are very numerous and are directly affected by legislation, so that co-operation cannot be separated from politics. —The Scottish Co-operator.

Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom.—Coleridge

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 - 2 Sheets Standard Journal
 - 2 Sheets Standard Ledger
 - 62 Sheets Labor Saving Records
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The Book is bound with stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A Book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of Book 8 3/4 by 11 1/4. Price \$1.00 Postpaid.

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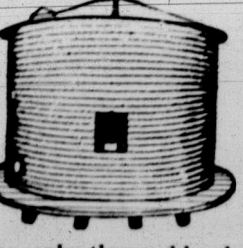


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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

NEWS OF THE WEEK

I like Mrs. Haight's suggestion that all the Women Grain Growers' associations report their meetings to The Guide so that other clubs may gather inspiration from their successes. When enough organizations are formed, I hope to be able to set aside a certain space for their reports each week. I am glad that they are increasingly cropping up here and there over the country and hope that a very few years will see the Women Grain Growers a powerful organization in the West.

It is a pleasure to find so many women interested in house decoration. This week a woman has written to know what colors would be beautiful in a sitting-room lighted from the south and west, and a dining-room lighted from the south and east.

Decorators will tell you that south and west rooms, by virtue of their own cheerfulness, can take cold shades such as pale or Dutch blue, light green or grey, or even such light-absorbing colors as dark green, brown or red, only I would rarely advise the use of either red or dark brown on walls. It should be used in smaller quantities. Red, you know, is the very greediest color for light there is. It fairly eats it up. So while it may not be too depressing with the sun pouring into it at high noontide, remember the rainy days and the evenings when the lamp is lit. You will need a hundred candle power light to illuminate a red room.

Yellow, on the other hand, reflects light and that is why cream and tan and even frank undisguised yellow are so popular for use in dreary north and east rooms. Also yellow is the optimistic color, so if you want to be glad in your homes and to feel that you are indeed master of things and that the world is your oyster, tint your walls tan or yellow, regardless of their exposure, and be happy.

I was in the home yesterday of a clever little scribe of artistic leanings and her plastered walls were simply tinted a restful tan and she had a woolly brown rug on the floor and deep cream serim curtains at the windows and somehow the effect was delightful and very simple.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HOW TO COLOR BRAID

Dear Miss Beynon:—I would like to congratulate you on the good work you are doing. I have been a silent reader for some time and thought I would like to join your circle.

I will tell "Friend Indeed" how to color a white horse-hair braid black. Use Diamond-Dye for cotton and follow directions for same.

BELLVIEW.

MAKING BREAD QUILTS

May I send a suggestion to Molly re-making a living. Tell her to get orders from her neighbors for making bread quilts. They last about three years and are so much nicer and cleaner than covering the bread with old coats to keep it warm to rise. I take two flour sacks and quilt cotton batting between.

Dewberry P.O., Alta.

STAINED FLOORS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Here is a hint how to stain floors, which I hope will be of use to someone.

Instead of covering with carpet or linoleum, take two ounces of permanganate of potash, (costs five cents), put into a bucket of boiling water and while hot stain the floor a deep oak, with an old hand-brush. When quite dry polish with furniture polish given below. It is rather hard work the first time, but really looks lovely with a few good rugs, for they can be taken up at any time.

Homemade Furniture Polish

Save all the ends of wax candles. Take a quarter pound of this waste wax, one ounce of odd bits of soap, half a teaspoonful of washing soda and boil in half a pint of water until melted. Remove from fire when quite melted,

put into a stone jar, add to it one table-spoonful of paraffin and half a pint of turps. Stir until cold. It should be like cream when finished. It cleans marble, oak floors, furniture of any kind, leather; gives life to linoleum, makes it look bright and wears twice as long; clean picture frames and glasses with this and the fly will not rest on them, while the glass keeps brighter than when cleaned with a leather.

May I come again? From a "COUNTRY COUSIN."

RELATIVE MORALITY OF MILKING AND VOTING

Dear Miss Beynon:—We take The Grain Growers' Guide and I have been a quiet reader, but I feel it is my duty to write. I noticed the school teacher's letter which brought me to a pitch that I must speak. Yes, I want to vote. I do not think the law in Saskatchewan protects the women as it should. A common mother feels it is her duty to vote. Did God make women slaves? No! Then why should men. Men want their wives and daughters to be so moral that they can't vote; but they can milk eight to ten cows, hœ in the garden, help to saw wood, do big dirty washings, and even clean out the barns if she would, and call it moral; but when she asks her right to vote he says no, it wouldn't be moral. So she can't be a lady and vote, that is too bad. This dear little school miss no doubt has written her father's opinion on woman suffrage; but as I am a common mother with common sense I see where woman will do a great deal of good with her vote. A woman that can read and wants to do good for her family wants to vote for the good of the country she lives in. Yes, I say, women are slaves because they are not men's equal partners or they would be allowed their vote and so share in his property that she helps to earn.

A COUNTRY QUEEN.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



7763A—Kimona Waist with Straight Back Edges 34 to 42 bust. With Round or Square Neck, with or without Chemisette, with Elbow or Long Sleeves. Adapted to Bordered Material.

7823—Tuxedo Blouse, 34 to 40 bust. With Long or Elbow Sleeves.

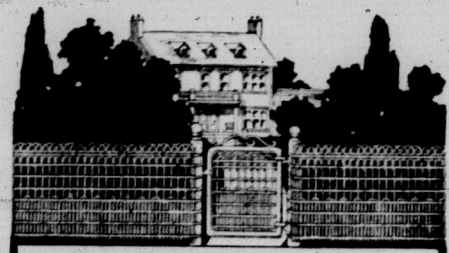
7462—Three-Piece Skirt with Tunic Effect, 22 to 30 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line.

7826—Semi-Princesse Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. With Three-Piece Skirt and Set-In Sleeves. Perforated for Elbow Length with Round or High Neck.

7833—Three-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line, Draped or Plain Front, with Round or Straight Corners.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note.—Everyone sending in for Patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.



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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

AT LAST—THE PRIZE WINNERS

Out of some eighty stories, to sift only three for prizes is a dreadful task, especially when all of the eighty are so good that one almost hates to set any of them back on the shelf. But at last, after reading and re-reading, I have decided that the prizes should go to Lora Hill, Lavoy, Alberta, age 8 years; Wallace Showman, Leopoldville, Alberta, age 9 years, and Marjorie Auld, Rose-town Sask., age 14 years.

Marjorie Auld makes her little kitten live for us and one can't help feeling that Grace might have gone to see him while his tail was healing up, after the rooster hurt it. It is a splendid story and Marjory has reason to be proud of it.

I gave a prize to Wallace Showman's rabbit story because he made me forget for a minute that it was a story. I felt real worried over the poor little bunny getting caught in the trap and heaved a great sigh of relief over the happy ending.

