

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

CANADIAN POLITICAL AXIOMS

* * *
A PRE-ELECTION PLEDGE AND THE FULFILLMENT THEREOF ARE ALWAYS THE SAME DISTANCE APART, NO MATTER HOW MANY TIMES PRODUCED.

* * *
IF TWO POLITICAL PARTIES HAVE TWO PLANKS OF THE PLATFORM OF THE ONE EQUAL TO TWO PLANKS OF THE PLATFORM OF THE OTHER, AND THE CAMPAIGN FUNDS WHICH SUPPORT BOTH PLATFORMS SUPPLIED FROM THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE TREASURY, THEN THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES ARE EQUAL IN ALL RESPECTS—OR OTHERWISE ONE POLITICAL PARTY WOULD BE MORE HONEST THAN THE OTHER, WHICH IS ABSURD.

* * *
EVERY POLITICIAN ON THE WINNING SIDE IS ENTITLED TO A GOVERNMENT JOB FOR EACH OF HIS RELATIVES, PROVIDED THE RELATIONSHIP IS NOT MORE THAN TEN TIMES REMOVED.

AUGUST 13, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 30,000 WEEKLY



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Galloway's latest masterpiece. Product of more than three years terrific test. Absolutely the most modern separator built. Runs light as a bird, skims to a trace, cleans easily, built to last, price \$20 to \$50 under any other of like quality.

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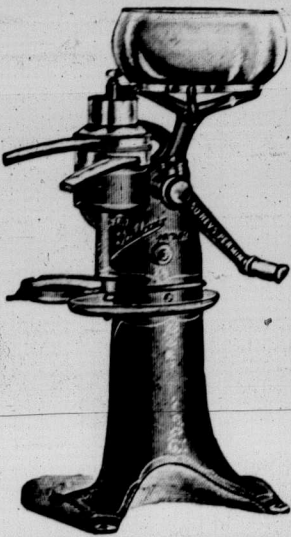
Nothing like this separator has ever been offered in Canada. Let me have a chance to show you this saving, and you will say, "Galloway, I thank you."

Remember, we are actual manufacturers of this separator, we make them by the thousands, we sell every one direct to you with only one small profit, actual freight, actual duty, added to our absolute factory cost, and best of all I give you 90 days trial in your own dairy, absolutely free, you to be the only judge. That's why you want to write me to-day for my Cream Separator proposition.

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Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Threshers' Account Book contains—

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 - 2 Sheets Standard Ledger
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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.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Winnipeg - Manitoba

A RARE OFFER TO NEW READERS

STRAIGHT TALKS--No. 4

What constitutes money? What is a dollar? A dollar is simply a promise made by the whole commercial world to pay to you a dollar's worth of anything you may desire. A dollar in your pocket—provided you earned it honestly—is a certificate showing that you have put a dollar's worth of service into exchange and have not yet taken that amount out.

It is not absolutely necessary to have actual money,—for instance—there is no difference in principle between your wife selling her butter and eggs to a storekeeper for money, and then with the money buying a new woollen shirt for you, than by taking her produce direct to the storekeeper and trading it for anything you or she may desire.

It stands to reason that you must produce something before you can have something to trade; therefore, instead of Free Trade with foreign nations killing production in this country, it will increase it; because we cannot trade unless we have produced something to trade with.

The Guide and the organized farmers are fighting for freedom to trade because the farmers of the West are entitled to demand a

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The Guide from now till Jan 1, 1914

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dollar's worth for a dollar. Every time you buy a woollen shirt worth \$1.00, you have to pay \$1.35 for it. This means you are making a direct contribution of thirty-five cents into the private pockets of the "protected" interests. And yet this process, we are told, makes us rich.

Help us in our great fight for a square deal by getting all your friends to support The Guide. Fill in the coupon today.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed find Twenty-five Cents or which please send The Guide from this date until January 1, 1914

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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 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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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.

BRYAN'S FIRST PEACE TREATY

Washington, D.C., Aug. 7.—The first of the International peace treaties, embodying Secretary Bryan's plans was actually signed today. It was between the United States and Salvador, and soon will be sent to the senate for ratification. The terms of this convention are practically identical with the details of the International peace proposals submitted by Secretary Bryan to the nations of the world. Twenty-six countries, including most of the great powers, already have approved the plan in principle, and it is probable that the signing of other treaties will follow in rapid succession. All will be drafted on the same general lines.

Selfishness can never be completely dethroned in the individual, or in society, until love has been completely enthroned. It is at this point that the religious element enters in—as essential to the realization of our social ideal.—Dr. Josiah Strong.

Conservatism is often nothing but mental or moral inertia, and measures one's unwillingness to readjust his living or his thinking to a new fact or a new idea.—Dr. Josiah Strong.

What is remote and difficult of access we are apt to overrate; what is really best for us lies always within our reach, though often overlooked.

The C.P.R. and the West

Some Interesting Statistics and Comments by George Bury, Vice-President and General Manager

In the course of his speech at the banquet given by the Regina Board of Trade, Mr. Bury spoke in part as follows:

Less than a year ago the company came in for some unkind criticism on its method of financing, but I feel that it will be admitted by the majority of the gentlemen present that the president of our company, Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, exercised great wisdom and foresight in so arranging his financing that during this period of tightness in the money market the usual program of the road was not curtailed, but rather greatly increased. To the business man it is unnecessary to point out what this means during the present year.

Policy of the Company

Perhaps I might say a word about the policy of our company. For some years past we have been unable to spend the amount of money which the president set aside for betterment and extensions in the West due to a shortage of labor and material, rails principally. Our policy has been, first to enlarge and add new units to our main line terminals, all of which have been greatly increased in capacity within the past nine years,

and to build as much double track as possible, in order to take care of present and prospective traffic tributary to our present lines; next, to build branch lines into such parts of the country as are well settled but remote from transportation facilities.

As the great economist, Adam Smith, expressed it, there are but four sources of wealth: the land, the forest, the sea and the mines. We have some coal mines in Saskatchewan and timber resources in the northern part, but the future of Saskatchewan and the future of the cities in Saskatchewan depends entirely on what the land is made to yield.

Canada Imports Too Much

The imports into Canada for the year ending March, 1913, amounted to \$670,000,000, without counting coin and bullion, and of this amount, the articles we import, raw material for which lies right at our own door, amount to over \$300,000,000. Just think of us importing sixteen and a half million dollars' worth of fruit, only a small proportion of which cannot be grown in this country. Imagine us importing three and a quarter million dollars' worth of vegetables and thirty-three and a half million dol-

lars' worth of wool and its manufactures, when we consider that the sheep industry lends itself particularly to the development of the West. A report published in 1911 disclosed the fact that in Canada there were 2,100,000 head of sheep, while in the United States there were 51,000,000, and in Australia 92,000,000, and even in Great-Britain 32,000,000. Also, just think that 11,000,000 bushels of flax were produced in Canada in 1911, all the straw of which was destroyed. This straw, properly manipulated, would have produced 300,000 tons of commercially spinnable flax fibre, which, at Canadian prices, would have yielded something like \$60,000,000. At the present time Western Canada, with a population of two million people, is importing a large proportion of its necessary food products from the United States, the East and elsewhere.

Handling the Grain Crop

At the risk of striking at what has grown to be one of the traditions of the West, I would like to say a word as to the transportation of the grain crop. We have been trying to preach for some years that it was not in the interests of the country in general to attempt to market too large a percentage of the Western crop in the three months intervening between the harvesting of the crop and the close of navigation. The Canadian Pacific, after all, has a larger investment in Western Canada than any

The "Dreadnoughts" of the Prairies!

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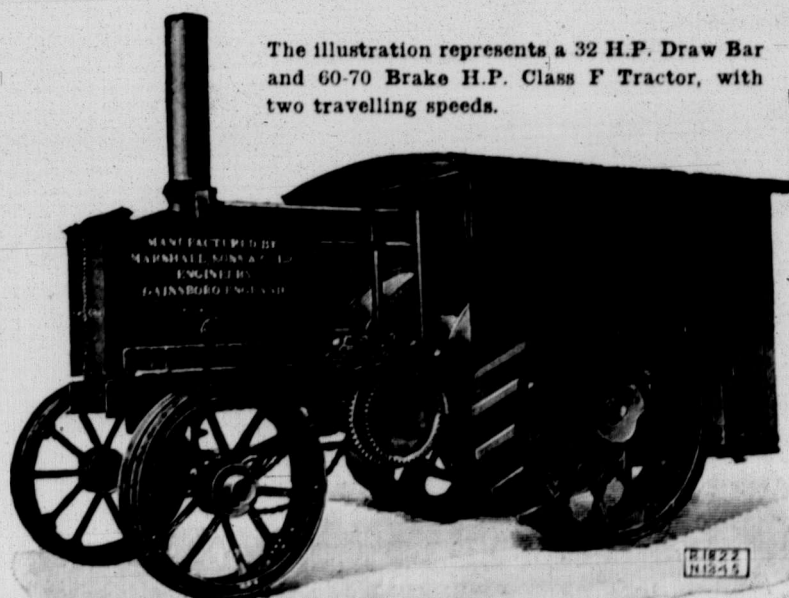
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other individual or body of individuals, and to advocate any policy, just to save a little inconvenience or expense in transportation, which would do serious injury to the country, would be exceedingly foolish, and the most extreme detractor of the company has never charged it with being foolish. Many times, even within the past year, we have had to sacrifice immediate returns in order to provide against future damage to Western Canada.

In the Fall of 1912 we prepared ourselves fully to handle just as much of the grain crop in two and a half months as the country cared to offer us, and between harvest and the close of navigation we loaded at times more grain than was ever loaded on any single railway in any part of the world in the same period of time. During the months of October and November we moved from Winnipeg to Fort William over forty thousand carloads of grain and on occasions as many as fifteen hundred cars of grain a day were being inspected at Winnipeg. About sixty per cent. of this grain came from the province of Saskatchewan, the wheat crop of Saskatchewan having grown 575 per cent. in eight years. The result of this movement was that the markets of the world could not absorb our grain as fast as it was poured into the Eastern elevators, and, in the opinion of many, this had a depressing influence on the price. It is easy to offer counsels of perfection to the farmer who is anxious to get the money from his crop to pay his bills, but we really must prepare ourselves in some way to encourage and assist him to so market the crop that it will flow steadily and in moderation to the ultimate markets instead of descending in a flood.

Need of Advanced Agriculture

The cities in the West have been doing everything in their power to attract industries and to build themselves up, but it seems to me that they should likewise give some of their energies to the settling of the country surrounding them, to the encouraging of advanced agricultural methods, looking forward to having the country surrounding them sustaining a large, satisfied population, whose trade will build up the cities on a permanent foundation.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is doing all it can think of in the line of advanced agriculture. We ran at our own expense a demonstration train throughout Manitoba and Alberta, and next year the Department of Agriculture will have a staff of lecturers organized and will be prepared to accept our offer of a train for Saskatchewan. We have started readymade and demonstration farms and have adopted a policy of advancing settlers who buy lands from us sufficient money to start them in mixed farming, which is the only kind of farming which the world's experience has found to be continually profitable.

It has, no doubt, suggested itself to you that, notwithstanding the large immigration into Canada, the acreage under yield is not increasing as it should. Many reasons for this are given, such as the fact that the homesteader is not much of a producer for the first three years, etc., but the real cause is that the cities in the West are growing in faster proportion than the country. We are all interested in the building up of the North West, and we must, therefore, do what we can with a view to making the land as attractive as the city.

We have at all times urged the Boards of Trade to use their influence looking to a government policy of good roads and to the harnessing of water powers, of which, in Saskatchewan, there are 500,000 horse power undeveloped, with a view to supplying it cheaply to the farmers, in order to lessen the drudgery incident to farm work. If the Boards of Trade in the West were to unite on a policy of this kind, the effect would be magical.

BRONZE STATUE FOR SOMEODY

A bronze statue of heroic size will be erected by public subscription to the first man from Eastern Canada who visits the West without telling the people out there to go in for mixed farming. Quite possibly the practical farmer, after living twenty-five consecutive years in Saskatchewan would be as well qualified to decide what was the best thing for him to do, as would be some peripatetic editor or college professor, unable to distinguish barley from bearded wheat. But the mania for imparting half-baked information to helpless people imprisoned at luncheons and banquets is almost too strong to be overcome. Nor is this mania confined to Canada; we should infer from Stevenson's novel, 'The Wrong Box,' that it is even more rampant in the motherland. It is, therefore, not surprising that city men should be constantly devising some scheme for stopping the flow of people from the farms to the centres of population. That movement is world-wide and the impelling causes are so deep-seated that nothing less than a social and economic revolution will be required for their removal. Amusing are the efforts of our city editors to locate the trouble and prescribe the cure. One

would think that the farmers of this country were complaining, not of extortionate transportation rates, not of inadequate public utility services, not of great combinations of capital which largely absorb the 'spread' between the producer and the consumer, not the lonely life and illly required toil, but were merely attracted to city life by the electric lights and the moving picture shows.

Perhaps the moving picture show will make content with their lot those Western farmers who now complain about having to pay from ten to fifteen cents a bushel more than formerly for the transportation of their grain from the prairies to the British market. They might be entertained with movies showing the big captains of finance in the act of forming a merger, or Sir Thomas dftly carving up a \$50,000,000 melon. Surely the farmer will now stay on the land; city people assure him it is lots nicer out in the country, although for one reason or another, they stay in the city themselves. "Let us be merry," said Mr. Pecksniff, as he helped himself to the half of a captain's biscuit: "'tis a poor heart that never rejoices."—Toronto World.

FUNNY MISPRINTS

All newspapers have occasional misprints. The Chicago "Tribune" in reporting a political meeting, said that the vast audience rent the air with their snouts. Another Chicago paper reported the propeller "Alaska" was leaving port with a cargo of 40,000 bushels of cats. A Buffalo paper, in describing the scene when Roosevelt took the oath of office as President, said it was a spectacle never to be forgotten when Roosevelt, before the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and a few august witnesses, took the simple bath.



THE SICK MAN

By F. W. Thomas

Reproduced from the British weekly, "John Bull"

A certain poor man lay sick unto death and at last his relatives called unto him a wise man with a lot of letters after his name. And the Wise Man said "Um" and sent along a bottle of pale green liquid and a nauseous powder.

But the Sick Man grew worse.

So the relatives called in yet another wise man with yet more letters after his name. And the second wise man said "Ah!" and went home for a knife and fork and chopper.

But it came to pass that the two wise men met at the bedside. Said the first, "He has the Lallapaloosa Euphangytis. I shall inject Ju-ju and give him a Hektolitre of Brass Tacks."

Said the Second, "Tommy Rot! He has broken his neck. I shall amputate his left foot and sole and heel his Veriform Appendix." Said the first, "You shall not!"

Said the second, "Go to blazes!" They argued and argued. But the patient got worse. They pulled noses. Still the patient got worse.

They fought at the bedside.

Worse and worse became the patient.

They struggled on the bed.

The relatives remonstrated. "While you argue, the sick man perishes." The Wise Men paused. "It is a matter of Principle," said they. And they went on scrapping. So the patient died, and nobody slew the Doctors!

Now the patient is the working people of England and the doctors are the Tory party and the Liberal party.

Moral.—What are you going to do about it?

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 13th, 1913

WHAT WE LOOK FOR

It will seem tiresome reiteration to our readers that from time to time we must declare that there are no people who have greater faith in this western country than have the Grain Growers. And there are no people on earth who know this country so well as do these same Grain Growers. It is necessary to make this seemingly needless statement to meet those critics who have found it impossible to answer the arguments of the Grain Growers and have consequently resorted to misrepresentation and abuse. These critics act upon the advice given to a young lawyer who was beginning his career as counsel: "When your case is weak, it is a wise policy to abuse your opponent." There is probably no group of individuals in the world who have been offered more advice from more or less well-intentioned individuals than the organized Grain Growers, and though couched in different terms the burden of this advice is nearly always the same, viz.: "Stop agitation and learn to do better farming." Those critics who adopt this line of argument do so either out of ignorance or wilful desire to misrepresent the organized farmers. There is no one who realizes the need of mixed farming more than the farmers right out here on these plains, and it is highly probable that they know quite as much about how to go to work at mixed farming as do the gentlemen managing various industries and other institutions throughout Canada. It would seem only natural that the farmer, who has farmed anywhere from 10 to 30 years, everything being equal, should know as much about farming as the man who has never farmed at all or else was brought up on a farm and hustled to the city just as soon as his legs were big enough to carry him. The farmers, like all other people, need education, and it is only as they acquire education that the agricultural profession as a whole will progress. The Western farmers are students and they are devoting a lot of time to studying every question that affects the welfare of this country. "Better farming" is the watchword all over the West and the agricultural colleges' short course classes, "better farming" special trains and all other educational institutions are being patronized better every year, showing the hunger for information. But this information they are seeking is of a practical kind and not of the variety handed out merely to serve selfish ends. "Better Farming" must always be the watchword in this country and a never-ceasing educational work must be to teach the farmers to be better business men, to keep records showing the profit or loss in the various branches of their business and to learn how to buy and sell to the very best advantage. All farmers will admit that it is lack of business methods that causes tremendous loss to the agricultural classes every year. And as "better farming" and "better business" methods develop they must go hand in hand with a better standard of living. Conditions are such today in most of the rural West that farmers and their families are not by any means getting the best out of life. The social and intellectual recreations are not what they should be, and there is not that attraction which stimulates in every boy and girl the affection for rural life. "Better farming, better business, better living" is the present watchword of the great co-operative movement in Ireland which has practically remodeled the rural life of that country, and there can be no better watchword for the great progressive movement which is sweeping over the Western Prairies.