Little Lora Hill used to live in the State of Washington where there were great evergreen trees and her mother tells us that she loved the little baby pines. Her story of the life of one beginning with the cone is one of the best we have ever had from a very young member.

But because I did not have nearly enough prizes to go around among the very good stories, I am printing below quite a long list of those who deserve honorable mention for their very good work.

About twenty stories—some of which might have won prizes—came too late to be entered in the competition. Next time I hope everyone will take warning and hurry their stories off to the editor.

DIXIE PATTON.

Honorable Mention

Bertha Wenman, age 12, Dunkirk, Sask.; Corinne Haacker, age 13, Edger-ton, Alta.; Cleota Crowe, age 14, Car-stairs, Alta.; Sydney Hicks, age 11, Rossetti, Sask.; Mary Riopka, age 16, Broderick, Sask.; Florence Jones, age 14, Lacombe, Alta.; Mabel Neil, age 14, Thames Road, Ontario; Mae Davis, age 11, Marquis, Sask.; William C. Haacke, age 14 years, Beaverdale, Sask.; Victoria M. Hedlund, age 13 years, Malmo, Alberta.

A PINE TREE A Splendid Prize Story

A big wind came one day and blew our house, the cone, loose from Mother Tree and we fell to the ground with a bang. We lay there two or three days when a little red squirrel came and carried me away and as he ran through the grass, he dropped me. I fell into a tiny crack in the ground and some earth got shoved over me, and I stayed there all winter, wrapped in my brown coat. In the spring I grew so big I split my coat and in a little while I grew up into the sun-shine, near where some wild roses lived. I liked this very much because I could see the birds and trees and pretty blue sky. In about a year I grew two or three inches high and my roots were fastened tightly in the earth and I had about twenty green needles for my top.

I kept getting bigger every year and my roots reached far under the ground and birds built their nests in my branches; my bark was thick and tough. And every year after I got quite big and always had a lot of cones full of brown seeds. One day, some men came with a sharp axe and a long saw and cut me down, then they took me away to the mill and I was sawed up into boards. Some of the boards were made into part of the wall for a house and some were made into chairs and tables and boxes, some into a fence, until they were all used up. Another man came with a big sleigh to where I had been cut down and gathered up my branches and took them home to make his fires with, so all that was left of me was my stump.

LORA HILL.

Age 8. Lavoy, Alta., May 14, 1913. Dixie Patton.

Dear Madam:—This is to certify that the enclosed story "A Pine Tree" was written by my little girl, Lora, using her own words. She is eight years old and

has never been to school. I give her lessons at home. We came here from the State of Washington, where we had a homestead on which were a great number of trees, pine, fir and tamarac, and she always liked them very much, especially the small ones.

MRS. L. W. HILL.

I'M THIS KIND OF A KITTEN A Prize Story

Here I am, lying among a heap of straw with my brothers and sisters. I was born three weeks ago, but I was so dazed about everything that I don't remember anything that happened at first.

My little mistress's name is Grace. She has a brother George and a brother Harry. There is something she calls Napoleon and Grant. My mother says that they are dogs. One day she said that she was out in the yard and that the dogs chased her up a big high fence. But they wouldn't hurt me, I know, because I'd give them the hardest slap.

Then she said that one day a big grey rooster chased her. My little mistress has been out to see me, but she brought the big dog Napoleon with her and he jumped at me. I didn't slap him because he jumped too quick, but Grace sent him away. He scared me. Grace has taught me to sit on her shoulder and to beg. I don't like her brothers because they set the dogs on me.

I've never seen the rooster that mother has told me about. Grace came to me today and, taking me in her arms, she said, "Now Katzie, you're to be perfectly good because two of my friends, Catherine and Mabel, are coming and they're going to bring their dollies and we're going to have a grand tea-party." Of course, I'm always good. Whoever saw me when I wasn't? Well, the day came and Grace set the tables under the shade of a big tree, beside the chicken house. You see she put two tables out, one for the tea and one to sew on. The girls came at last and after they had been sewing for a while one of them noticed me. "Why, what a dear little kitten," she said, and I jumped onto her shoulder. She screamed and slapped me to make me get off and I scratched her. It wasn't my fault. If she hadn't slapped me I wouldn't have scratched her. But Grace took me in her arms and gave me a scolding, so I jumped down and ran away. Pretty soon I could see her getting tea, so I went back to them. When everyone was nicely seated and enjoying their tea, I saw a big monster coming towards me. I couldn't think what it was. It was all grey, with two red eyes and big long tails flopping in the wind; afterwards I learned that they were feathers. Well, as I was saying, he came right at me, at least I thought that it was me he was coming at. One of the girls cried out, "What an ugly old rooster!" Then I knew it was the big grey rooster that my mother had told me so much about.

I jumped off Grace's knee and spat at him. He ran at me and, alas! caught my poor tail right in his mouth. I screamed and struggled to get away, but he just hung on all the tighter. At last Grace made him stop and let go and I ran off to the barn and mother and the girls laughed at me. I don't believe that Grace was very nice to me. Any way my tail was sore. It healed over in a few weeks and I never saw my young mistress all the time it was so sore.

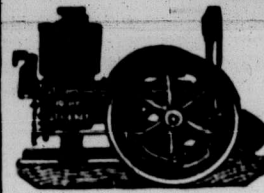
One day, I remember that I was up in the loft, I saw something grey on the floor, so I crept up, oh, so quietly, and grabbed it. My! it tasted good. It started to yell, so I shook it and after a while it stopped. I'd never tasted anything so good, so I lay down, after I'd finished eating that one, to see if I could find any more. In a few minutes I thought I smelt something like the thing I'd eaten, so I crept over to where I thought the smell came from and sure enough there was a great big fellow. I caught him, and soon finished him. I thought I'd had enough, so I lay down and had a good sleep.

A few weeks later I saw some things on the water, so I jumped into the creek to see if I could catch one and I was nearly drowned before my mistress picked me out.

MARJORIE AULD.

Rosetown, Sask., age 14.

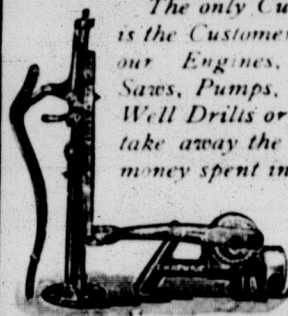
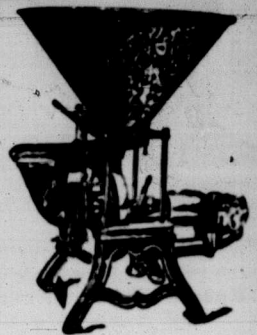
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 Head Office - - Wawanesa, Man.
 A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

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 Number of farmers insured Dec. 31, 1912, 23,261

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- Transfer Agent and Registrar of Shares of Joint Stock Companies.
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Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

PAINTER CREEK PICNIC

The following report has been received from Painter Creek Union No. 296:

It is with pleasure I send you a report of our picnic on June 24 last. We had a beautiful day and while the crowd was not as big as we would have liked, we still had a fine gathering of friends and neighbors from far and near. There were people from Castor, Lauderdale, Halkirk, Gadsby and Hastings Coulee and other points. While we received no assistance from any other local, the merchants and others of Gadsby and Halkirk contributed very generously in cash and prizes.

Gadsby donated in prizes	\$18 25
Halkirk donated in prizes	14 25
Cash	28 50

Total from both places \$61 00

Although we did not make expenses, we were very well pleased with our first attempt. We very much regret that we had no outside speakers, but those we invited did not turn up. In regard to those so kindly recommended, I am sorry to say I did not get your letter in time to send them word; however, we had an address from one of our local farmers, the Rev. Mr. Goddard, of Red Willow. Other features of the day were horse racing and foot racing, men, women and children taking part; baseball games and dancing in the evening. We endeavored to make it pleasant for everyone and we hope everyone enjoyed themselves and went home happy. We hope to be able to have a better picnic next year and we trust those who were with us this year will come back again and bring their friends. We are proud of our district, proud of our country and proud to be members of the U.F.A., and we are also proud of the good work the farmers' organizations of the Western Provinces are doing for the benefit of the people of the West in general and the farmers in particular.

FRED BARTLETT, Sec'y-Treas.

SAVED \$1,089 IN SIX MONTHS

Sexton Creek Union No. 431 reports: As today marks the closing of the first semi-annual period since our local was organized, I wish to infringe upon your time and patience for a few minutes in order to explain in a general way something as to what our local has been doing in the first six months of our existence as a co-operative organization. Prior to the time Mr. Quinsey first visited us in this locality last winter, many of the members (the writer included) had never seen a copy of The Grain Growers' Guide and did not know the meaning of the letters U.F.A., but a very large majority of us are now beginning to realize the importance of them and hope that by the end of the year we may

all be fully awake to the fact that by individual energetic effort on our part we may be able to make this union a marked success. We now have a paid up membership of seventy-two, and most of the members seem anxious at any time to lend a hand in pushing forward a movement for the benefit of the general public. Our co-operative purchases up to the present, with the amount we have saved over what the same goods would have cost if we had bought them in small quantities from the local dealers, are as follows:

Three cars coal	Saving \$235 80
150 lbs. Formaldehyde	24 00
One car wire and fencing	760 85
One car fence posts	69 25

Total saving to the members \$1,089 90

We believe that such a saving should be an incentive to any union to continue buying on a co-operative plan, and hope that by placing these figures before the public, it may awaken, especially the farming class, to some of the benefits to be derived from belonging to the union and arouse them to take action and assist in throwing off the load of injustice under which we are laboring at present and lift from the ruts of common drudgery the depressed common people.

M. LOCKE, Sec'y-Treas.

SUCCESSFUL UNION PICNIC

I am pleased to inform you that at the time of writing our membership has reached twenty-eight members. We have been organized since April 5, 1913, and have succeeded in every way possible. The ladies of the community, realizing the important part they play in the social welfare of man, have taken advantage of their being honorary members and have helped to make our meetings of social entertainment as well as of business and co-operation. Already we have co-operated among ourselves in the consumption of two carloads of goods and with other locals in the buying of wire fencing, fence posts, etc. The union picnic, which was conducted by all the locals in this vicinity, held on June 25, on the banks of the Milk River, at Writing on Stone, was a success in every way. Although the day was somewhat uncomfortable on account of a drizzling rain all afternoon, the sports and games went on in such a way that the enormous crowd of farmers little realized it was raining until the darkness began to turn them homeward. To handle such an immense crowd on a rainy day to the satisfaction of everyone is surely a task of co-operation and co-operation certainly did it, leaving its good influence on the whole country. Here's for a union picnic every year.

J. A. BLUST, Secretary Masinasin, No. 499.

THE PATH OF THE PIONEERS

Passing along the highway, through fields of waving grain,
 Imagine how the farmers first found this fertile plain.
 No bridge across the river, no graded road appears,
 But a pathway leading Westward, the path of the pioneers,
 A dip 'twixt ditch and furrow, twin ruts from fence to road,
 Are now the sole reminders where early settlers strode;
 And what will show in future, through long forgetful years,
 To mark through past and present, the path of the pioneers.
 Brave were the men who made it, hope in each heart was strong,
 What though the day was dreary? What though the journey long?
 Urging the weary oxen, calming a loved one's fears,
 These were the men who fashioned the path of the pioneers.
 You, who have trod that pathway, think of your comrades true,
 Do for your old companions what they would have done for you.
 Each in your chosen township, pay them their just arrears,
 Place on a deathless record the path of the pioneers.
 Mark where it turned each corner; mark where it climbed the crest,
 Picture the grassgrown pathway the boldest feet have pressed;
 Then to a grateful people the dim horizon clears,
 And plain are the nation's footprints, the path of the pioneers.
 Those who had shared your hardships are scattered o'er regions wide,
 While some you have seen with sorrow cross over the great divide,
 And sad was the thought that held you, while standing by their biers,
 "No more to follow together the path of the pioneers."
 No more on the distant hillside will their snowwhite tents be seen,
 No more will the prairie schooner creep up through the long ravine,
 But soon will a lonely pilgrim start out in a mist of tears,
 To tread for the last day's journey, the path of the pioneers.

ALEX. BROWN, Glenora, Man.

Read at Grain Growers' Picnic, Rock Lake, June 13.

of the immat- they unload ket on bidder. In c points ing in given t inspect this co A smal with t would satisfac the del receive should, to us. firm in license commis. This bo governn function any shi If we h Mansell of his g failure, grain co take the we mak We sl all our handling of yours missione tion. The

Note- that bla the dela plains. their ow Grain Co to help much as pany ha Mr. Ma and cou spection first let received Grain Co way. Tl farmers, farmers v

Editor, 7, I dou of your r "Firm's court ca admitted wagons them out an eye of grasping which dec tion or der this i factory af after plan and Cana a Canadian suggest tl the Domin Shylocks.

Marquis,

MIXED F

Editor, country fa and at pr in the Bat grain farm past two y The past t considerab dition gene and this, stringency, wall. This spri it," and b taining my security th me out, a serious situ fronted wi I was, ho ed to purch Laurentia l

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

of the Lakes, and with C.N.R. cars, it is immaterial to us into which terminal they go. No matter where cars are unloaded, they are sold on the open market on the exchange here to the highest bidder.