THE MALAY "GIFT" BATTLESHIP

Some super-sensitive Jingoos have been telling us how humiliated they feel and how humiliated all true Canadians should feel because the comparatively weak Malay States have given a battleship costing £2,250,000, or \$11,250,000, whereas big and wealthy Canada has not yet sanctioned the Borden proposition of three Dreadnoughts to the British navy. In sight of the superior Imperialism of the Malaysians, "every patriotic Canadian hangs his head to blush," as one of our Eastern college professors blubbers in the National Review. Whenever we hear Jingoos talk in this hysterical fashion it is a good rule to ask, "What are the facts?" In this matter of the "spontaneous gift" from the Malay States, the truth is such as to call for "blushes" and "hanging the head," not from patriotic Canadians, but from those unbalanced Jingoos whose ideal Empire would be a collection of colonies wholly under the dictation of Downing Street, as the Malay States are.

"A little learning," the poet tells us, "is a dangerous thing." Certainly very little learning in regard to the Malay "gift" is needed in order to puncture that bubble. In the July "Contemporary Review," a leading British magazine, A. MacCallum Scott, M.P., gives enough of the history of the "gift" to enable us to judge whether the free will of the people or the suggestion, if not dictation, of Imperial nominees had most to do with it. The Malay States are not self-governing, like Canada, nor are they a Crown colony. In theory the States are independent. Each has its own Sultan and flies its own flag. The Union Jack flies only from the house of the British Resident, as from any foreign Embassy. But in practice British control over Malayan affairs is absolute. The native rulers are "advised" by officers appointed by the British government, while the domestic legislation and financial affairs are in the hands of a Council nominated also by the British government. From the standpoint of the inhabitants the government is absolute and autocratic. The relation between Great Britain and the Malay States is like that between guardian and ward. When the jingo cables announced that one of the Malay Sultans proposed the gift of a battleship to the Imperial navy, and that the Federal Council unanimously passed the resolution—it all sounded very thrilling, unless one happened to know that the native Sultans have no say in the government, apart from their British advisers, and further that, with the exception of the Sultan, every mother's son of the members of the Council is nominated by the British government. But that is not all. Even the feeble pretence that the much-lauded resolution proposed by the Sultan of Perak was spontaneous is shattered by later disclosures. The British High Commissioner who presides over the Malay Council, described just how the gift came to be made. The Chief Secretary, Mr. Brockman, thought the Malay States should assist in the defence of the Empire, and to this the High Commissioner naturally agreed. "Later on," said the High Commissioner in his speech, "the Chief Secretary interviewed His Highness, the Sultan of Perak, on the subject." As a result of these negotiations the Sultan moved his famous resolution. How are the mighty fallen! His Highness the Sultan of Perak, whose grateful action was press agented far and wide to electrify the world, particularly those "colonies" wrestling with their own naval problems, was really not so much bubbling over with patriotic fervor as he was the humble and obliging rubber stamp for registering the opinions of the British War

Office. They pulled the strings—he obediently made his bow, had his little say, the Council of British nominees fell in line and the British Admiralty feelingly accepted the gift. A "touching" spectacle, indeed, with the accent on "touch." We must not suppose, however, that this action has the approval of the well-informed British public. Strong objections are being expressed that it clashes with the spirit of true Imperialism towards a dependency. No less an authority than Sir Frank Swettenham, a former High Commissioner, in a letter to the London Times, puts the whole episode in one blunt sentence: "That in response to a suggestion from their British advisers, the Malay Rulers and Council of the Federated Malay States—not the people, they have no voice in the matter—had offered to the British Government a vessel of war and that the offer had been accepted." We are not here concerned with the question whether the Malaysians can afford an \$11,250,000 battleship. We know, however, that out of 90,000 Malay children of school age only 22,000 are at school, and yet the Council which lightly votes \$11,250,000 in a few minutes for a single warship, spends less than one per cent. of the total revenue on education. We also know that this lavish grant will come from coolie labor whose wretched pay and deplorably low standard of living produces enormous fortunes for the few. While the rubber companies operating in the Malay peninsula are paying dividends of 300 per cent. per annum the death-rate among the Indian laborers is appalling, no less than one-fifth of the total number in one of the States dying in the year 1911. It would seem, accordingly, as though a better use could be found for \$11,250,000 than to dump it all into a single engine of destruction. But the point is that the Malaysians themselves have had not a word of say in the matter. Nor, under their autocratic government, can they have any part or lot in the matter except to pay the taxes. The Imperial officials and nominees have simply put both hands into the Malayan treasury and helped themselves to the price of a Dreadnought. It is a blessed relief in these stringent times to find such a lump sum with no awkward accounting to the people who foot the bill.

To describe this levy as a "gift" is a hollow mockery. Call it "contribution," "assessment" or plain "tribute," but let us save the term "free gift" for something more voluntary than paying taxes. Whatever part the British Admiralty had in shaping the Borden policy, it was never proposed, thank fortune, to hand themselves a "gift" after the new Malay style. But because the Malaysians have no voice in their own government is no reason why they should bear unnecessary taxes to show their loyalty, and to instance this fake "gift" as an index finger pointing out to Canadians the way they should go is both dishonest and pernicious. What defence do the people of Malay need? Not against any foreign country, but against the rapacity of the rubber barons and other interests exploiting the natural resources of the country. The people of Canada are like the Malaysians in this regard, that they need protection, not against foreign countries, but against the plutocrats of their own land.

Fernie, B.C., has taken the real estate wild cat in its hands and intends to wring its neck. The board of trade and local press have united to turn the spotlight of publicity upon, or, if need be, to prosecute, any unscrupulous speculator who tries to peddle worthless subdivisions among the hard-working men and women. Ten or twenty dollars a month is hard enough to pay for something

Co-operation in Wisconsin

By Robert A. Campbell

Secretary of the Wisconsin State Board of Public Affairs
In the American Review of Reviews

(Concluded from Last Week)

The American Society of Equity began active organization work in Wisconsin in 1903, but the Wisconsin State Union was not formed until January, 1906, and the State paper, the Wisconsin Equity News, was not established until May, 1908. The Equity Society is an educational organization and to date has not engaged in any business activity. This being true, the actual results of its teachings are not easily traceable, but directly or indirectly it is responsible for much of the co-operative spirit and many of the co-operative associations organized in Wisconsin. At the present time the Wisconsin branch has an active membership of over 10,000 members in this State. Many more have lost their membership, but not their interest. The State headquarters are located at Madison, and are in charge of M. Wesley Tubbs, State secretary and editor of the State official paper. This voluntary association has taken a deep interest in all matters affecting the agricultural interests of the State.

The Right Relationship League is of more recent origin and has confined its activities to co-operative stores and warehouses, with special emphasis on the former. This organization is more than educational in its nature. It not only advocates the formation of co-operative stores, but actually aids in their organization and management. The growth of the organization has been very rapid and the success of the undertaking very marked indeed. Perhaps no form of co-operative organization is more difficult than co-operative stores and yet the Right Relationship League has had but a few scattered failures. Its success is due mainly to the fact that it has mastered the fundamental principles of organization and management and succeeded in carrying them out in actual practice.

Educational Agencies

The College of Agriculture has always been a powerful force in the rural development of the State. It has always been active in research, investigation, and experimentation and has accumulated a vast quantity of information and knowledge along all lines of scientific agriculture.

The college has never been content with the mere acquisition of knowledge.

At first regular students were instructed; then farmers' sons were induced to take the winter course, and later the farmers and their wives were induced to spend a brief but active period at the University. Not satisfied with this the Extension Division of the Agricultural College is carrying its information to the farmers. Until recently the emphasis has been laid upon more and better live stock, more and better seeds and grains, more and better dairy products, all without soil exhaustion,

or depletion. The University realizing that increased production is not sufficient, is turning its attention, through its Extension Division, to marketing and better social conditions. At the suggestion of the State Board of Public Affairs the College of Agriculture recently established a professorship of agricultural co-operation and marketing. Prof. B. H. Hibbard, who holds this position, is not only instructing the students in co-operation and marketing, but is lecturing and acting in an advisory capacity for co-operative organizations throughout the State. Prof. H. C. Taylor, head of the Economics Department of the College of Agriculture, at the suggestion of the Board of Public Affairs, has made the most complete and thorough investigation of the production and marketing of American cheese that has been made to date. In brief, the University is working for a realization of Sir Horace Plunkett's ideal—"better farming, better business, and better living."

Semi-Public and Governmental Activities

Perhaps the best illustration of the activities of a semi-public organization is the work of the State Dairymen's Association. This organization, made up of the leading dairymen of the State and supported in part by money from the State treasury, is devoting its entire time and funds to the organization and management of cow-testing associations. At the present time this association is testing about five thousand cows for quantity and quality of product.

Prior to 1911 co-operative societies were organized under the general corporation laws of the State. Unfair competition from large and powerful organizations, especially in the grain and dairy industries, led to legislation during 1909 forbidding companies and corporations to pay a different price in one section than in another for the purpose of creating a monopoly and destroying the business of a competitor. In 1911 the legislature passed a very comprehensive law providing for the organization and management of all co-operative concerns. Governor McGovern's message to the present legislature strongly advocated the introduction of co-operative rural credit and a strong central organization to instruct and assist all associations desiring to co-operate in a legitimate way.

Bills in the Legislature

Numerous bills relating to credit as-

sociations, co-operation, and marketing have been introduced in this legislature. One is a comprehensive measure defining trusts and unlawful competition, and providing methods and means of control. Another provides for an appropriation of \$25,000 to be spent jointly by the University and the State Board of Public Affairs in educational and extension work in co-operation and co-operative credit; and a third for the creation of a semi-public organization to bring about a closer relation between the producer and the consumer.

The State Board of Public Affairs

The State Board of Public Affairs, created at the last session of the legislature, was instructed by the act to make a careful investigation of co-operation. This board, working in conjunction with the Legislative Reference Library, made a preliminary investigation of all the co-operative organizations of the State, and a study of co-operation and co-operative conditions abroad.

This investigation was made with three objects in view—first, to ascertain the extent and present status of co-operation in Wisconsin; second, to learn the causes for the success of existing co-operative organizations and causes for the failures of those that had not been able to withstand the struggle; and third, to see what lessons could be derived from abroad and how they could be applied here.

The investigation of conditions abroad was very helpful and encouraging. Half a century ago Denmark was a barren waste of sand dunes and many of her people were in poverty. Her agricultural population was unorganized both for purposes of production and marketing. During the last half-century Denmark has undergone an agricultural evolution, and today is one of the most prosperous countries in all Europe. Her farms are fertile and productive, her people are well educated, industrious, and prosperous. There is no dead level of uniformity but each finds opportunity according to his ability and resources. The two great factors in this movement have been education and co-operation. Denmark has taught her people how to improve their methods of production and how to market their products successfully through co-operation.

Ireland was a land of poverty, misery, and despair. She had lost a large part of her population and all of her prestige

as a dairy nation. Today Ireland is rapidly regaining her place as a dairy country and her people are fast becoming optimistic and contented. The change is due to the introduction of better farming methods, better business practices, and better living conditions. In all this co-operation has been a great factor.

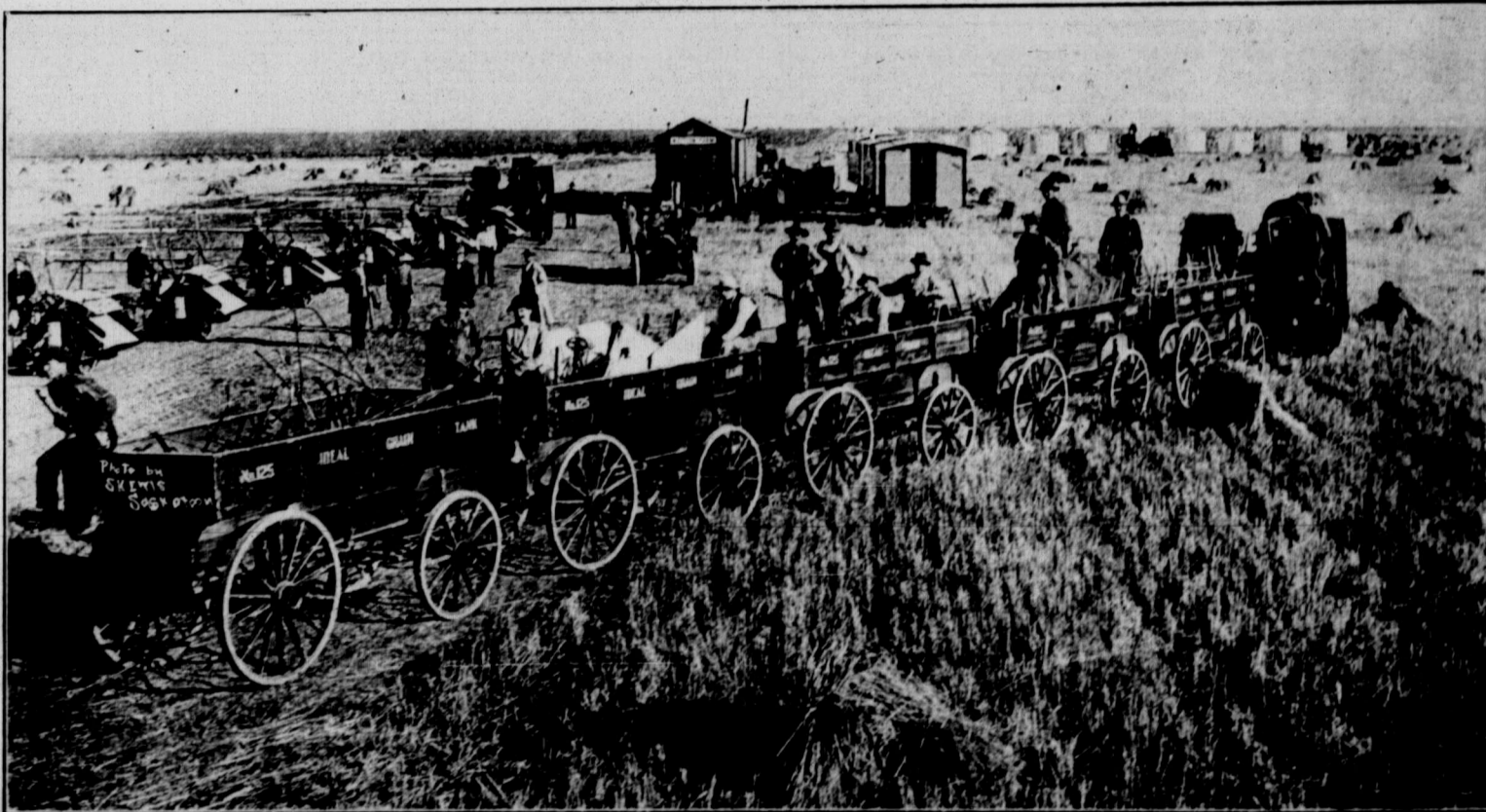
The recognized success of the movement abroad, the widespread activity and unusual success in Wisconsin has encouraged those interested in better agricultural conditions to believe that if all the forces working for co-operation in Wisconsin will co-operate and work in harmony, the movement can be placed on a sound, economic basis and the great majority of the usual and customary failures avoided.