In conclusion, we would draw three points to your attention. If, when sending in bill of lading, Mr. Mansell had given us instructions to have the car re-inspected if it did not go a certain grade, this could very easily have been done. A small act of co-operation, such as this, with the agents handling his grain, would materially assist in getting more satisfactory results for him. Secondly, the delay of twenty-four hours in our receiving his wire calling for re-inspection should, in all fairness, hardly be charged to us. Thirdly, we, as well as every other firm in the grain trade, operate under a license received from the board of grain commissioners at Fort William, Ontario. This board is appointed by the Dominion government of Canada and one of its functions is to take up any complaint any shipper in the country may have. If we have in any way failed to give Mr. Mansell the proper service in the handling of his grain and if he has, through such failure, been at any loss, the board of grain commissioners will at his request take the matter up with us and see that we make the necessary restitution.

We shall be glad at any time to place all our records in connection with the handling of this shipment at the disposal of yourself or the board of grain commissioners for the purpose of investigation.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.,
J. R. MURRAY,
Sales Manager.

Note.—The company's letter shows that blame is not attachable to them for the delays of which Mr. Mansell complains. Farmers should realize that their own company, the Grain Growers' Grain Co., is endeavoring in every way to help them and should co-operate as much as possible. In this case the company has plainly endeavored to serve Mr. Mansell as efficiently as possible and could easily have received re-inspection if it had been asked for in his first letter. Several complaints we have received against the Grain Growers' Grain Co. have turned out in the same way. The company exists to serve the farmers, but it cannot do so unless the farmers will do their share.—Ed.

A FAIR PROFIT

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of May 7, I doubtless, as well as thousands of your readers, noticed the paragraph "Firm's big Profits." In a district court case the Massey-Harris agent admitted that his company bought wagons for \$30 or \$40 and sold them out for \$108. This ought to be an eye opener to the farmers as to the grasping nature of manufacturing firms which declare that they must have Protection or go out of business. No wonder this implement Co. is able to build factory after factory and buy out plant after plant both in the United States and Canada. In my opinion we want a Canadian Navy at once but I would suggest that the guns be tested inside the Dominion and trained on our modern Shylocks.

JOHN FERGUSON.

Marquis, Sask.

MIXED FARMING HIS SALVATION

Editor, Guide:—I have been in this country farming for the past ten years, and at present own considerable land in the Battleford district. I have been grain farming all this time and until the past two years have had average crops. The past two years however have been considerably below the average, a condition general in the West those seasons, and this, with the present financial stringency, threatened to put me to the wall.

This spring I was strictly "up against it," and had no visible means of sustaining my family. In spite of ample security the banks threatened to close me out, and I had to face the most serious situation I have ever been confronted with.

I was, however, at this time, persuaded to purchase some good cows from the Laurentia Milk Company on easy terms

of purchase, viz.: Giving my note for the stock, and turning into the company 50 per cent. of my milk checks to apply on the purchase price of the cows; and I soon began to feel on my feet again. Without any hesitation I say now that I am glad my financial condition forced me to take this step.

I have ten cows and they are bringing me in a monthly pay check of \$130, and this with no expense to me whatever. Every morning I take into the factory 250 lbs of milk, and I take away with me 300 lbs of refuse butter-milk to feed my hogs. This is waste that the Company have no use for and are, therefore, glad to give away. If I only had the means I would lose no time in purchasing another twenty cows. They will pay for themselves in twelve months.

Grain farming is to me now only a

side issue, and although I have 350 acres in crop this year, only 150 acres is in wheat, and the balance is for green feed for the cows in winter. There are no off years with cows. One year is as good as the next and with proper attention the yield of milk can be greatly increased.

The company have been paying \$1.75 per 100 lbs. for milk and 32c per pound for butter-fat (cream), and this price will be considerably increased in winter.

The farmers of the district are beginning to learn that there is money in something else besides wheat, and I have yet to hear the first word uttered that would tend to discourage a man from going into dairying. I am confident that there is no medium in the West that will lift the mortgage off the farm as quickly as my friend "the humble cow."

D. K. WEBBER.

CONDITIONS IN THE OKANAGAN

Editor, Guide:—The district of Penticton, in the Okanagan Valley, B.C., has been experiencing some very remarkable weather during the past few weeks. Normally this tract of country, being in what is known as the dry belt of British Columbia, produces crops only by the use of irrigation. This year, however, rains have been frequent and copious, so much so that irrigation has been rendered unnecessary for the time being. While the farmers and fruit growers are saved the labor and expense of irrigating their crops and orchards, several farmers, who have undertaken to supply their brethren on the prairie with small fruits, are having the misfortune to see a magnificent crop of luscious strawberries spoiling on the vines with unlooked for rains.

J. BROOKS.

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Labor is the Big Expense!

On the farm as in the city, human labor is the most expensive, horse labor next, and machine labor cheapest of all. Just as city men have done, so the farmers are substituting machinery for men and horses wherever possible. By doing away with a lot of expensive hands and many of the teams required at threshing time, the Stewart Sheaf Loader has enabled Western farmers to pull out with bigger profits at the end of the season.

Cutting down the number of men required at threshing time is not a new problem. The development of extensive wheat lands has brought the help question to an acute stage. So much labor was required to get sheaves to the threshing machine that it was only a question of time before a machine would be invented to do the work. That machine is the

Stewart Sheaf Loader

It picks up sheaves from the ground and elevates them up a carrier, placing them in the wagon to the right of the driver. It does this work so nicely that it will handle not only stooks but loose grain, shelling less than the most careful pitchers, and leaving a cleaner field behind. All the field pitchers formerly required are done away with, and several of the teams. We make it extra strong to stand rough usage. It requires no troublesome adjustments, no expert attention, and is built to be thoroughly dependable, as any machine should be that is used in the most critical stage of farming.

An Order now secures one for the coming Harvest

Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Limited

804 Trust and Loan Building, Winnipeg, Man.

WRITE
FOR
FREE
BOOKLET

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, July 12, 1913

Wheat—Developed an easier tone and closed rather heavy with July showing a loss of about 2 cents and October 2 1/2 cents for the week. Trading was of good volume and fluctuations frequent, local temper being "bearish" the opening days, the whole list worked lower. General rains over the spring wheat country, coupled with the weakness of the Americans, counted heavily against values. Crop news was generally more encouraging and was construed by some as "bearish." Foreign markets were generally lower with crop conditions abroad fairly satisfactory, though some complaints of drought came from India and Australia. Chicago reports that there decline resulted in an enormous business being done in a merchandising way. Export sales here and at the seaboard being large and had a stimulating effect on speculative values. The local cash demand continues poor for the better descriptions and the lower and off grades have declined in sympathy. Demand for Red Winter wheat is also poor.

Oats—Active trading and a good range of prices was on in the market for oats during the past week. At the close sales were at net losses of 2 to 2 1/2 for the July. A heavy selling movement started in Chicago which carried prices down sharply, traders being mostly "long" and sold out when "bears" became aggressive and forced the decline, we following in sympathy. The demand is erratic, especially for the lower grades.

Barley—Was in excellent demand up to the closing days of the week when buyers were filled up and has since declined over 2 cents. No. 3 C.W. worth at the close today 49, with No. 4 C.W. about 1 1/2 cents less.

Flax—Fairly firm greater part of week, especially during closing days. July gained for the week about 1 1/2 cents, and the October 1 cent. The demand for No. 1 N. Western continues good at 1 cent over July option.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.	Sample oats, 1 car	34 1/2
July 8	98	94 1/2	91	No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice, sample	36 1/2
July 9	98 1/2	94 1/2	91	No. 3 white oats, 1 car, choice	36 1/2
July 10	99 1/2	95 1/2	91 1/2	Sample oats, 1 car	36 1/2
July 11	99 1/2	95 1/2	91 1/2	No. 4 white oats, 6 cars	34 1/2
July 12	97 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	No. 2 rye, 2 cars	54
July 14	98 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	Sample oats, 1 car	34 1/2
Oats—				No. 2 rye, 1 car	57 1/2
July 8	35	37 1/2		No. 2 rye, part car	58
July 9	35	36		No. 1 rye, 1 car	58
July 10	35	36		No. 1 feed barley, 3 cars	58
July 11	34 1/2	36		No. 4 barley, 1 car	58 1/2
July 12	33 1/2	35 1/2		No grade barley, 1 car, hot	45
July 14	33 1/2	36		No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	48
Flax—				No grade barley, 1 car	48
July 8	120	125	122	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	52
July 9	121	126	125	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, damaged	47
July 10	123	128	127 1/2	No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	50
July 11	123	128	127	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	49 1/2
July 12	123	128	127	No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	50
July 14	123 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	48 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, July 12)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	80	91
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	92	92 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	91 1/2	91 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	90	90
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	91 1/2	91 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, choice	92	92
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	90	90
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	88	88
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	88 1/2	88 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	89 1/2	89 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	89 1/2	89 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	88 1/2	88 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, barley mixed	84	84
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	87	87
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, fancy	89 1/2	89 1/2
Rejected wheat, 1 car	87	87
Rejected wheat, 1 car, musty and bin burnt	84	84
No grade wheat, 1 car, hot	68	68
No grade wheat, 1 car	83 1/2	83 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car, f.o.b. tough and bin burnt	78	78
No grade wheat, 1 car, f.o.b., frosted and bin burnt	76	76
No grade wheat, 1 car, heating	81	81
No grade wheat, 1 car, dockage	85	85
Durum wheat, 1 car, transit	92	92
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	91 1/2	91 1/2
Mixed wheat, part car	87 1/2	87 1/2
No. 3 corn, 4 cars	56	56
No. 4 corn, 1 car	55	55
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	58	58
No. 4 white oats, 6 cars	53	53

INTERIOR STORAGE FIGURES

Winnipeg, July 8, 1913.—The following figures show the amount of grain in store in country elevators (interior) west of Winnipeg, these figures being furnished by the railway companies:

Total grain in store C.P.R. line 5,079,000 bus. on July 5, 1913.

Total grain in store C.N.R. line 908,000 bus. on July 7, 1913.

Total grain in store G.T.P. line 82,663 bus. on June 30, 1913.

The C.P.R. figures show 3,120,000 bus. wheat and 1,959,000 bus. other grain, which in proportion to grain already inspected would consist of 979,500 bus. oats, 326,500 barley and 653,000 flax.

The C.N.R. figures in proportion to grain already inspected show 635,000 bus. wheat, 136,200 oats, 45,400 barley and 90,800 flax.

The G.T.P. actual figures are 44,237 bus. wheat, 29,580 lats, 2,682 barley and 6,164 flax.

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from July 8 to July 14 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	ExtFd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	INW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
July 8	97 1/2	94 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	75	69 1/2	60	34 1/2	33	34	33	30 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	43	43	120	117 1/2	105 1/2	
9	98	95	90	89 1/2	75	70	60	34 1/2	33	34	33	31	49 1/2	48	43 1/2	43	120 1/2	118	106	
10	98 1/2	95 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	75	70	60	34 1/2	33	34	33	31	51	49 1/2	43 1/2	43	123	120	108 1/2	
11	98 1/2	95 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	75	70	60 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	49	47 1/2	43 1/2	43	123 1/2	120 1/2	109 1/2	
12	97	94	89	88 1/2	74 1/2	69 1/2	60	32	32	33	32	30	49	47 1/2	43	43	123	120	108 1/2	
14	97 1/2	94 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	75	70	61	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	32	30	48 1/2	47 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	123 1/2	120	110	

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Winnipeg Grain	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	CORRECTED TO MONDAY, JULY 14			Country Produce	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
					MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO				
Cash Wheat	97 1/2	97 1/2	106	Cattle	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	94 1/2	94 1/2	103	Extra choice steers	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 25	6 75-7 00	Fancy dairy	21c	21c	22c
No. 2 Nor.	89 1/2	89 1/2	98	Choice butcher steers and heifers	6 50-7 00	6 25-6 75	6 25-6 50	No. 1 dairy	18c-20c	18c-20c	20c
No. 3 Nor.	82 1/2	85	83 1/2	Pair to Good Butcher steers and heifers	6 00-6 50	5 75-6 25	5 50-6 00	Good round lots	17c	17c	18c
No. 4	75	75	71	Best fat cows	5 50-6 00	5 75-6 25	5 00-5 50	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	70	70 1/2	58	Medium cows	4 50-5 25	4 25-5 00	4 25-4 75	Candled	20c	20c	18c
No. 6	61	60		Common cows	3 00-3 50	3 00-4 00	3 25-3 75	Potatoes			
Feed				Best bulls	4 25-4 75	4 25-4 75	4 25-4 50	Old, per bushel	35c-40c	30c-35c	
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls	3 75-4 25	3 50-4 00	3 00-3 75	New "	1 50	1 35	1 00
No. 2 C.W.	33 1/2	34 1/2	38 1/2	Choice veal calves	7 00-7 50	7 00-8 00	6 50-7 00	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	6 00-7 00	6 00-7 00	5 50-6 25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	27c	27c	25c
No. 3	48 1/2	48 1/2		Best milkers and springers (each)	8 50-8 00	8 50-8 00	8 47-8 65	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	22c	22c	22c
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and springers (each)	8 45-8 55	8 45-8 55	8 25-8 40	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	81 50	81 50	81 50
No. 1 N.W.	123 1/2	121		Hogs				Hay (per ton)			
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	8 75	8 25	8 25-8 50	No. 1 Red Top	815-816	815-816	810
July	98 1/2	98	106 1/2	Heavy sows	6 00-7 00	6 00-7 00	5 00-7 50	No. 1 Upland	814-815	814-815	80
October	91 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	Stags	4 00-5 00	4 00-5 00	5 00-6 00	No. 1 Timothy	819-820	819-820	816-817
December	90 1/2	91 1/2		Sheep and Lambs							
Oat Futures				Choice lambs (per lb.)	8c-10c	6c-8c	6 50-7 00				
July	33 1/2	35	39 1/2	Best killing sheep	5 50-6 00	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50				
October	36	37 1/2	35 1/2								
Flax Futures											
July	123 1/2	120 1/2	175								
October	124 1/2	126	165								
December	127 1/2	126									