The spirit of co-operation that prevails among the organizations working for co-operation and marketing and better rural conditions is well illustrated by their activity and conduct in the organization of the cheese producers of Sheboygan County. The farmers were dissatisfied with the management of the cheese-selling board at Plymouth, the leading cheese board of the State. A long period of agitation following. During this period the Society of Equity carried on a general campaign of education and organized numerous local unions. When conditions were favorable a meeting of the farmers was called, and about 1,500 attended. Representatives from the Society of Equity, the University, and the State Board of Public Affairs were present on invitation and spoke at this meeting. The result of the agitation and mass meeting was the appointment of an executive committee to draft a constitution, articles of agreement and by-laws for the Association. The executive committee to date has had four meetings, all of which have been attended by representatives from the University and from the State Board of Public Affairs upon request. Information and assistance have been given to the executive committee along economic, business, and legal lines, and the articles of the association, the constitution and the bylaws are now nearly ready for submission to the patrons of the creamery. The organization, when perfected, will compare very favorably with the largest marketing co-operative concerns in the United States. It will be composed of over 100 cheese factories having a yearly capacity of over 14,000,000 pounds.

The annual value of the product, conservatively stated, will amount to over two million dollars.

— First and last you must pay your entire debt. Persons and events may stand for a time between you and reckoning, but it is only a postponement. You must pay at last your own debt. — Emerson.

To tear or to be guile away from man the attribute of inward liberty is not only idle; I would almost say it was impious. — Gladstone.



A SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT FIELD

The Mail Bag

RECIPROCAL DEMURRAGE NEEDED

Editor, Guide:—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to show you and others another instance why farmers are hard up and giving up the fight to try something else. On June 8 last I shipped a 1,400 bushel car of wheat to Ft. William, which will grade at least 3 N. Now, had this car travelled at any rate of speed it should have been down there in two weeks, but there is no sign of it there yet, and it is nearly five weeks and the price is about 3 cents less than it was in June. Now this means about \$150.00 less to me, after holding this wheat all winter to get a decent price for it now, and the C.P.R. loses it all for me. Is it any wonder the farmers are dissatisfied and hard up when they are robbed like this?

S. BURNS.

Noble, Alta.

Note.—Reciprocal demurrage would make the car move faster.—Ed.

NO AID FOR MIXED FARMER

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of July 15 I see Mr. Webber's letter regarding mixed farming and will give my experience in Manitoba. I came here in the spring of 1912 and secured a farm adapted to mixed farming, on the crop payment plan. After one crop I saw the folly of depending on wheat and tried to get cows for dairying, but soon learned that although our Experimental Farm professors preach dairying, the same government that pays our professors to preach cows to the farmer forbids the banks to lend money to the farmer on his cattle. I came from one of the best dairying districts in the United States and know the money that is to be made in the dairy business, and any man can go to any bank there and get money on the same terms as Mr. Webber, if he is willing to milk. I, like many others that come here, soon found my cash gone and myself unable to buy cows, although I know, at present prices of milk and cream, every cow, rightly handled will bring a big profit to her owner. I would like to know why our government is so inconsistent as to preach dairying to the farmers and then forbid the bankers to help him to put their advice into practice.

EX-DAIRYMAN.

Kirkella, Man.

MAKE-BELIEVE CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—At a friend's house today I was shown an account in a paper of how, in Lethbridge, various organizations of business men were going to establish stockyards, abattoir, ice plant and other means of "co-operatively (?) selling farm produce. A certain number of shares were to be allotted to farmers, who thus would own an interest in "their own company (?)" This association was to be incorporated "under the laws governing stock companies, but its activities would be co-operative (?)." The article wound up by stating that it would be shown that "a dividend on capital of fifteen per cent. would readily be made." You bet that's co-operation with a capital C "and then some." Let our farmers sit up and take notice that no co-operative company can declare dividends on stock; it is an impossibility, since co-operation means the joining together in activity so that the "labor shall receive more of what it creates" than capital today allows it, because of "dividends." The money of

today is worth "hire" called "interest," "dividends," "profits" and other pretty names to avoid the hideous name of "usury," which would shock so many "good" people who know that is condemned in their Bible and blindly trust their respectable leaders not to make them participate in so scandalous a proceeding. According to capitalistic ethics, money is worth less usury (or shall we say interest) according as the "investment" is "safer," or in other words, the spoils to the gambler become smaller as he stands less danger of losing his inthrow. Consequently, a company that is "dead sure" of making fifteen per cent. should be able to borrow the money at four per cent. or five per cent. Farmers should realize that to make an undertaking thoroughly co-operative the shares of stock should be owned only by participants in the activities of the company. Money should bear its market value of hire and no more, and all profits accruing from the operation of the undertaking should be divided pro rata among the employers and those who did the business causing these profits. The business of the company should be under the control

plates at their breaches to stand the explosion. Any other material is no good as they will not resist. Now, let those supporters of that rotten naval policy of both sides inquire from proper source where the nickel mines are, who owns and controls them, and they will find out that if Great Britain discontinues selling to France and Germany that those powers will be stopped building big guns. That policy, as well as all the rest of Conservatives' and Liberals' work, is rotten. It is only meant to give some of those idle manufacturers an opportunity of getting the millions of the Canadian public. Those distinguished patriots, namely, spoonfed Borden and nursed-up Laurier, ought to contribute their own fortunes in it if they are so sure of Britain's wants, instead of wasting all their time in arguments at Ottawa. It would help a little to start and in the meantime they may get the rest of the money too.

Let Great Britain keep her nickel and be supreme and then let her ask universal peace. Let us all be for useful things and against destructive ones, and for the prosperity of the producers and against the prosperity of the idle money getters,

would be left a good profit and you would see again cattle on a thousand hills, also in the valleys in Saskatchewan. Now, cities of Saskatchewan, what have you to offer—five hundred acres, free light, power and exemption from taxation for ever? You give it to outside bondholders. Why not to one of your own? One city will get it and become a Chicago, Omaha or a Kansas City as far as stockyards and distributing point is concerned. Help us, farmers, and we will build not one city, but many cities in Saskatchewan. Speak now Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon. Dailies please copy.

31 YEARS A HOMESTEADER.

OBJECTS TO POLITICAL ACTION

Editor, Guide:—I cordially agree with Mr. W. S. Gilbert that the Grain Growers are acting too much on political lines. Most Associations consist of a few Conservatives, a majority of Liberals, a minority of active socialists and others who believe in an independent candidate. That this is so is also proved as reflected in the legislatures of Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Federal House from these two provinces. Now those belonging to

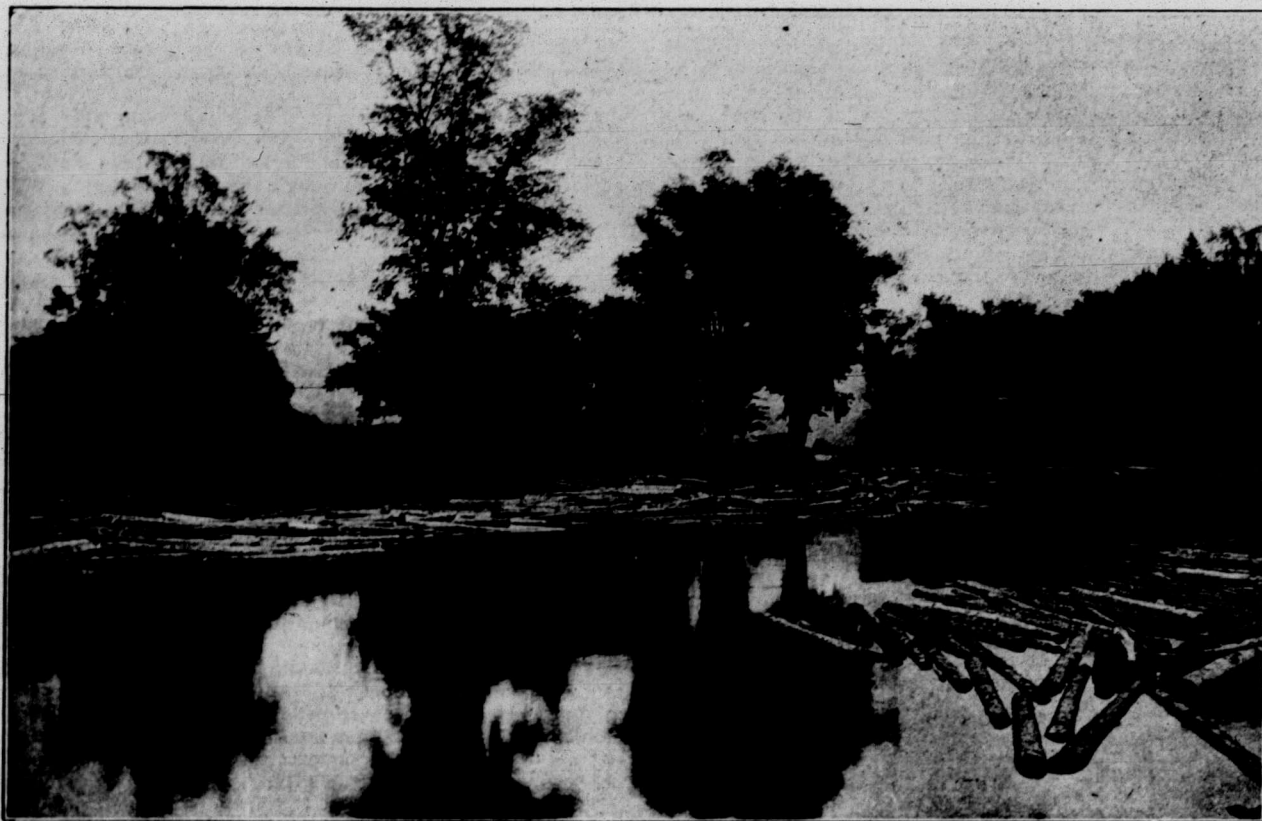
the two other parties are quiet as regards their political views in Association work, but the Socialists and independents are continually thrusting their views in our meetings and on private members on the slightest pretext. This is offensive to those who do not believe in the abolition of rent, interest and profit, of money as a medium of exchange, and who believe that to hand over all the means of production, distribution and exchange to working people only, a crude, visionary and unworkable idea. Last two years we have had provincial and federal elections, and a by-election where I write, but the farmers everywhere voted heavily Liberal, while the independent man did not receive one per cent. of the votes. Farmers vote thus because they recognize that the prairie Parliament is endeavoring all the time to do

right for them. I belonged to a Grain Growers' Association whose numbers ran into three figures, but they are now pretty well "busted," rarely meet, and are divided up into groups and antagonistic because of unwise political advocacy. We saw the unhallowed spectacle of two leading officials of Saskatchewan convention at loggerheads on these lines, and letters appeared in The Guide. The last convention got the same evil fit also. We farmers want to put up candidates—farmers if we can—of both parties, and then let us vote for that man who will give us most we desire and cut out the suicidal policy of splitting up ourselves and the progressive vote by other candidates. The editor sometimes advocates this wise move. The vote for women is another big question that is also dividing us—but I reserve that for another letter or I'll be too long. But we dabble too much in unwise political questions outside our true work.

AN OBSERVER.

Note.—The writer of the above is a member of an unfortunate Association in Saskatchewan and the picture he paints is by no means general. He is opposed to woman's suffrage himself, which indicates that he is in a minority on one question at least. Perhaps if the Grain Growers ceased to "dabble" in politics and went into politics in real earnest the present evils might be lessened.—Ed.

Continued on Page 14



A LUMBER DRIVE ON NASHWAAK RIVER, NEW BRUNSWICK

of the membership, by means of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. The wolf of capital loves to disguise himself in the sheep's clothing of co-operation and many there be who, upon getting sorely bitten, flee to the wolf for protection against his sheep's clothing. However, we are learning and you are the mentor. Here's to the grey matter in your cranium and power to your arm.

Yours for co-operation.

DANIEL F. BOISSEVAIN.

Munson, Alta.

RURAL CONDITIONS AND NAVAL AID

Editor, Guide:—I have been a silent reader of The Grain Growers' Guide, but I can't resist any longer, I have to send in a letter. Well I must say that really I am surprised to find so many letters in favor of aid to Great Britain's navy. As a rule Canadians are intelligent, but still I am disappointed to find among them so many boneheads. This is my first letter and will likely be the last. I am a foreigner to begin with, but am naturalized and will not be disloyal in any form, on the contrary I will be patriotic to the land in which I live, but only patriotic as far as is necessary. I will thus endeavor to point out that Great Britain needs no help from one of her colonies in naval matters, for the very reason that she can be supreme if she wishes to be. I served in the artillery and know guns. Those guns need nickel

and let us do away with the policy of starving homesteaders off their land. The naval policy is one of those policies that are driving farmers away from their homes. In this neighborhood are over thirty farmers starved off already and in two years there will be but very few left around unless a sudden change is made.

HENRY GAVEL.

Nut Lake, Sask.

FOR CO-OPERATIVE MEAT PLANTS

Editor, Guide:—When we white men found the great West it was teeming with meat, buffalo, deer, antelope and bear, but now, with our modern life, we have to import much of our meat. Now, are we lower than the native? I say no, but the big interests have taken all the profit and as it were killed the goose that would have laid the golden egg for the West. Now, Mr. Farmer, why not co-operate in a big meat-packing plant of our own and sell direct to the consumer on the lines of co-operative elevators or government creameries? Our government is in favor at present of co-operation, for it has given us elevators, telephones, creameries, good roads bill and wolf bounties. Why not ask them to help us in building a meat-packing plant, so that farming in Saskatchewan may become a science instead of a grain gamble, as it is at present. The farmer of Saskatchewan can produce the meat, but he must be left a living profit. By co-operation he

TWO ST.

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But in spit

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

TWO STANDING OBJECTIONS TO REFORM

There are always two objections to any social innovation, first, that it can't be worked and second, that it would be disastrous if it could.

I have in mind now most particularly the cause of woman's emancipation. When colleges were first opened for women—modest conservative institutions touching lightly on science, mathematics and geography and very strongly on music and drawing and French—it raised such a hub-bub as never was.

Immediately these two time-honored objections were brought to light and flung in the faces of those who patronized these colleges. It was asserted that girls were incapable of learning science, but that it would be disastrous when they did master it. The soundness of the first objection has been exploded long since, but the second was absolutely valid. They were prophets who pointed out that the educating of women would be disastrous, though it has proven so, not to the women themselves, nor to the state, but to the old-fashioned conception of woman's place in the world—that of an absolute dependant upon man.

The first college for women was an opening wedge in woman's emancipation and they who wanted to keep her a weak, dependent, unpaid servitor were wise to fight it to the bitter end. They did. They called the women who conducted or attended these colleges blue-stockings, strong-minded, unwomanly and any other unpleasant epithets that came handy to their fluent tongues or facile pens. Prime Minister Walpole described Mary Wollstonecraft, mother of all the women's colleges, as "That hyena in petticoats." They declared that their daughters should never darken the doors of one and that any woman who did would be unsexed—that a knowledge of science and of motherhood were absolutely incompatible.

However, things shook down in time and education for girls became general and these same girls married and made excellent mothers. So that scare blew over.

Then, as might have been expected, women went a step further and from the mere or less superficial education of the secondary schools and women's colleges, the more verile of them demanded higher education. This raised another outcry. A little education, it was true, did them no harm, but to go to the university—it was utterly preposterous. They would most certainly become abnormal unwomanly specimens unfit for motherhood and women whom no man would want to marry.

Finally, however, they fought their way to freedom; the pioneers having shame heaped upon them by their own and the opposite sex. At last a university education came to be quite a respected thing and it was found that women graduates were in general demand in the matrimonial market. So the world jogged along quite peacefully until we have Elizabeth Blackwell conceiving the insane idea that she would like to be a doctor. For this she endured daily insult from the men students, and was turned out of boarding houses and shunned by her friends. The only woman who graduated from our medical college last spring told how, on the first day of her attendance at college, the men students presented her with a bouquet of roses. On her graduation day she was received with rousing cheers and had armfuls of flowers showered upon her. She is reaping in laughter and sunshine what Elizabeth Blackwell sowed in tears and desolation.

In England and Canada women have had the municipal franchise for many years and it has not wrecked homes or shaken the foundations of society. Women have had the parliamentary franchise in Australia and New Zealand for twenty years and it has resulted in nothing but good. When the women in these countries asked for the franchise they were threatened with all the things that were going to befall women when they went in first for education and later for the professions and just as in those cases, none of them have come to pass.

But in spite of all this we are having



Three Little Prairie Flowers

them offered up to us today as seriously as if they had not already been refuted by twenty years of practice.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

DEPARTMENT FOR ALL THE CLUBS

Dear Miss Beynon:—By all means a page, but not just for the W.G.G.A. alone, but for the reports of all the clubs, as all aim for the good of all and the experiences of one club will surely help others. We all enjoy the Homemakers pages and will be glad to report the doings of our Keeler local, also recipes handed in or asked for, if you would like them.

Yours

KEELER.

It was my idea to make it a meeting place for all women's organizations that cared to report to it. I would not like to selfishly confine it to the grain growers.

F. M. B.

ACTUAL EXAMPLES OF GIRLS HOMESTEADING

Dear Miss Beynon:—In response to your last editorial re "Speak Now or Forever After," etc., will say by all means start a department for the reports of the Women Grain Growers' and other societies. As yet there is no society organized in our locality, but I believe by reading the reports of other clubs, it will give most readers an inspiration to go and do likewise or as near as they can under existing conditions.

I must speak a word of appreciation of your editorials; they are brimming over with noble advice on every question, particularly in explaining the great good that the women are doing where they have the vote. Keep us notified through the Homemakers page of every instance where, through the efforts of the women, the wicked judges (or other officers) are thrown out of office, for I believe there are as many men as there are women who read the Homemakers page, and surely every true father and brother would be in favor of woman suffrage when they are shown how, through its influence, their daughters and sisters may be protected.

I also wish to give my opinion about the letter written by a "Northwest Woman." I think she had a good purpose in view, for I believe there are quite a few women who idolize their husbands and slave for them as much or more than "Northwest Woman" has, but after reading her letter it may open their eyes so that they may quietly but firmly set to work and gain their rights in home affairs, while on the other hand, there may be some nagging women who often imagine all sorts of wrongs about their husbands, even though they may be trying to do their best to please them.

Then, after reading the letter by "Northwest Woman," it may bring these women to their senses so that they may be more considerate in their daily treatment.

I mean to say that "Northwest Woman" had some such purpose in view when she wrote that letter. No doubt it did her a world of good to tell her troubles under an assumed name, while if a woman should visit her, I'll venture to say she is too loyal a wife to speak a word of trouble. I am glad to state that, to my knowledge, most families are very considerate of one another in this community.

Now about homesteads for women. I am very much in favor of them and I think "Lizzie Farmer" has the wrong idea. I might give you an example of facts (the best I can do). In the U.S. where we lived were several girl homesteaders and they had easy times, though probably lonely, but this is the way they managed. There was a family consisting of parents, three sons and two daughters; all took homesteads except mother and youngest boy (under age). Wives cannot homestead. The sons and daughters were allowed to live with their parents or elsewhere six months out of the year, but had to live on their homestead six months each year and this for five years instead of three, as it is here. The girls would homestead alternately so that one was with their mother all the time. They could spend Sundays at home. The father and brothers would do all the farming on all the homesteads, thus providing a neat income for both girls. The girl that lived near us was fortunate enough to be able to build her shack across the corner from another nice family, so she really never felt lonely; she spent most of her time studying, taking a correspondence course, a splendid opportunity to improve her education. Three years later her lover came from the East, so they married and had a nice home at once. Under ordinary circumstances homesteading for girls is alright for there is almost a total absence of the "ho-bo" class in homestead districts.

Wishing you every success in your undertakings,

ROSYCHECKS.

Was glad to get your letter telling how homesteads for women has actually worked out. Come again.

F. M. B.

FOUR REASONS FOR A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Piche P.O., Sask., July 28, 1913

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was delighted to read of your "inspiration." Am in favor of a department for the reports of the women's societies for several reasons, viz: It would be more interesting to have a lady at the head. It would link together the women's ideas throughout the West. Speaking for my own province, the men are constantly wishing for more information, etc., in their own page and, naturally, when things are brisk, we would have to stand aside. Much of the women's work being in the initial

stage, it would be very helpful to get a bird's eye view of the general progress each week. Should this department be started, might I ask if you would give a short history of the other societies taking part, so that the workers might clearly understand each other's organization.

Congratulations to Mrs. Haight and Mrs. Lefebure on starting their branches of the W.G.G.A. I hope the rest of the committee will report progress. Wishing you all success, I am, yours sincerely,

VIOLET McNAUGHTON,

Hon. Sec. Hillview W.G.G.A.

I expected Mrs. McNaughton to be in favor of this move and feel sure we can count upon her support.

F. M. B.

CHILDREN'S SURPRISES

By ANNA GUILBERT MAHON

"One of my earliest and happiest recollections of mother and home were the little surprises she used to have for us," said an elderly woman. "I cannot remember the time when mother did not have some little treat or surprise for us. They were trifling in cost—perhaps a page of paper dolls from a magazine she had finished reading, or some bright colored wrapping paper to cut out. Sometimes it would be a cake or a tart baked solely for each of us, or a red apple someone had brought in, or a bunch of pretty red leaves or nuts found on a stroll. The value was comparatively nothing, but it was the fact that it was a surprise and the evidence of mother's love and thought for us which made us so happy."

It takes so little to please children. They are happy over such trifles and it is such a privilege for the mother to be able to add to this happiness, to create little pleasures and surprises for them. It takes very little thought and extra work on her part, but the result will be joyous little ones and recollections of mother and home happiness which will be carried far into the years.

Have little surprises for the children, mothers! Do all you can to make their lives as sunny and happy as you can now, for the years fly only too rapidly. Before you realize it they will be men and women looking back on their childhood and home. It is the mother's privilege to see that the children's recollections of that home shall always be happy—always an influence for good in after years.

IDYLL OF A SUMMER DAY

A tot about so high entered the corner drug store, with a nickel clenched in a dirty little fist. Judging by the look on his face the little fellow was bent on an important errand.

"I-tee-toe!" he announced to the druggist, energetically.

"What's that?" asked the druggist.

"I-tee-toe, I-tee-toe!" repeated the infant, growing somewhat impatient.

"I don't get you, Steve," said the druggist!

The little fellow mustered all of his dignity, and stamping his foot on the floor, he almost screamed, "I wanna I-tee-toe, I-tee-toe!"

The druggist turned helplessly to a woman who was waiting at the prescription counter. "What does the little shaver want, do you know, madam?"

"I-tee-toe," again rent the air.

"He wants an ice cream cone," said the woman. "Anybody ought to be able to understand that."

And that was what he wanted.

THE STORY OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE. If you want to be posted on one of the greatest movements of the times from its beginning in England and elsewhere to the present day you should read "Woman's Suffrage," by Mrs. M. G. Fawcett, L.L.D., leader of the non-militant branch of the English suffragists. It is a simple unprejudiced history of the movement, full of invaluable data for argument and debate and is a splendid contradiction of the theory that suffrage and militancy are necessarily associated. Mrs. Fawcett is herself the leader of a very large body, which for nearly a century has been working for the vote by constitutional methods only. Considering its surprisingly neat binding and legible printing this little book, "Woman's Suffrage," is very low priced indeed at 25c a copy.

BOOK DEPT. - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

EATON'S

Travel Emphasizes the Importance of Good Clothes

When people go away on a trip they spend much money on their equipment. All very well in itself, but why wait until going away before getting a new outfit? Why not procure it now and get some real use out of it?

It is, indeed, essential that you be well dressed when going abroad; is it not equally important that you be well dressed at home where you are best known, even though you may scarcely ever travel?

Travel is but a happening—an incident—revealing in its true proportions the vital importance of always being prepared for any emergency.

Thus, whether or not you are planning to travel this fall, it is essential that you be prepared, that you keep abreast of the pending developments in wearing apparel.

The Eaton Catalogues are a reliable guide in this connection.

The very latest things are presented in taste, quality and design.

Our new Fall and Winter Catalogue of 1913-1914 is being sent out early in August. It is the largest and finest we have ever issued. There is a copy for you. If you do not receive it in the course of the next week or two, write to us direct and one will be forwarded to you promptly free of charge. Keep it handy as a book of reference, refer to its pages for your own information, and when making purchases use it liberally.



Saskatchewan Section

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

CIRCULAR TO LOCALS

The following circular has been sent to the secretaries of all the Grain Growers' Associations in Saskatchewan:

Moose Jaw, July 18, 1913.

Dear Sir:

Kindly call a special meeting of Local Grain Growers' Association and present the enclosed matter to our members.

We enclose herewith a copy of the statement made by the Executive to the Grain Commission on the Sample Market and grain mixing question. The presentment is a result of the resolution passed at the Convention, leaving this matter in the hands of the Executive and we would ask for a careful perusal of it by the members. Any number of copies of this may be obtained at this office at 5c each.

We enclose an article on the cheap money and agricultural credit problem, by Mr. Woodbridge, secretary of the U.F.A. Any number of these can be secured at 5c each.

Also find enclosed a statement and notice from the Royal Commission on the Agricultural Credit and Grain Markets which is self-explanatory. The Commission has just returned from the Old Country and have had every opportunity of securing information on these important matters, and no doubt much benefit will result to any association sending a delegation to these meetings. The Commission can tell the delegates the outside facts and the delegates can tell the Commission of their own conditions and necessities. These meetings ought to be mutually beneficial.

Re Life Membership—We have 910 paid up life members. We want to make this up to 1,000 as soon as possible and send out a life certificate suitable for framing in our homes. Have you not a few men who could afford to become members for life? Not for the sake of cash dividends, but to perpetuate our institution and its work.

If you have any suggestion or amendments to offer to the Grain Act regarding car distribution, car order book, operation of elevators or other grain shipping problems, send them in.

Kindly remember to place the number we gave you in our last circular on all correspondence.

We have still a considerable number of annual reports which contain a mass of information, which can be had on application to this office at 5c per copy.

A copy of each pamphlet should be placed in the hands of every member but there is no use sending them out unless requested.

We have also arranged for a large supply of Cushing's Manual—a complete, up-to-date instructor in parliamentary practise and rules of debate, which can be supplied at 50c per copy.

We refer Local Officers to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., re twine orders. For lumber in car lots try G. M. Anable, Anable P.O., B.C.

Do you favor a District Convention in the fall during the shipping season, say one day with two sessions, or two days of three sessions? What point in your district would be most satisfactory to hold such a meeting? When should they begin? There are 15 districts. Who should attend? Who should conduct them? My opinion is three sessions—one and one-half days, attended by one or more delegates from each Local Association, the District Director and two of the Executive, held consecutively. Dates as close as conveniently possible. Yours truly,

FRED W. GREEN,
Sec., Saskatchewan G.G.A.

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CO-OPERATION RIPE PEACHES

From the Grower to the Consumer
Peaches Per Crate \$1.00
Plums Do. \$1.35
P.O.B. PENTICTON, B.C.

Express Charges vary from 2c to 2½c per lb.
according to distance
Sunripe Fruit Co-operative Association
PENTICTON, B.C.

BUY PAINTS

Direct from the Factory at
Wholesale Prices for Cash
Send size of Buildings and
we will estimate the Cost
The Carbon Oil Works Ltd
PAINT DEPARTMENT
66 KING ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-op-
erative buying. Send us
your address and let us
tell you how to buy, by
this plan, The Flour that
is always good.

Daily
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300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY
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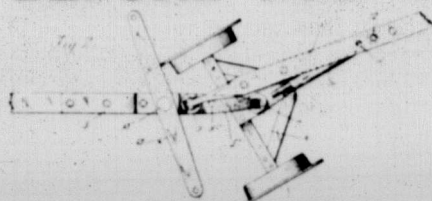


BEFORE YOU START CUTTING

Get One of My Patent
TRUCK ADJUSTERS

It will save your Horses and enable
you to do better work. Write at once.

ADDRESS:
T. E. LIND, TILNEY, SASK.



JOEL'S PORTABLE MILL

Is a Wonderful Combination of

**A FLOUR MILL, a CRUSHER, a GRINDER,
a CLEANING and a SIFTING MACHINE**

REQUIRES BUT TWO TO FOUR HORSE POWER

It forms a complete MILLING PLANT, built on the principles applied in large modern mills—THE ROLLER SYSTEM.

FOR MAN—It produces all grades of flour, from the coarsest to the finest household flour.

FOR ANIMALS—It produces the best form of foods, viz.—crushed or ground grain, with all its nutritive and fattening qualities.

It is the only Flour Mill, Grinder and Crusher combined, built for CAPACITY AND QUALITY OF PRODUCT, portable or fixed, AT POPULAR PRICES.

QUALITY OF PRODUCT results from its marvelous grain cleaning device and SELF-ADJUSTABLE SIEVE BRUSHES.

CAPACITY and ECONOMY of operation result from the adaptation of the ROLLER SYSTEM with partly fluted and partly smooth rollers.

In communities where conditions do not warrant the individual use of the JOEL'S MILL, its portability meets the case. Where small or large power is used for industrial or dairy purposes, the JOEL MILL fills a gap and will add considerable revenue to the operators without additional expense, while adding to the comfort and advantages of the surrounding section.

THE JOEL MILL is the last and crowning link in the marvelous chain of implements and machinery that make the farmers independent and self-sustaining.

THE JOEL MILL is completing its circuit of the world, and we can produce the highest testimonials from Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, South Africa, Transvaal, Brazil, Chile, etc.

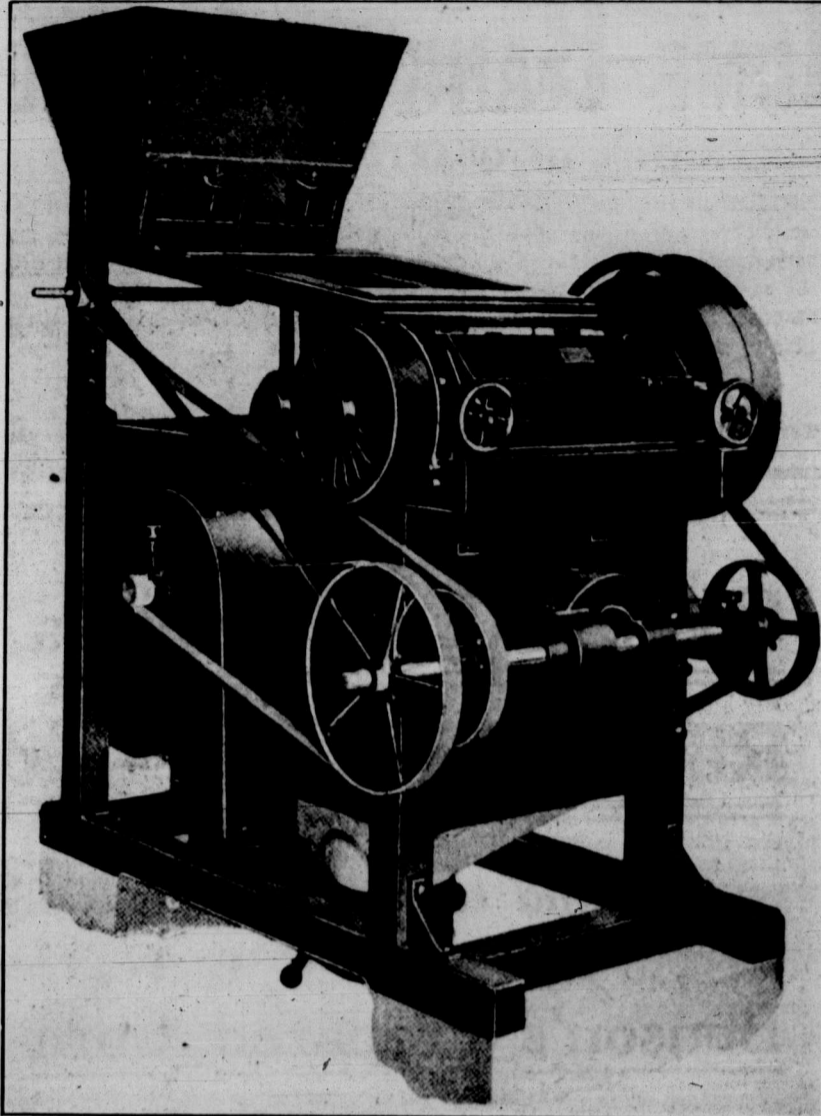
THE JOEL MILL IS BUILT TO LAST AND SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE.

Reliable representatives wanted in every District. Write for our Special Dealer's Proposition.

Ask for descriptive Catalogue, sent Free on application.

BOURNIVAL & CO. Manufacturers and
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Alberta Section

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

IMPORTANT DISTRICT CONVENTION AT CARBON

In spite of the inclement weather one of the most successful district conventions held this year was that held at Carbon a short time ago, when almost impassable roads to the contrary notwithstanding there was a fair attendance of delegates from Carbon, Sarcee Butte, Pleasant View and Roseview.

It was decided to handle matters on a straight business basis and the first business taken up, that of appointing officers at the convention, resulted in M. B. Mabce, of Roseview, being elected chairman, and W. H. T. Olive, secretary.