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, July 01, 1913

Wheat	1913	1912	
1 Hard	19,353 10	931 00	
1 Nor.	382,447 50	81,523 50	
2 Nor.	1,186,674 00	36,867 40	
3 Nor.	1,277,781 50	566,470 00	
No. 4	609,828 20	932,385 40	
No. 5		388,505 20	
Other grades	1,988,664 10	2,624,438 50	
This week	5,464,949 10	4,957,123 20	
Last week	5,578,374 10	5,031,034 50	
Decrease	113,425 00	Decrease 75,911 50	
Oats			
1 C.W.	28,055 00	53,373 25	
2 C.W.	2,681,932 00	1,106,263 10	
3 C.W.	845,498 09	151,660 11	
Ex. 1 Fd.	302,440 17		
1 Fd.		150,492 20	
2 Fd.		120,841 09	
Others	743,354 21	471,522 18	
This week	4,101,280 19	2,350,349 16	
Last week	4,123,313 05	2,52,143 22	
Decrease	22,032 20	Increase 98,205 28	
Barley—1913		Flax—1913	
3 C.W.	312,603 44	1 N.W.C.	2,275,927 30
4 C.W.	163,598 26	2 C.W.	1,738,453 46
Rej.	121,786 01	3 C.W.	301,742 37
Fd.	22,880 21	Others	52,153 32
Others	71,105 05		
This week	601,974 01	This week	4,368,277 42
Last week	612,252 26	Last week	5,109,448 45
Decrease	10,278 25	Decrease	741,171 03
Increase	79,721 23	Last year's total	433,058 00
Last year's total	426,549 46		
Shipments			
Wheat		Oats	
1913—Rail	127,256	5,910	177
Lake	1,136,809	658,898	44,870
1912	1,328,484	556,084	37,747
		Flax	1,834
			1,403,350
			327,831

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week Ending July 11, 1913

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Pt. William and Pt. Arthur	5,464,949	4,101,280	691,974
Meaford Elevator burned			
Sarnia, Pt. Ed. Elevator burned			
Montreal	1,202,907	1,964,135	647,373
Totals	8,427,882	8,433,146	1,748,858
Duluth	547,000	139,000	55,000
Total this week	9,581,256	8,372,146	1,804,858
Total last week	9,740,701	8,911,842	1,751,383
Total last year	10,139,686	5,135,483	621,856

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, July 12.—Meagerness of offerings brought about an untimely lull in the hog market. It did not appear likely there would be anything left unsold by night. Cattle showed steadiness with heavy steers in demand. Recent cool weather was said to have helped sales of beef. Most of the lambs and sheep arriving here were consigned direct to packers so that the open market was in the main nominal.

Cattle—Receipts, 200; steady. Beeves, \$7.25 to \$9.10; Texas steers, \$7.00 to \$8.20; western steers, \$7.20 to \$8.50; stockers and feeders, \$5.60 to \$7.90; cows and heifers, \$3.90 to \$8.50; calves, \$8.00 to \$10.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; 5c. to 10c. higher. Bulk of sales, \$8.90 to \$9.15; light, \$8.85 to \$9.50; mixed, \$8.70 to \$9.27 1/2; heavy, \$8.50 to \$9.15; rough, \$8.50 to \$8.70; pigs, \$7.35 to \$9.10.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, July 12, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	90 3/4	80 8/8 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	84	87
3 Nor. wheat	89	85 1/2
No grade		76-87
3 White oats	32	36 1/2
Barley	43-49	43-56
Flax, No. 1	1 23	1 36 1/2
Futures—		
July wheat	97 1/2	87 1/2
October wheat	91 1/2	(Sept.) 89 1/2

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After investigation, we believe every advertiser on this page to be reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. This farm and stock complete for sale. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 19-1f

12 SHORTHORN BULLS—INCLUDING choice 2-year olds and show yearlings. 30 sold since Jan. 1. Yorkshire boars and weanlings. Grade heifers. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN GRADE HEIFERS AND COWS. Registered stock, both sexes. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 18-13

SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 7-1f

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: BERE- shires—Large March litters from prize winners in East and West. April litter, Ontario bred by Toronto Champion boar. Pairs and trios not skin. A yearling show boar. Litter brother to my first prize sow last Brandon Winter Fair. Shorthorns—six choice young bulls, richly bred for milk and beef. Leicester sheep—champions over all. Everything priced right. Money back, return charges paid, if not satisfied. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

RUSSELL M. SHARP, EDRANS, MAN.—Breeder of Pure Bred Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. 26-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, UN- related pairs. Coleman and Son, Redvers, Sask. 17-13

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK.—Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18-1f

SUTTER BROS., REDVERS, SASK., BREED- ers of Pure-bred Yorkshire Swine. 28-13

REGISTERED YOUNG CHESTER WHITE Boars for Sale. Apply Noval Horner, Creelman, Sask.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE, APRIL Litters. Boars, \$15 each. C. E. Anderson, Marquis, Sask. 28-2

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STAL- lions, rising two and three years. Mares and fillies. Two roan yearling Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshire sows to farrow in June. Orders taken for spring pigs. Banded Rock eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per hundred. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 15-1f

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To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully. W. L. DE CLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

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BUTTER WANTED—WE WANT 1,000 dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks, preferably in lb. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 1-lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 23-1f

EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COM- pany, Winnipeg, will pay cash for shipments of eggs, butter, etc. Special demand and premium prices for non-fertile eggs. Highest market prices at all times. quick returns. 23-1f

POULTRY

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS, eggs, poultry supplies. Catalogue giving valuable advice mailed free. Maw's instant louse killer, easily applied on roosts, kills lice instantly; half pound, postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure, in drinking water, prevents and cures disease, half pound, postage paid, 50c. Maw and Sons, Armstrong, B.C.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—ONE RUMELY OIL-PULL thirty horse power, with Cockshutt plow and packer. Excellent condition. P. E. Hatch, Brooks, Alta. 26-6