Farmers' Wrongs Recited

The feeling of the members present was well expressed in the following resolution:

Resolved:—That we, the delegates from the local Unions in this district of the U.F.A. assembled here, after seeing in the past what has been accomplished by organization, especially by monied interests, combines, manufacturers and trusts, and seeing what has happened to the unorganized farmers in the past by doing their business in a careless and slipshod way, thus giving encouragement to implement manufacturers and others, whose business is supplying the demands of the farmers and laborers generally, who have manipulated affairs such as legislatures and Parliaments through lobbying and other ways, thereby causing all staple articles to be raised in price, and all articles necessary to raise his crops, etc., and harvest same, raising the price of lumber so that same becomes practically prohibitive for the farmers to buy and keep solvent, seeing and knowing that practically two-thirds of the homesteads in Alberta are not really owned by the farmers themselves, but by capitalists, who have mortgages on same, and if these mortgages are not paid off, the trend of things will be toward landlordism, of which we see the thin end of the wedge being driven in at the present time; and,

Whereas, through the fault of the farmers themselves in the past, by being negligent and dilatory in the matter of vital importance, by allowing others to handle and control their produce, and

by allowing themselves to drift away from each other by selfishness and envy, jealousies and hatred, fostered by those interests profiting thereby, the same interests working in an insidious way to the undoing of the farmers financially, that in time they may become instead of free men, slaves to capital, which we are fast becoming, to wit, the price of our produce, chiefly grains, is always low when it is absolutely necessary for us to have money to meet our obligations. When capital has our produce, or the most of it, prices soar to fill their pockets. Knowing this and much more, we resolve unanimously to hold a district convention of the local Unions of the United Farmers of Alberta annually, at a place or places to be decided on later, for the purpose of discussing questions relating to the farmers' welfare and combating all measure introduced by others and harmful to ourselves.

In the resultant discussion it was agreed that any Unions in the district might join the District Association at any time, and that the officers should consist of two representatives from each Union, together with a president, vice-president and secretary.

Officers Elected

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President—Mr. McGhee, Sarcee Butte.
Vice-President—Mr. Mabce.
Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. Olive.

The question of co-operation was taken up and it was decided to have the district secretary out as purchasing agent, the matter of remuneration for his services being left in the hands of the board.

W. Woods, of Carbon, who has made an extensive study of the subject, gave an interesting address on the subject of hail insurance, in which he pointed out that the farmers were losing an enormous amount of money annually from their respective districts, while they were being ruined by the insurance companies that are getting the patronage. If all crops could be insured on a mutual plan it would result in a considerable saving to all parties.

Want Mutual Hail Insurance

It was felt that this was a matter that

should be handled by the annual convention of the U.F.A. and Carbon District Association will submit the following resolution for consideration:—

"That owing to the difficulty of forming twenty municipalities into a hail insurance district, and furthermore, owing to the excessive charges made by hail insurance companies operating in this province; be it therefore resolved that we urgently recommend the locals of the U.F.A. to consider the matter and form some plan whereby the U.F.A. can handle hail insurance in this province."

Mr. Mabce gave an address on the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, and as a result of the address we will have a co-operative elevator erected at our nearest shipping point, Swallow.

A resolution was introduced and passed that it would mean that many men who are not financially able to bear the loss which might arise would allow their names to go before the annual convention for office holders if they were assured that their expenses would be paid out of the general funds of the Association, when they were on the U.F.A. business, and requesting that this be done in future. This was no doubt passed in error, as the directors now receive this, together with a small stipend per day to cover such expenses.

Getting the Best Men

A levy of ten cents per member will be made on all locals affiliated with the district convention to meet the expenses of the district. The question of securing the best possible men to represent the districts on the local councils was submitted and resulted in the following resolution being unanimously adopted:—

"Be it resolved:—That we the delegates of the different Unions represented at this convention do our utmost in bringing before our respective locals the necessity of getting into line and selecting someone to represent our different localities in the municipality, so that when the time comes to elect councillors it can be done in an intelligent manner, thereby getting the best service possible instead of the reins of power being thrown into the hands of certain cliques or political party.

Will Buy Grain Growers' Flour

The purchasing agent received instructions to notify the Unions that in future the Grain Growers' flour would be handled, and to request them to place

their orders for all kinds of supplies through him.

It was hoped that the convention would have the pleasure of listening to addresses from Messrs. Tregillus, Stauffer and Fream, but owing to the bad roads they were compelled to turn back at Acme, after promising to come out again at a later date to the picnic, which also had to be postponed.

W. H. T. OLIVE,

Secretary.

LLOYD-GEORGE CAMPAIGNS AGAINST LORDS

London, Aug. 1.—David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, addressing an audience of 10,000 persons at Carnarvon yesterday, made a remarkable speech wherein he appealed to democracy against the House of Lords. The chancellor did not spare his language in denouncing the peers. In demanding the abolition of the House of Lords, he said:

"The premier has announced that next year he will introduce a measure for a new second chamber. It will be a chamber in which all parties and all sections and all creeds will have equal treatment."

Other of the chancellor's utterances were:

"Democracy stands in greater peril than for generations in this country under the present system. Liberal governments would have no powers by-and-by except such as the Lords vouchsafed to them. A Liberal premier would have to go around to Belgravia and ask the butler to tell him my lord's orders for the day. The peers are prepared to resort to violence to prevent the House of Commons from even discussing a measure which they disliked. Tory bills were treated as members of the family in the Lords. Liberal measures had to be introduced at intervals unless speared in the meantime.

"There were really two constitutions, one for Tory governments and the other for Liberal parliaments. The Tories wanted to choose their laws a la carte. The Tories were negotiating a revolution, but the men who precipitated revolutions never saw them through.

"No self-respecting country could tolerate any longer the arrogant claim of these peers that they have hereditary right without authority from the nation to fashion to their own ends the ideas and laws under which 45,000,000 people were governed."

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That a Dividend at the rate of Seven per cent. (7%) per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending the 31st August, 1913, and that the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, September 1st, 1913. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st August, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, July 16th, 1913.

Over Half a Century's Reputation

Behind these Products

Benson's Prepared Corn

FOR CULINARY PURPOSES

Silver Gloss Starch

FOR SNOW WHITE LINEN

Get them from your Grocer

The Canada Starch Co. Limited

Manufacturers of the Edwardsburg Brands

Montreal Cardinal Toronto Brantford Vancouver

JAM! JAM! JAM!

Selected - Hand Picked - Concentrated
ONTARIO PRESERVING CO. LIMITED

SEAL BRAND PURE FRUIT JAM

Hand-picked, sun-ripened fruit, put up in the BEST FRUIT SECTION OF ONTARIO. Ask your Grocer for SEAL BRAND. Take no substitute. COSTS LESS than others, is deliciously sweet, delightful in flavor, nourishing and appetizing for children and grown folks. If your local Grocer does not stock SEAL BRAND JAM drop us a postal. He will have it next time you call, or we will tell you where you can get it.

LAING BROS., Selling Agents

Wholesale Grocers, Fruit, Produce and Commission Merchants
307-309 ELGIN AVE., WINNIPEG

BEAVER LUMBER CO. LTD.

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.
HEAD OFFICE - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

A CHANCE TO TRAIN FUTURE CITIZENS

If we can't vote ourselves, such of us as are mothers can train the children in civic duty. There are so many poor voters now that we simply can't afford to raise up another generation who are equally incompetent.

There is an erroneous idea abroad that only the foreign voter is ever ignorant. It is a nice comfortable idea to English-speaking people, but it isn't true. We have many thinking foreign settlers who hold us in a mighty and well-deserved contempt for our abuse of the ballot.

There is the man who takes money from the politician to compensate him for his time and trouble in going to the polls. The politician does not call it a bribe and he would not own to himself for a moment that it was plain corruption, but it is nothing less.

Another man takes money for the use of his horses and rig for election day. That looks to him like a plain business deal and he does not call it corruption. Another man just uses the rig and he holds himself the most righteous of all.

But the question is, where do the politicians get this money to hire rigs and compensate men for their time? From the campaign funds and the campaign funds are supplied by the Big Interests. Now, when the politician gets into power, who is he under an obligation to—the voter who has demanded a hard cash return every time he lifted a finger—or to the Big Interests who supplied the funds? The Interests, of course, and as a result he supports the passage of laws favorable to these Interests. That is only a fair business deal and the voter has no right to complain when this new law gives the Interests the power to filch two dollars out of his pocket for every one they put into it on election day.

Out of pure selfishness a man ought to know better than to sell his vote. He is actually a financial loser every time it happens, to say nothing of the moral degradation that comes from holding his citizenship so lightly.

These are things that should be taught in every home and school in our country until every boy and girl learns to value at its true worth the right of citizenship.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

THE ADDRESS OF NEEDLECRAFT

Dear Miss Beynon:—We have taken The Guide for some time and we all find many interesting things in it.

In The Guide of June 18, "Friend Indeed" mentioned a magazine called Needlecraft. If she would kindly tell me the address I would be very pleased, as I have wanted to take a paper of that kind for some time.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,
Yours truly,

HAWKEYE.

HOW TO USE THE VACUUM WASHER

Dear Miss Beynon:—As I have been a reader of The Grain Growers' Guide two years, I always take great pleasure in reading the Country Homemakers and Sunshine pages. I often thought of writing a letter to the Homemakers page, but never seemed to get time; so this is my first letter. I hope it will be of interest to someone. In regard to The Guide issue of July 2, there was a lady wanting to know about the vacuum washer. I have had one for a month and must admit I am extra well pleased. I don't think it can be beat. My washings are very hard on a farm and I never use a wash-board. My clothes are real clean and clear-looking with five minutes

work. I soak my clothes over night, then I only put them through the suds, then rinse and blue; never boil. I use my vacuum for washing, rinsing and blueing. I never crowd too many clothes in tub at once, as the clothes are better to have plenty of room to stir about.

Well, perhaps my letter is too long, if so just omit it. I sign my name as
PRAIRIE FARMER'S COOK.

WANTS POST CARD SHOWER

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am an interested reader of The Grain Growers' Guide and I feel that I must write. I don't know if you allow young girls of my age, 18 years, to write. I would like to have a post card shower as soon as this letter is published. I would like all kinds, views, comic, love series, etc.

How many members live on the prairie 25 miles from town? Of course we have a lot of enjoyments, picnics, dances and socials, also church every two weeks, therefore we manage to pass the time away real well.

I see a letter in the last Guide from a lady signed "Country Lass." I agree with her regarding woman suffrage. I think women should have a vote. Well, I guess I will close as I don't want to write too much for the first time. Hoping I will receive a good collection of postals, I remain, your constant reader,

HAPPY LUCY.

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



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

- 7908—Fancy Yoke Blouse, 34 to 40 bust. With or without Lining and Trimming, with Three-Quarter or Long Sleeves.
- 7919—Norfolk Outing Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. With Three-Quarter or Long Sleeves.
- 7813—Blouse with Robespierre Collar, 34 to 44 bust. With Long or Elbow Sleeves, with or without Chemisette.
- 7798—Five Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. With Underlying Panel, High or Natural Waist Line.
- 7888—Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With Fullness at Side Seams Laid in Plaits with Overlapped Edges Below, with High or Natural Waist Line.
- 7909—Two-Piece Draped Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line.

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

The Country Kitchen

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BOOK DEPT. : THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE : WINNIPEG

Yo

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A MODERN DUEL

The other day I came suddenly upon a duel, although the days of duelling are supposed to be over and it is forbidden by law. Nevertheless, I came upon a duel right out in the middle of the street, with police nearby and nobody doing anything to stop it. You know that in a duel the two who are quarrelling always get two friends to support them. So it was in this case and the four of them were fighting for dear life when I arrived.

Perhaps I had better pause here to explain that the duellers were four little brown sparrows and their weapons four sharp little bills. You never saw such a fluttering of wings, nor heard such squealing and shrieking. I daresay there would have been bloodshed if my arrival had not scared them away. I did wish I knew what it was all about and which side was in the right. Perhaps it was an old family feud. Who knows?

Only yesterday I saw another strange sight. One sparrow was making a great fuss as if it were in pain and another sparrow was thrusting its bill into the mouth of the one in trouble. It put it in and took it out several times and then the other bird closed its beak peacefully and hopped away.

Now I do wonder whether the one sparrow was just feeding the other a worm—though I could not see any—or whether the sparrow that was making the fuss could possibly have had a splinter in its mouth, which the other one was picking out. Perhaps if little boys and girls had not thrown so many sticks and stones at birds I might have got near enough to find out. The pity of it is that the birds would like us so well if we would only give them a chance. They often hop along beside me when I am coming to the office, and cheep a pleasant good-morning, but if I step a foot off the walk they hop away two feet, being naturally afraid of human beings. Still, I think that if all of us were very good to all the birds from now on, they might in time forgive us for past cruelty and begin to trust us again.

DIXIE PATTON.

GLOSSY

I am a horse and my name is Glossy, which, I presume, is derived from the fact that I have a glossy black coat. Although of small proportions, I am very strong and wiry. I am sure my unfortunate master would fervently vouch for that. I will tell you how I first impressed him with that fact. Being of a naturally timid disposition, he had never attempted to train me to the saddle. I may as well stop here to describe him. His name is Mr. Stanley Little, but he does not resemble his name in any sense of the word, being very portly.

Well, one day, as his wife and son Charlie were away, he thought he would undertake to saddle me, so after carefully securing the saddle on, he led me out to a field and, tying me to a tree, slowly mounted. Then untying the rope he told me to go, and go I did, with all my might, while Mr. Little frantically clutched at my mane, as there was nothing else to cling to.

I had jumped a rail fence, breaking the bridle rein in two, and to make things lively his little collie dog, "Jip," followed us, barking madly at every leap. I stopped for nothing and, taking a tremendous leap, I cleared a ditch that was obstructing my path, at the same time depositing Mr. Little in the water. When I found myself thus freed from my troublesome burden, I stopped and returned to listen to Mr. Little's gentle voice as he called himself all kinds of a fool for attempting such an absurd thing. He then led me back to my stable and went to the house to get into dry clothing. Mr. Little never again attempted to experiment in riding horseback with me.

I was the driver and had many exciting times. I really enjoyed myself, although I believe it is not the common fate of horses. One day, Charlie, Mr. Little's son, thought he would take me when he went to see his best girl. He naturally wished to make a good impression, so he hitched me up and started out. He was going to take her to a ball. Everything went fine; Charlie was driving triumphantly home again when an auto, with blazing headlights and a terrible din, came along. I had a natural aversion to automobiles, especially at night, so as it advanced I retreated, perhaps I didn't take a very straight course, but I backed buggy and all into an adjacent ditch. The auto whizzed past and the buggy rolled over amid the creaking of broken shafts and muttered imprecations on the part of the driver. To make matters worse it was as dark as a stack of black cats; one tug was also broken. Charlie fumed and fretted; had to walk half a mile or more for a rope and lantern, but finally got things fixed up decent enough to drive home in the dark and in this dilapidated condition we at last reached home.

Being always willing to do my duty, and more sometimes, I was used for everything about the farm. There was another old grey horse that stood next to me in the stable and the way we fought was a caution; we always disagreed. There are five other horses besides this old grey and me.

I am now four years old. It is nearly one year since the incidents before mentioned occurred. I am as lively as ever and enjoying life in general and as I'm feeling somewhat tired and this season's crop is in, I think I will close my story for this time.

MABEL NEIL.

Age 14 years.

THE STORY OF A HERO

Some years ago, a large body of men were working in a trench. Suddenly, before warning was given, the trench fell in, burying many of the workmen with clay and timber.

The men who were standing around outside began at once to rescue the buried men. After digging for some hours they succeeded in getting all out of the trench except one unfortunate man.

He was still alive, but pinned firmly down by earth and rafters. No man could get to him because there was only a small hole to get through. There was not much time to lose as stones and earth were falling around him. At last a boy said he would slip through the hole. He was a slim lad of sixteen and got through the hole easily.

He started at once to dig away the clay. It took a few hours to dig all the clay away and he had to saw through a great beam which held the man down. The boy was lying on his chest on some boards. He had a candle to light the trench.

At last he finished sawing it and set the man free. Then, amidst the cheers of the crowd, the boy and the man he had saved were drawn up into the light.

NINA YOUNG.

Rosburn, Man., Age 12.

OUR MOST ENERGETIC GARDENER

Dear Dixie—I am sending another garden letter. My garden is growing fine after the heavy rains of late.

I am going to show some potatoes at the Saskatoon fair this year. I have some peas in blossom and will have beans out soon. I have turnips up about a foot high and beets about four to five inches high and the same with cauliflowers and cabbages.