FOR SALE—20 H.P. INTERNATIONAL Gas Tractor, in first class condition, \$800 cash, or \$1,000 in two payments. H. W. Laird, Tate, Sask. 28-4

FOR SALE—ENGINE PLATFORM TANK for 12 and 15 H.P. Case Engine. W. W. Kennedy, Magyar, Sask. 29-2

FARM LANDS AND EXCHANGE

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION IN ideal mixed farming district. Ninety acres under cultivation, splendid soil, abundance of pasture. Near school. Real snap. Easy terms. Geo. Bodley, Kelliher, Sask. 26-6

CITY HOUSES AND LOTS FOR FARM LANDS in any good district. We will exchange what you have for what you want. Write Dept. "E" Prairie Investment Co. Ltd., 204-k Sterling Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. 28-3

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A LIVE AGENT IN EVERY good town and district where we are not represented in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to sell our hardy specialties, grown specially for Western plantings. Good pay. Exclusive territory. Free equipment. Stone and Wellington, Canada's Greatest Nurseries, Toronto, Ont.

MILLING OATS WANTED—HIGHEST price paid. Send sample. No delay. Drying plant in connection. The Metcalfe Milling Co. Ltd., Portage la Prairie, Man.

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-1f

GOOD CLEAN TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE—Six Dollars per hundred, bags 25c extra. John Lamont, Red Deer, Alta.

WANTED—FALL WHEAT FOR SEED.—Must be free from noxious weeds. R. Booth, Langvale, Man. 29-2

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-1f

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20-1f

Getting the Franchise

Continued from Page 16

had not gone mad! We offered the city one-half of our gross increase in revenue, some dozens of detail concessions and, as a final triumph, a recognition of the city's privilege to oust us after a mere ten years. In that day Riverport might be ready for a municipal street-railroad system and the North Side property would go to the city upon appraisal. Harkness called it a triumph, as he took the credit for having forced the issue. While the tumult over the offer was still echoing, the Public Utilities Commission gave us the ten-year franchise in Congress Street and across the new bridge. It was an hour of some triumph for us, though I realized all the responsibilities. Yet we had won—the Citizens would have to come to us, hat in hand and crawling on bended knee. I got a wire through to Sam Kearney:

"Congress Street is ours!" I wired.

The answer came back within half an hour. After expurgation by the Western Union operators, it read:

"You blankety-blank idiot! I sold North Side three hours ago to Einstein, the new backer of Citizens! Agreed not to use Congress Street until Riverport came down the pole. S. K."

I reached across the desk, took a sheet of notepaper and wrote my resignation. It was accepted without a dissenting vote.

After all was said and done, both Kearney and Relligan forgave me; in fact, Kearney sent for me only the other day. When I went down to Wall Street he asked me to take charge of the traction property of one of the finest cities in the Northwest.

I declined. There is not enough money in the land to get me into the street-railroad business again! In Cleveland and in Toledo they are already getting three-cent fares, and soon the whole country will be demanding them. In every big American city the entire question of local transportation is in a muddle. Even in Riverport the cars are not yet running over the new bridge, though it has been completed for two years—and conditions on the old grow incredibly worse. The new merged company is constantly sparring for better terms from the city, now that it has no rival to threaten.

It is all a muddle and I am well out of it. It is far, far pleasanter to walk down Fifth Avenue; to loaf where they sell delicate prints and fascinating books; to drop in at the club each afternoon, where a group of us like to live over and over again the battles of our youth.

WINNIPEG FAIR UNLUCKY

Winnipeg, July 14.—Misfortune and more of it seems to tell the story of this year's exhibition. The rainy Saturday completed three days out of five since the fair opened that were totally unfit for any kind of outdoor entertainment. There were no balloon ascensions on Saturday, and there was no evening performance of any kind before the grand stand in the evening. Since both Saturday and Thursday, Citizens' day, have been rainy, the Exhibition Board want the City Council to declare next Wednesday another civic holiday.

During the day the judging of cattle was completed, and it is of more than passing interest that in the Shorthorn cattle classes the Canadian entries swept the boards. A record was made in the case of Percheron horses, J. C. Drewry, of Cowley, Alberta, taking first prize in every class he entered.

\$3,000,000 PARLIAMENT BUILDING

Winnipeg, July 14.—Contracts for the erection of Manitoba's new legislative buildings were let on Saturday, approximating \$3,000,000. The general contract for the work went to Thomas Kelly and Sons and was for \$2,859,750, while Crane and Ordway were awarded a separate contract for the heating, ventilating and plumbing at a figure of \$119,000, or a total of \$2,978,750. Work will be commenced by the contractors as soon as the order to do so is issued by the provincial government, and in the meantime the work of assembling material for the big job will be immediately started.

The contractor agrees to have the building completed some time during 1917 so that it will take three years before the new buildings will be ready for occupancy. The legislative buildings will be practically in the centre of the 30 acre site which is bounded on the east and west by Kennedy and Osborne

streets, and on the north and south by Broadway and the Assiniboine river. The contract is the largest ever awarded in Canada for one building although there are groups of buildings which in the aggregate have cost a greater sum.

The Western Rate Case

Continued from Page 4

figures he had submitted were not a comparison between one actual movement of freight and another. Mr. Cowan described the figures submitted by the C.P.R. as "spectral freight in phantom cars." The comparisons, he said, dealt with traffic movements which do not exist except on paper. Some of the stations on the Great Northern used by Mr. Lanigan in making up his comparisons, he described as "jack rabbit stations," where there was no traffic worth talking about.

Regina's Complaint

Before the board adjourned there was some argument in regard to the Regina rates case. This is a complaint of the Regina jobbers that they are discriminated against by the railways, who favor the Winnipeg jobbers. The rates on freight going west from Fort William into Winnipeg and out to points west of Regina were found to be less than from Fort William to Regina and out again. An order asking the railways to discontinue the discrimination was issued by the board some time ago. On behalf of the Regina Board of Trade Mr. Cowan asserted that the new tariffs issued by the railways, subject to this order, had only partially removed the discrimination and that further action on the part of the commission would be necessary in order to bring the railways to time.

WAR AGAIN IN BALKANS

London, July 13.—The Balkan states appear to be again in the melting pot. There is no sign of peace at present. Greece and Serbia have declined, so far, to agree to an armistice. The Turkish army is advancing by force in the marches from Tchatalja and Bulair, apparently with the consent of Greece and Serbia, to attempt the recapture of Adrianople and Thrace. Roumania is said to be proceeding to occupy a much greater extent of Bulgarian territory than she previously claimed, and Greece is burning to avenge the Bulgarian massacres, concerning which horrifying details continually appear in the official reports issued from Athens and Salonika. According to these reports ears and fingers of Greek women, still bearing earrings and rings, were found in the pockets of Bulgarian prisoners.