My onions and carrots are not so far as they might be. I have some marrows and cucumbers growing fine. I have lettuce ready for transplanting and radishes ready for eating.

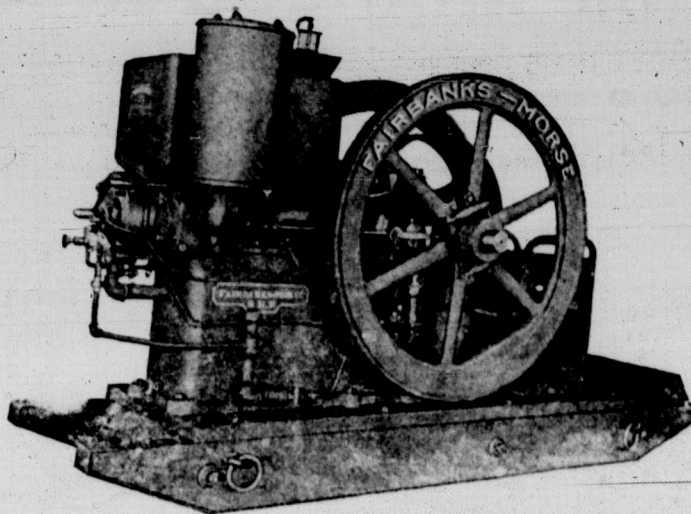
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DIXIE.

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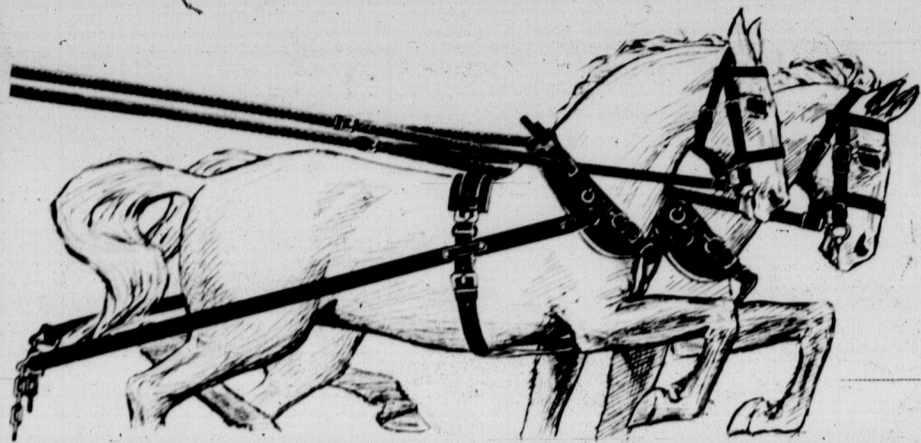
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- Hames—Steel bolt.
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- Martingales—1½-inch.
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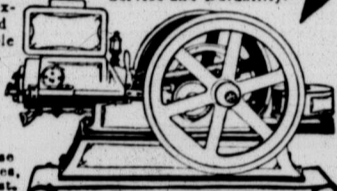
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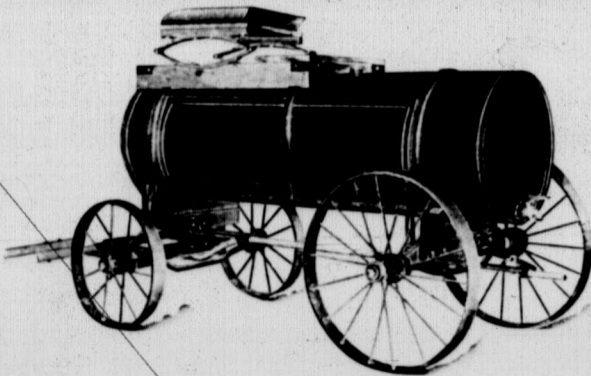
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The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

GRAIN COMMISSION YIELDED

Editor, Guide:—At the last meeting of the Tugaskie Grain Growers' association it was proposed and carried that our correspondence with the Board of Grain Commissioners re extension of loading platform should be sent to you, with the request that if possible it be inserted in the "Mail Bag" page of The Guide. I regret that I have not copies of my letters, but can give you the facts and I think their letters will explain themselves.

Our petition for extension of loading platform was sent in on April 17 and stated that the present platform accommodated only three cars and that about 700,000 bushels of grain was shipped during the last shipping season. The following is the reply of the Board:

Dear Sir:—With reference to your letter of the 17th inst enclosing petition for the extension of your loading platform, the Board of Grain Commissioners have gone into the matter fully and have ordered the railway company to erect another loading platform 100 feet in length at this point. You might kindly notify the other petitioners to this effect.

After the platform has been erected will you kindly advise me and at the same time give me the measurements of the platform.

Yours truly,
C. BIRKETT,

Secretary.

Letter No. 2 Dated June 26

Dear Sir:—With reference to petition for the extension of loading platform at your point, you were advised that the Board had ordered the railway company to construct another platform 100 feet in length. This was done solely on your information. The general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway objected strenuously to providing extra accommodation, so to make our records clear we sent one of our inspectors to your point to make a thorough and close study of local conditions. In his report he recommends that the platform facilities be left as they are for another season. He also reports that the G.T.P. are building 16 miles south of your town, and Tugaskie will have a good portion of its present grain business. Under these circumstances the Board of Grain Commissioners have decided to rescind their former order and leaving the loading facilities as they are. I regret that this action is necessary, but I am sure you will appreciate the position the Board is in.

Yours truly,
C. BIRKETT,

Secretary.

In reply I stated that the long distance trade was practically all elevator and that a lot of new land was in crop around Tugaskie and we were still hoping they would give us the extension; also that we were not notified of any inspector coming to Tugaskie.

Third Letter, July 9

Dear Sir:—I have your letter of the 4th inst and note contents. The Board of Grain Commissioners regret that they cannot alter their order as outlined in their letter to you of 26th June. They went to the expense of sending an inspector to this point to verify the C.P.R.'s statement and the said inspector advises leaving the matter over for another year. You have five elevators with a total capacity of 135,000 bushels and a platform that accommodates four cars. The Board are of the opinion that the shipping facilities are well cared for. Under these circumstances I regret that we will have to let the matter stand. It might be well to bear this corresponding in mind and repetition for the extension next year.

Yours truly,
C. BIRKETT,

Secretary.

The platform was measured on Saturday evening last. It is 110 feet long so will only accommodate three cars. It makes no difference the number of elevators, for that is not what we require. You will note that in letter No. 2 he says the extension was granted solely on our information, but no statements we made were in any way disputed.

C. E. CLARKE,

Secretary-Treasurer.

All beauty is truth. True features make the beauty of a face; and true proportions the beauty of architecture; as true measures that of harmony and music.—Shaftesbury.

WOMAN S

Editor, Guide:—Some of E. A. appeared in believe Mr. vestigator an some of his on the subject For instance which exist a that they w votes of won with him in but it has not The question for women to the laws by wh I believe it is to show you w First of all, equal of men exception perh force. Women of the populat Who, then, ha majority of th given country have a voice i country? The ment is, or sh happiness of t fall short of the are represented rather until th of the adult in the laws w let us come a it promote the the man to ru largest undertal I have never tr think it does. made up of? some boarding hear of a soldio lot and boardin times hear of home and coo doesn't own a So then this c of homes—in v wives and sist thinking for th they can and m and should be result of their then, can we in say under what shall exist? I moment that w cure-all, but the of, they will nev than the men h Now with rega Mr. Munkler i tended women b and yet she gav and nobler dut doesn't make a Mr. Munkler s to let wom n, t the conditions i support her? women (most of sooner lubricate wheel that turns politics take wo and nobler duty cheap literature, priced railway ti and we can't aff country to kno way of politics. wife take their p together, and c countries where these high and no just as conscienti in Canada where Munkler says th ings in England, the more vulgar themselves to pol refined would dev home?" A little that the vulgar w into contact wit of life and wou finement. Does M or is it only a jok I refer to it is be that the coarse the major part c spite of bad envir the eternal stru believe that the b civilization, altho be seen way abo though through depths of corrupt have descended, a little part in the believe that the t when righteousn assert their power of government.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ARGUMENTS

Editor, Guide:— I would like to answer some of E. A. Munkler's questions which appeared in your issue of June 25. I believe Mr. Munkler is an honest investigator and open to conviction, but some of his remarks have no bearing on the subject of women's right to vote. For instance he speaks of the evil laws which exist and that there is no proof that they would be abolished by the votes of women, and I, for one, agree with him in that, to a certain extent, but it has nothing to do with the subject. The question is, is it right or is it wrong for women to have a voice in making the laws by which they are to be governed? I believe it is right and I will endeavor to show you why I think so.

First of all, I believe women are the equal of men in every respect, with one exception perhaps, namely, physical brute force. Women compose the major portion of the population of the civilized world. Who, then, has any right to say that a majority of the adult population of any given country shall not be allowed to have a voice in making the laws of that country? The purpose of the government is, or should be, to promote the happiness of the governed and it will fall short of the mark until all the governed are represented in the government or rather until the wishes of the majority of the adult population are reflected in the laws which govern them. Now let us come a little nearer home. Does it promote the happiness of the home for the man to rule it absolutely from the largest undertaking to the smallest detail? I have never tried it myself, but I don't think it does. Now what is this country made up of? Mostly homes. There are some boarding houses, but you never hear of a soldier fighting for his vacant lot and boarding house, but we do sometimes hear of them fighting for their home and country, even though he doesn't own a brick or a foot of either. So then this country is a community of homes in which live our mothers, wives and sisters. We cannot do their thinking for them; we may advise, but they can and must reason for themselves and should be allowed to act upon the result of their own reasoning. How, then, can we insist that men alone shall say under what conditions these homes shall exist? I don't believe for one moment that woman suffrage will be a cure-all, but there is one thing I am sure of, they will never use their votes worse than the men have.

Now with regard to the laws of nature, Mr. Munkler implies that nature intended women to be the inferior of men and yet she gave women that "higher and nobler duty." Now, Sir, nature doesn't make any mistake like that. Mr. Munkler says, "Would it be fair to let woman, through her vote, create the conditions under which man shall support her?" I have a notion that women (most of them at any rate) would sooner lubricate than put a sprag in the wheel that turns to support them. "Will politics take women from that higher and nobler duty?" In these days of cheap literature, newspapers and high-priced railway tickets we don't have to and we can't afford to run all over the country to know what's doing in the way of politics. The writer and his wife take their politics at home, mostly together, and discuss them, and in countries where women do vote now these high and noble duties are performed just as conscientiously as they are here in Canada where they don't vote. Mr. Munkler says that "judging from happenings in England, isn't it safe to say that the more vulgar women would devote themselves to politics and that the more refined would devote themselves to the home?" A little lower down he implies that the vulgar women would be brought into contact with the coarse elements of life and would thereby lose their refinement. Does Mr. Munkler mean that or is it only a joke? Anyhow the reason I refer to it is because I do not believe that the coarse and vulgar make up the major part of our population. In spite of bad environment, ignorance and the eternal struggle for existence, I believe that the beautiful flowers of our civilization, although imperfect, may be seen way above the weeds and although through political trickery, the depths of corruption to which politics have descended, refinement plays very little part in the politics of today. I believe that the time is not far distant when righteousness and justice shall assert their power and capture the reins of government.

To prescribe a remedy for existing evil conditions, we must first understand the cause of the evil. Well said, Mr. Munkler. Right under this letter is another letter from "Well-wisher" and there we have the answer to the question, "What is the cause of the existing evil conditions?" Couched in the language of the immortal Shakespeare, more startling still by the fact that it is from the pen of the eminent English statistician, Chiozza Money, M.P. (who is by no means a sensationalist). There we have the answer, "Interest unlike the quality of mercy, etc., would, if absolutely secure, crush those without property and deliver the masses of the people, bound hand and foot, into the hands of those owning capital." Forty-two men control more than one-third of Canada's total wealth. Even though interest is not absolutely secure, it appears to be getting in some work, eh-what? Find out the way to abolish rent, interest and profit and you will have found out the way to abolish ninety per cent. of the existing evil conditions of today.

J. H. BARRETT

Hillburn P.O., Sask.

BETTER THAN THIRD PARTY

Editor, Guide:—A few words, please, in the Mail Bag, induced by reading Mr. L. Swart's article re an Independent party. While not agreeing with him, I like his interest in the cause of reform. The questions I ask are not for purpose of antagonising Mr. Swart or provoking a discussion. I merely wish to suggest thought to the readers of The Guide as to what I consider the road out of the maze.

First: Does experience show government by a political party to be such a government as we wish to have? If not, why perpetuate that kind of government by building up another similar organization?

Second: If we find it impossible to line up farmers on the same side of single issues like reciprocity or free trade, what hope of success when a multiplicity of issues is involved?

Third: Would it not be following the line of least resistance to accept the aid of, and co-operate with, either of the old parties to secure one thing or a few things, rather than to withstand the opposition of both the old parties by trying to get many things or by trying to be a party?

Fourth: Would not the financing of an Independent party be a greater burden than farmers are able or willing to bear? A better way, I believe, than having an Independent party would be to get a proper Direct Legislation Act. By it the people can secure any reform that they are educated sufficiently to demand. We might then adopt proportional representation. Then party government as we now know it would pass away. Instead of being ruled by only a part of the people, we should be ruled by all the people. Would not this be better?

W. S. HENRY,

Bow Island, Alta.

A LAW BOOK

Editor, Guide:—Our local union No. 499 of the U.F.A. is anxious to have a good law book in its possession for reference.

Can you kindly give us some information as to a book for the use of farmers and where we might procure one and at what price?

J. A. BLUST,

Masinasin, Alta.

Note.—The best book we know of on this subject is "The Canadian Lawyer" (1912 edition), which can be obtained from The Guide Book Department for \$2.10, postpaid. This book gives general information on the more important points of the various federal and provincial laws and will be of considerable assistance in any association library.

THE EDITOR.

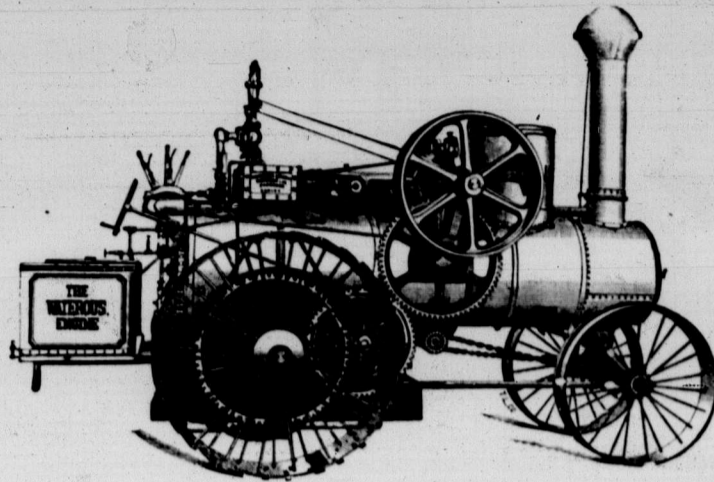
A GOOD EXAMPLE

The following letter, addressed to The Grain Growers' Grain Company, has been handed to The Guide:—

Gentlemen:—Enclosed please find \$100 which you will please apply for me in stock in your company to the best of my advantage; also the proceeds, if any, on my claim re car No. 07610-65400. The confidence I have in this company makes me take this step. Buy as many shares as this will buy.

Put this in The Guide as it may spur some other farmer to take the same step.
A. J. FUNK,
Runnydale, Sask. President, Runnydale, Grain Growers' Assn.

Rebuilt Threshing Machinery



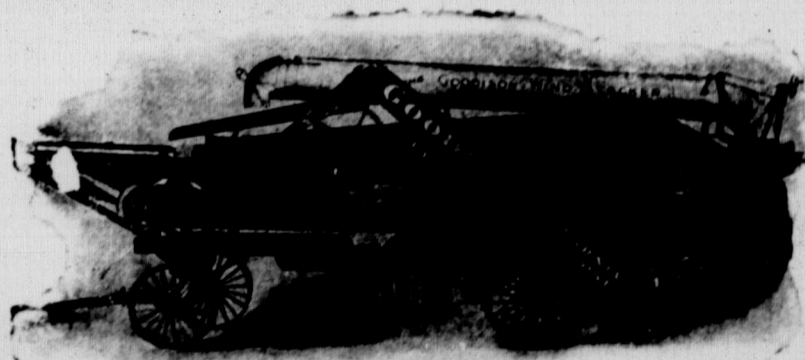
Special Attention Requested

to the following list of Rebuilt Threshing Engines and Threshers. All Machines have been thoroughly repaired in our own repair shop, and worn parts replaced. Threshers are rebelted with new belts and all machines put in first-class running order, and are offered at **Rock Bottom Bargain Prices** to clear out the stock.