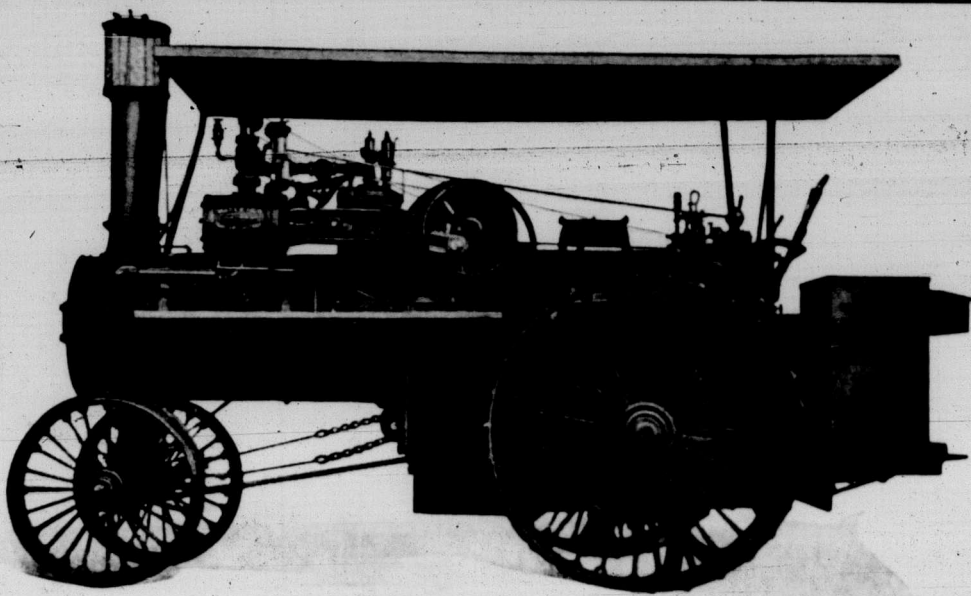
There is still talk of Russian interference and it is reported from St. Petersburg that the powers in concert have notified the Sublime Porte, that they will not permit military operations beyond the Enos-Midia line, fixed by the London conference. But the European concert is slow in moving.

The Bulgarian government accuses Greece of circulating false accounts of Bulgarian atrocities with a view of preparing the ground for future territorial claims, and expresses itself as willing to submit the whole matter to an international investigation. An active campaign of recrimination regarding which side began the hostilities, and accusations and denials of atrocities, is going on between Bulgaria on the one side, and Serbia and Greece on the other.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT

The wider form of co-operation, which would bring about a highly developed civic life, would render unnecessary, not only some of the lower forms of co-operation, but would raise individual life to a higher plane by freeing it from encumbrances and expense. There would, as far as possible, be equality of opportunities, not only for healthy development, but also for useful work. Those who had drunk deepest of the true social spirit and recognized that equality meant worth, so far from being hostile to inequalities of capacity, energy and influence, would gladly recognize in them a proof of the implicit worth of all, and an incentive to further development.—The Scottish Co-operator.

It must always be the case that a great part of the teachers' work in public schools—both elementary and advanced—will bear very potent on conscience and character.—Dean Hensley Henson.



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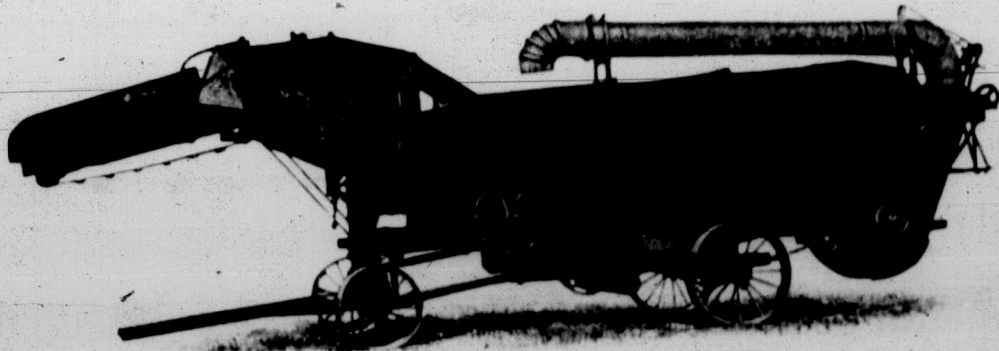
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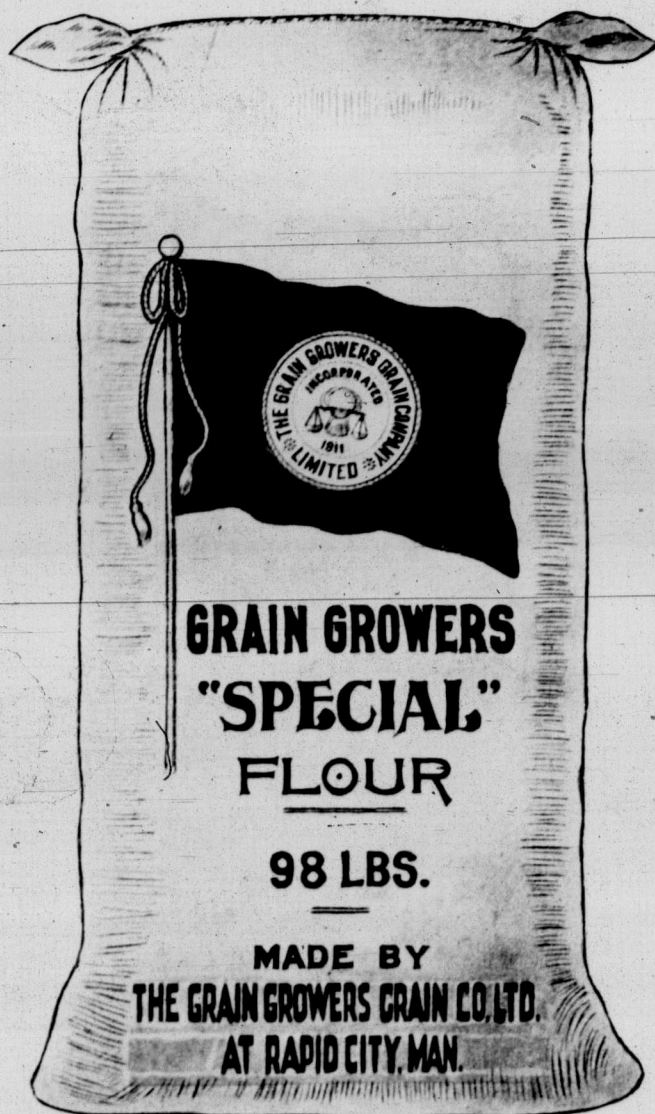
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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