This is the Year to Purchase a Rebuilt Threshing Outfit

PLAIN STEAM ENGINES	
1—17 H.P. Waterous Engine with Locomotive Return Tubular Boiler	\$600 00
1—18 H.P. Abel Engine with Locomotive Boiler	650 00
PLAIN GASOLINE ENGINES	
1—20 H.P. Waterous Portable Gasoline Engine (good as new)	900 00
1—20 H.P. Waterous Portable Gasoline Engine (good as new)	900 00
STEAM TRACTION ENGINES	
1—18 H.P. Waterous Single Cylinder Locomotive Return Tubular Boiler	750 00
1—18 H.P. American Advance with Locomotive Boiler	750 00
1—18 H.P. Waterous Double Cylinder Locomotive Boiler	1000 00
1—22 H.P. Waterous Double Cylinder Locomotive Boiler	1500 00
1—22 H.P. Waterous Double Cylinder Locomotive Boiler	1500 00
1—22 H.P. Waterous Double Cylinder Locomotive Boiler	1500 00
1—25 H.P. Waterous Single Cylinder Locomotive Return Tubular Boiler	1300 00
1—26 H.P. Waterous Double Cylinder Locomotive Boiler	1600 00
1—30 H.P. Waterous Double Cylinder Locomotive Boiler, rear mounted 39 in. face rear road wheels	1800 00
1—30 H.P. Waterous Double Cylinder Locomotive Boiler, rear mounted 39 in. face rear road wheels	1800 00
THRESHERS	
1—28x42 McCloskey Thresher, Goodison Side Fan Blower Hawkeye Feeder, Wagon Loader	700 00
1—28x42 McCloskey Thresher, Goodison Side Fan Blower Perfection Weigher	600 00
1—32x50 McCloskey Thresher, Fosston Side Fan Blower Hawkeye Feeder, Perfection Weigher	725 00
1—36x56 American Peerless Thresher, 18 in. Straw Carriers, Peerless Feeder, Short Weigher and Bagger	450 00
1—36x60 McCloskey Thresher, Goodison Side Fan Blower, Rich Self-Feeder, Perfection Weigher	750 00
1—40x60 McCloskey Thresher, Goodison Side Fan Blower, Perfection Weigher	675 00
COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT	
1—26 H.P. Waterous Double Cylinder Traction Engine	
1—40x60 McCloskey Thresher, Goodison Side Fan Blower, Rich Feeder, Perfection Weigher	
Price f.o.b. cars Cayley, Alberta, as it is, price on application	
SUNDRIES	
1—New Perfection Wagon Elevator	40 00
1—Power Jack, Wood Frame	5 00
1—Set McCloskey Thresher Trucks	35 00
1—No. 1 Willford Three Roll Chopper (good as new)	225 00

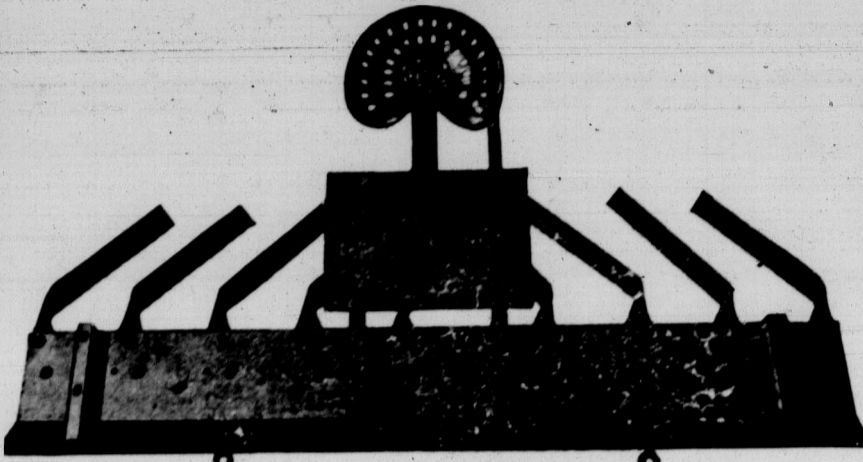
WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION



The Waterous Engine Works Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG :: MANITOBA

The "D & D" Cyclone Weed Destroyer

MADE IN WINNIPEG



This is the Machine that cut the Cactus, Wild Oats, and the Mustard that is mentioned in the Bible out of the California desert, and made California the garden that it is.

WHAT IS IT ?

It has the properties of a big Gang-Plow, but without mold-boards; of a Harrow, but without teeth; and of the best-known Cultivator, but without feet. It is the EMBLEM OF DEATH to the wild oats, wild mustard, French weed, Canada thistle, and the awful tusk (the sow thistle).

This is a Dryfarming Implement, and a weed-killer; it leaves the soil in a smooth and well-worked condition, and conserves the moisture in the fallow for the next crop.

Governments and Noxious Weed Inspectors are being defeated for want of the proper munitions of war. We have got the Cyclone gatling gun that will mow the noxious weeds down under the surface, where the roots cannot breathe, and the tops must die!

A new commandment we give unto you: "Thou shalt not harbor noxious weeds on your place so that your neighbor's land will become polluted."

The saving in labor in cutting, threshing, and the extra twine used in harvesting a weedy crop on 40 acres will pay for this machine; and if properly used, will increase the yield from one-quarter to one-third; in addition to leaving the land reasonably clean. Buy a Cyclone Weed Destroyer.

Made in 8, 10 and 12 feet Price \$5.00 per Foot

Dodds & Detwiler, c/o Leland Hotel, Winnipeg

The Country Life Movement

By L. H. BAILEY

Those who like farming, enjoy rural life, and wish to improve conditions in their community and inculcate in their children a love of country life should read Prof. Bailey's book "The Country Life Movement." No one has given more study to the question in the United States than Prof. Bailey, and his findings will help every interested person to prevent the flow of population to the city and make the rural section of the country as pleasant and profitable to live in as it was intended to be. Price, postpaid, 60 cents.

BOOK DEPT. : THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE : WINNIPEG

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Flax, Barley Trading

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at every point where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

Farm Management

By G. F. WARREN

Every intelligent farmer nowadays realizes that more of his success as a farmer depends upon good management than upon hard work. A farmer becomes a good manager only by studying the methods tested and proved by long experience and by maintaining a system of accounting which will show him definitely the profitable and unprofitable branches of his business. This book has just been published and its aim is to supply practical information to farmers who are interested in becoming better managers and better business men. There is hardly a question in the business end of farming that is not answered in this book. There is no other book dealing fully with this subject. It contains nearly 600 pages and is well illustrated.

The general subjects dealt with are: Types of Farming; Diversified and Specialized Farming; Intensive and Extensive Farming; Maintaining the Fertility of the Land; The Farm Management Point of View on some Live-Stock Problems; Size of Farms; Size of Farms and Other Factors in Different Regions; Capital; Methods of Renting Land; Farm Labor; Farm Equipment; Farm Layout; Ways of Farming with Small Capital; Life Insurance for Farmers; Location of Farmstead; Farm Buildings; The Farmhouse; Cropping Systems; Marketing Farm Products; Farm Records and Accounts; Accounts as a Means of Studying the Business; Object of Bookkeeping; Methods of Bookkeeping; Cost Accounts with One or More Crops or Kinds of Animals; A Complete Set of Cost Accounts as Kept by a Farmer; Choice of a Region; Choosing and Buying a Farm; Some Successful Farms; Record of a Year's Business on a Farm. This book should be found in the library of every progressive farmer. Price \$1.90, post paid.

BOOK DEPT. : THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE : WINNIPEG

U.S. PARCEL POST A SUCCESS

The parcel post system has been in operation in the United States for about six months, and already it indicates an annual profit to the state of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

Reports received at the Post Office Department indicate that 59,500,000 parcel post packages were sent through the mail in April, a gain of approximately 54 per cent. over January, the first month of operation. At the New York post office alone from January 1 to April 15 \$1,026,000 worth of parcel post stamps were sold, and reports for the first two weeks of April at this office show that the ratio of increase is being kept up to 42 per cent. monthly for incoming and outgoing business. In three months at the New York post office the values placed on articles insured was about \$1,880,500. The value of merchandise so far shipped from New York by parcel post would be about \$51,000,000.

So successful has been the system that already there are many advocates of an extension of the service. David J. Lewis, representative from Maryland, is advocating that the weight limit be raised from 11 pounds to 100 pounds, that the zone areas be broadened and that cheaper rates be put into effect. By the aid of the parcel post system housewives in New York are able to have their vegetables, fruit and country produce fresh from the surrounding farms delivered daily by the postman. Country people are able to take advantage of city bargains and thus add to their home comforts. Two institutions are liable to suffer hardship, however, express companies and the small country merchants. Sentiment may for a time lead governments to allow them some concessions, but in time the greatest good to the greatest number must triumph.—Toronto Sun.

WINNIPEG'S NEW STOCKYARDS

Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—The official opening of the Union stockyards, St. Boniface, is to take place on Thursday, Aug. 14, at 11 a.m. The Premier of Manitoba, Sir Rodmond Roblin, will perform the opening ceremonies, and the premiers and ministers of agriculture of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the officers of the livestock associations, and the active shippers of livestock have also been invited to attend.

The yards to be opened on August 14 are among the finest stockyards in the Dominion. The present development represents an expenditure of \$800,000. Ample land has been acquired for future extensions, and everything has been done and will be done by the directors to provide a real public market for the West.

Can Accommodate 450 Cars

As regards the development of the plant, up to the present sixty-five acres have been divided into pens, providing accommodation for 450 cars of stock. The pens are substantially built, are all partially covered to afford shelter from the sun and rain, and are paved with concrete.

The administration building, three stories high, is a handsome red brick structure, fitted with every modern convenience. In it are the superintendent's office, banks, offices, etc., to facilitate the business of the traders.

Government Abattoir Planned

Among further developments in the future of the Union stockyards will be the erection of a government abattoir, for which purpose ten acres have been set aside. Land can also be secured on lease for private abattoirs and for the erection of packing plants.

All three railways—the C.P.R., C.N.R., and G.T.P.—come into the union stockyards on an equal footing, and each will have the power to place and remove its stock. It is the intention, however, that in the near future the Union stockyards will own and operate its own railroad and do all the work of switching and transferring.

Western Livestock Industry

The livestock industry in the West is at present only in the infancy of its development, yet the five abattoir companies in Winnipeg employ 1,500 men, and it is safe to say these figures will be doubled within a decade and 3,000 men will find occupation in the city in the livestock and packing industries.

Under the Manitoba act and agreement the lieutenant-governor-in-council have the control of all rates charged at

the stockyards, the only limitation being that rates cannot be so reduced that 6 per cent. per annum on the actual investment cannot be earned. In addition, the government of Manitoba have purchased ten acres of land from the Stockyards company, for the purpose of having established there a public abattoir.

The directors of the Union Stockyards company are: J. R. Cameron, president; H. H. Brewer, J. Manson, the superintendent, J. W. Buckpitt, and secretary-treasurer W. Sandford Evans.

DAIRYING IN GERMANY

In every German town there is one school in which dairying is taught. When the children are fourteen years old, if they have decided to become dairy farmers they enter this school. The children are set at their work even at an earlier age, for they must receive a preliminary training at a dairy before they enter the school. There was one pupil at the co-operative dairy preparing himself to enter the dairy school. It is not, of course, child labor, but simply vocational education carried on in connection with other school training. The efficiency of the German agriculturists and artisans is believed to rest largely upon this training, though from the American standpoint objection might be made to it on the ground that to train a child to manual labor from so early an age is apt to create classes within a country.—Minneapolis Market Record.

8,000 DOCTORS MEET

London, Aug. 6.—The largest medical congress the world has ever known was opened here today. The delegates number over 8,000, drawn from every civilized country.

When Prince Arthur of Connaught extended the welcome on behalf of King George the Albert hall presented a remarkable scene; robes representing every medical distinction were in evidence. A large body representing foreign governments attended in full uniform.

Empire's Welcome

Prince Arthur reminded the gathering that Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India were represented on the various committees and that it was really the empire, and not merely the United Kingdom which welcomed them and thereby forged another link in the imperial chain.

Sir Edward Grey, secretary of state for foreign affairs, extended a welcome to the foreign delegates, Sir Thomas Barlow afterwards delivering the presidential address.

Suffragettes Blocked Entrance

When 8,000 doctors from all parts of the world went to Albert Hall today for the opening of the 17th international congress of medicine, they found the entrance barred by parading militants.

The women bore signs reading: "What do the doctors think of woman torture?"

The women offered no violence, but kept the doctors waiting until all had read the signs.

WISE MAN

Mrs. Mumps—"Your husband wears a fair terrible short, Mrs. Gubbins."
Mrs. Gubbins—"Yes, the coward!"

University of Manitoba

WINNIPEG

OFFERS courses leading to degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, Law, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Architecture. The faculty consists of thirty-two professors, lecturers and demonstrators, and six colleges are affiliated. A wider range of courses is offered in Arts than ever before, also excellent course in Medicine, with facilities for clinical work that are surpassed in few institutions on the continent.

For terms of admission, details of courses, curricula of studies, information as to fees, etc., apply to

W. J. SPENCE, Registrar
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg, Man.

Wheat—
August 5
August 6
August 7
August 8
August 9
August 11
Oats—
August 5
August 6
August 7
August 8
August 9
August 11
Flax—
August 5
August 6
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August 11

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No. 1 flax, 1 car,

CHIC
Chicago, Aug
market steady,
steers, \$6.75 to \$
to \$7.70; cows an
\$8.25 to \$11.25.
Hogs—Receipts
\$8.80 to \$9.20; mi
to \$8.90; rough, \$8
bulk of sales, \$8.
Sheep—Receipts
tive, \$4.00 to \$
lamb, native, \$5.

Date
Aug.
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11
CIVIC

THE M

Winnipeg Gra

Cash Wheat
No. 1 Nor.
No. 2 Nor.
No. 3 Nor.
No. 4
No. 5
No. 6
Feed
Cash Oats
No. 2 C.W.
Cash Barley
No. 5
Cash Flax
No. 1 N.W.
Wheat Futures
October
December
May
Oat Futures
October
December
May
Flax Futures
October
December

The Farmers' Market

Wheat	Oct.	Dec.	May
August 5	90 1/2	89 1/2	93 1/2
August 6	90 1/2	88 1/2	93 1/2
August 7	90 1/2	88 1/2	93 1/2
August 8	90 1/2	87 1/2	93 1/2
August 9	90 1/2	87 1/2	93 1/2
August 11	Holiday		
Oats			
August 5	37		
August 6	37 1/2	35 1/2	40
August 7	37 1/2	36 1/2	40
August 8	37 1/2	36 1/2	40
August 9	37	36	39 1/2
August 11	Holiday		
Flax			
August 5	130 1/2	128 1/2	
August 6	130 1/2	128 1/2	
August 7	130 1/2	128 1/2	
August 8	130 1/2	128 1/2	
August 9	131 1/2	129 1/2	
August 11	Holiday		

Liverpool, Aug. 8, 1913.		Spot	Close	Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1		81 1/2	81 1/2	
Manitoba No. 2		1 08 1/2	1 09 1/2	
Manitoba No. 3		1 05 1/2	1 05 1/2	
Duluth No. 1		1 07	1 07	
Duluth No. Hard Winter		1 08 1/2	1 08 1/2	
Australian		1 14 1/2	1 14 1/2	
Rosafe (New)		1 08 1/2	1 08 1/2	
Futures Steady				
October, Manitoba's		1 04	1 04 1/2	
December, Manitoba's		1 04 1/2	1 04 1/2	
Antwerp				
August—Danubian		1 05	1 07	
August—Kansas		1 04 1/2	1 05	
August—Man. No. 2 Nor.			1 06 1/2	
Flax Markets				
Antwerp—Aug.—Sept.—Plate		1 48 1/2		
London—Aug.—Sept.—Plate		1 53	1 57 1/2	
London—Aug.—Sept.—Calcutta		1 59 1/2	1 63 1/2	
Hull—Spot		1 46 1/2	1 51 1/2	
Hull—Plate—Aug.—Sept.		1 47 1/2	1 47 1/2	

U.S. GOVT. CROP REPORT
 Washington, Aug. 8.—The government's August grain report shows the condition of the principal crops on August 7, and the estimates, the yield and production of each as follows:—
 Corn—Condition 75.8 per cent. of a normal, indicated yield twenty-five bushels per acre; estimated production 2,672,000,000 bushels.
 Winter wheat—Preliminary estimate of yield, 16.5; of total production 511,000,000; quality 93.7 per cent.
 Spring wheat condition 74.1; yield 12.5; production 238,000,000.
 All wheat—Yield 15; production 744,000,000.
 Oats condition 73.7; yield 26.8; production 1,028,000,000.
 Oats remaining on farms, August 1, 103,900,000 bushels, compared with 34,872,000 bushels last year and 67,793,000 in 1911.
 Barley—Condition 74.9; yield 23.1; production 168,000,000.
 Flax—Condition 77.4; yield 8.3; production 20,000,000.
 Hay—Condition 81.8; yield 1.38; acreage 48,293,000; production 64,000,000.

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, August 7, were:		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0 90 1/2	\$0 89 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	88 1/2	87 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	89	85 1/2
No grade		70
3 White oats	34	40 1/2
Barley	44 1/2	44 1/2
Flax, No. 1	1 28 1/2	1 42
Futures		
October wheat	90 1/2 (Sept.)	87 1/2
December wheat	88 1/2	90 1/2
May wheat	93 1/2	95 1/2
Chicago		
Beef Cattle, top	\$6 25	\$9 10
Hogs, top	9 25	9 20
Sheep, yearlings	6 00	6 10

Sample Market, Aug. 7	
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$0 90 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	89 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, to arrive, October	90
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	86 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	86 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	85 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	85 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt, musty	70
No grade wheat, part car	70
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	87 1/2
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	85 1/2
Screenings, 1 car	7 50
Screenings, part car	15 00
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	87 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	85
No. 3 oats, 3 cars	37 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	39 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	38 1/2
No grade oats, 1 car, bin burnt and heating	35 1/2
Sample oats, 1 car	40
No. 3 oats, 1 car, choice	38 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	39 1/2
No. 2 rye, 1 car	58 1/2
No. 2 rye, 1 car	59 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	55
No. 4 feed barley, 1 car	57
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, frosted	50
No. 4 barley, 1 car	54 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	46
Sample barley, 1 car	47 1/2
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	56
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	48 1/2
Sample barley, 1 car	58
No grade flax, 1 car	1 38
No. 1 flax, part car, dockage	1 43
Sample flax, part car	1 42
No grade flax, 118 sacks	1 32
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1 42 1/2

Wheat market dull, but steady. American offers steady and Argentine shipments light and under the estimate. Later prices declined on expectations of larger world's shipments and talk of heavy shipments to Liverpool. Three days' receipts were large and cargoes are more freely offered at a concession. Paris easy, with the weather throughout Europe generally satisfactory. At 1:30 p.m. market easy.

Minneapolis, Aug. 8.—Cash oats closed as follows:	
No. 3 white oats	40 1/2 40 1/2
To arrive	40 1/2
No. 3 oats	37 38 1/2
Barley	45 60
Flax	141 1/2
Duluth, Aug. 8—	
Cash oats closed	39 1/2
Barley	45 60
Flax	142 1/2
Chicago, Aug. 8—	
Feed barley	50 55
Malting barley	56 65

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET
 Chicago, Aug. 8.—Wheat—Cables easy. Market almost featureless, a little changing from one month to another, constituting most of the business. The strength in corn still has a sympathetic effect. The government report is expected to show a larger yield of wheat, and a higher spring wheat prospect than last month.
 The trade is looking for bullish government report, and are prepared for it. Interest in the market centering largely around the September delivery and its fluctuations, of as much importance as the crop news. Sentiment is all one way; bullish.
 Oats—Strength in corn again helping oats. Market does not make much headway in advancing, however. Receipts liberal, and the grading of the new portion very good. Not much change is looked for in the government report from last month.

ALBERTA CROP PROSPECTS
 Calgary, Alta., Aug. 7.—The Alberta grain crop will be fully as large as the crop last year, according to a statement given out today by Secretary Woodbridge of the United Farmers of Alberta. The grain will be of a much superior quality to that grown last year, when much of the crop was unfit for the milling market because of frost. Transportation and elevator facilities will be much better than last year and the harvest will be over fully two weeks in advance of last season.

WINNIPEG'S CIVIC HOLIDAY
 The Grain Exchange and all places of business in Winnipeg will be closed Monday, August 11, Civic Holiday.

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts
 Receipts for the past week amounted to 1,434 cattle, 89 calves, 4,301 hogs and 878 sheep, as compared with the previous week's showing of 1,555 cattle, 278 calves, 4,100 hogs and 133 sheep. For the corresponding week last year the totals were 2,195 cattle, 351 calves, 2,530 hogs and 2,243 sheep.
Cattle
 Last week saw another rather heavy run of cattle. The quality of the stock on sale was decidedly below par. Too many oxen and common cattle were among the number. The demand from the packers has slackened off and there is poor outlet for anything except the choice kinds. Prices have continued the downward climb noted last week, values being 75 cents to \$1.00 lower than ten days ago. On stocker cattle and bulls, however, prices have been pretty firm. Best stockers and feeders are in demand at \$5.00 to \$5.25 for the best ones and \$4.25 to \$4.75 for light stockers. Best bulls are worth \$4.25 to \$4.50, and medium ones \$3.75 to \$4.00. Best oxen are selling from \$4.50 to \$4.75, medium ones \$4.00 to \$4.25 and the common kind \$3.00 to \$3.50. The best cattle being marketed these days brings only about 6 cents, the majority showing lack of finish. Good butcher stuff has been fetching \$4.75 to \$5.50. All told, the beef trade is decidedly slow. Both the hot weather and the continued high price of beef has forced down the consumption. As the packers seem pretty well stocked up at present, livestock men are advising moderate marketing for a week or two. Choice veals still hold their own at \$7.50 to 8 cents.
Hogs
 Hog receipts were still heavier last week, over 4,300 being marketed. The demand has been good, but the Winnipeg market dropped a quarter, to \$9.25, in sympathy with the lowering at all Eastern points. Towards the end of the week trade became slow. Dealers are expecting that the Stampede will bring in more shipments than would ordinarily arrive next week and consequently they are looking for a further weakening in values.

Sheep and Lambs
 Only light receipts of sheep and lambs came to hand during the week and the trade was without feature. Prices held at about the same level, best lambs selling for 8 cents a lb. and good killing sheep \$5.50 to \$6.00.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.
Butter
 Dairy butter holds steady at the same level, 22 cents for fancy, 18 to 20 cents for No. 1 dairy, and 17 to 18 cents for good round lots. The receipts are not heavy and the demand keeps firm so that the general market tone is strong.
Eggs
 Eggs are worth 22 to 23 cents for candled stock, which is two cents above prices a year ago. The local demand is heavy, but Winnipeg dealers will not quote higher, claiming that they can import candled eggs from south of the Canadian boundary for 24 cents, and so cannot afford to pay 23 cents for country trade.
Potatoes
 New potatoes are being offered local dealers in large quantities and no better price than 75 cents is being generally quoted. From the potatoes which have found their way onto the Winnipeg market it appears that the new crop is of good quality and is fairly heavy. It is not expected, however, that it will measure up to last season's exceptional crop. Nevertheless, prices are 15 cents a bushel lower than last year at this time.
Milk and Cream
 Another rise in the milk and cream scale of prices is the feature of the coming week's news. Sweet cream will be advanced from 27 to 30 cents per lb. butter fat, and butter-making cream will be raised from 25 to 27 cents. The season is getting on and the unfavorable weather much of the time has withheld shipments. Then the harvesting will interfere with normal offerings for some weeks, so that dairies and creameries are offering the inducement of better prices.
Dressed Meats
 Little change is to be noted in dressed meats. Beef is easier, 11 1/2 to 12 cents per lb. Pork is worth 13 cents, veal 14, mutton 14 and choice spring lamb 16-17 cents.
Hay
 Hay took another drop, due to the Winnipeg market being swamped with the new crop. One dollar was knocked off last week's prices, which in turn were \$2 to \$3 less than the previous week. Ruling prices are: No. 1 Red Top \$10, No. 1 Upland \$9, and No. 1 Timothy \$14. Dealers can see no chance of better prices until there is an easing off of shipments.

CENTURY OF PEACE CELEBRATED

Eric Beach, Ont., July 30.—About one hundred years ago today old Fort Erie was destroyed by invading forces from Buffalo, constituting the last really significant act of hostility of the war of 1812-14. Although the treaty of Ghent was not signed until 1814, the war practically terminated about this time. One hundred years have intervened since then, and not a hostile gun has been directed by either nation across the international boundary. It was this "hundred years of peace" that was celebrated by citizens of Canada and the United States in joint festivities at Eric Beach Park today, the precursor of a more elaborate and perhaps more permanent celebration that will follow next year. As it was, the gathering was most significant. Welland county practically made it a public holiday and the pleasure-seekers from Buffalo united in thousands to make the day worth while. More than twenty thousand people attended the amusement park, and perhaps half of these partook of the exercises in the stadium.

AERIAL TEETOTALISM
 "Come up in my aeroplane with me."
 "No, thanks, I'm afraid of taking a drop too much."

THE PITY OF IT
 Stella—"I hear you had a terrible experience on Lake St. Louis."
 Bella—"Yes, I was rescued from drowning, and when I opened my eyes I found it was by another girl!"

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from August 8 to August 11 inclusive

Date	WHEAT				OATS				BARLEY				FLAX							
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	SCW	ExIFd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	SCW	Rej.
Aug 5	96 1/2	93 1/2	89 1/2	80 1/2	72	68	60	34 1/2	34	34 1/2	34	31 1/2	46	45	41	41	128 1/2	124 1/2	112 1/2	...
Aug 6	96 1/2	93 1/2	89 1/2	80 1/2	72	68	60	35	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	31 1/2	46	44 1/2	42	42	128 1/2	124 1/2	112 1/2	...
Aug 7	96 1/2	93 1/2	89 1/2	80 1/2	72	68	60	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	31 1/2	46	44	...	...	128 1/2	124 1/2	112 1/2	...
Aug 8	96 1/2	93 1/2	89 1/2	80 1/2	72	68	60	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	31 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	...	...	128 1/2	124 1/2	112 1/2	...
Aug 9	93	93	89	80	72	68	60	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	31 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	41	41	128 1/2	124 1/2	112 1/2	...
Aug 11	CIVIC		HOLI DAY		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Winnipeg Grain				Winnipeg Live Stock				Country Produce			
SAT.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO		Saturday	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO		Saturday	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	96 1/2	105		8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.		Fancy dairy	22c	22c	23c
No. 2 Nor.	93	103 1/2		6 00-6 25	6 00-6 25			No. 1 dairy	18c-20c	18c-20c	20c
No. 3 Nor.	89 1/2	100 1/2		5 50-6 00	5 50-6 00	5 75-6 00		Good round lots	17c-18c	17c-18c	18c-20c
No. 4	80	80 1/2		Fair to Good Butcher steers and heifers				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	72	72		5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	4 75-5 25		Candled	24c-25c	22c-23c	20c-21c
No. 6	68	68		4 75-5 25	4 75-5 25	4 50-5 00		Potatoes			
Feed	60	60		4 00-4 50	4 00-4 75	3 50-4 00		New, per bushel	75c	75c	80c
Cash Oats				Hogs				Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	34 1/2	35 1/2	37	Best fat cows				Sweet cream (per lb. but-ter fat)	29c	27c	27c
Cash Barley				Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
No. 5	45 1/2	46	50	Medium cows				No. 1 Red Top	\$10	\$11	\$13
Cash Flax				Choice hogs				No. 1 Upland			
No. 1 N.W.	128 1/2	129	168	Heavy hogs				No. 1 Timothy	\$14	\$15	\$16-\$20
Wheat Futures				Stags							
October	90 1/2	91	91 1/2	Choice hogs	89 25	89 50	8 75-9 00				
December	87 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	Heavy hogs	7 00-8 00	7 50-8 50	5 00-6 50				
May	93 1/2	94 1/2		Stags	5 00-6 00	5 00-6 00	4 00-4 50				
Oat Futures											
October	37	37 1/2	33 1/2								
December	36										
May	39 1/2										
Flax Futures											
October	129 1/2	131	163								
December	126 1/2	129									

Farmers' Market Place

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Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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

BUTTER AND EGGS

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 1/2 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 1/2 lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 23tf

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HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. P. Marples, Poplar Park farm, Hartney, Man. 31tf

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.

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

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

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: BERK- shires—Large March litters from prize winners in East and West. April litter, Ontario bred by Toronto. Champion boar. Pairs and trios not akin. 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.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE — COLE- man and Son, Redvers, Sask. 30 6

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK. — Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18tf

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

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350 EWES FOR SALE AT \$6 EACH, ALSO 6 Shropshire Rams. Apply W. Brazil, Sr., Nakamun P.O., near Sion, Alta. 33 3

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FOREST HOME FARM — CLYDE STAL- lions, one, two and three years. Mares and fillies. Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire pigs. May farrow. Some splendid Oxford Down rams, shearlings and lambs. Stations Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 31tf

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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.

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FOR SALE — 30 H.P. AVERY UNDER- mounted Traction Engine. 22 H.P. Buffalo Pitts Traction Engine. 36-62 Avery Separator. Hart Wing Carriers and all attachments. 36-58 I. I. Case Steel Separator complete, only run part of one season. The above will be sold cheap to wind up an estate. For further particulars apply A. W. Fleming, Obaton, Alta. 32-4

FOR SALE — SMALL THRESHING MA- chine in good running order, fifteen H.P. International portable gasoline engine, 18x36 inch Case steel separator, high bagger wind stacker, and self feeder. Cost \$2,020. Will sell for \$1,300. F.O.B. Fargo, Sask. R. Kennedy, Bruce, Alta. 33-2

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SITUATION WANTED BY FIRST CLASS Gasoline Engineer. Will do all repairing. References. S. Meiklejohn, Wilkie, Sask. 33-2

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

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BIBLE STUDENTS CAN HARMONIZE THE Scriptures by reading our booklet "About Hell," based on the latest authorities, with other helpful literature. Price Ten Cents Free, on request, to the poor. — International Bible Students' Assn., 59 Alloway, Winnipeg. 30-13

At the Drop of the Hat

In the movement for the "Big Navy" we face mainly two arguments.

The one is the fear that we shall be left in fourth or fifth place in the "Race for the Abyss," now on among the mad nations of Europe. The second is that the Monroe Doctrine is so perverted that it leads us straight toward war, while at the same time, and even though we have "little or nothing to fight with, all of us Americans are ready to fight at the drop of the hat," for this same doctrine.

If this is true, it implies a sickly state of public opinion. If we are ready to fight for wrong or folly "at the drop of the hat" the sooner somebody takes away our weapons, the better. Our Navy League, aiming at national welfare, should help us to correct this spirit. The remedy is two-fold: Let us sanitize our Monroe Doctrine, making it worthy of an honorable nation. Then let us teach our people to look to war as the very last resort of all in international differences, not to be evoked "at the drop of the hat." If we give a rigid and persistent trial of every other agency, we will never come near war. If we offer fair play, we are likely to get it, for it is overwhelmingly to the interest of every other nation to be on the good side of the United States.

Do We Want War?

Admiral Winslow has well said: "No matter is so trivial that nations will not go to war over it, if they want to go to war. No difference is so weighty that it cannot be quietly settled if nations do not wish war."

It takes two to make a quarrel; and the honor of the republic demands that she should not be one of the two, if there can be any other way out of it.

We have seen clearly that the military leagues of Europe want war and not peace. We have seen the insistent rise of danger with the growth of armament. We have seen how war talk spreads as armies and navies grow. The more money spent in war preparations, the greater the danger of war. Something of this kind appears in America.

As our navy increases, so rises the demand for more soldiers and more ships. Our version of the Monroe Doctrine, our conception of the "Open Door," our talk about immigration grows more unreasonable, as our military strength increases.

To the lay mind, the Army and Navy Leagues are gradually putting the chip on Uncle Sam's shoulder, and for this chip they encourage us to be "ready to fight at the drop of the hat."

They have not conjured up any enemy as yet. Our war scares are based on rumors of the most trivial character, not rising even to the dignity of lies, and having little currency save in barrack-rooms and in the "armor-plate press."

The alarming feature of it all is that some of those prominent in military affairs—men to whom we would naturally look for guidance—make the most of these petty canards, exaggerating their importance, emphasizing their irritation, as arguments for swelling the army or navy.

Monroe Doctrine Perverted

Referring to the perversion of the Monroe Doctrine, Admiral Kimball in a late address at Toledo says frankly:

"In its ninety years of life, the Monroe Doctrine has grown from an expression to Europe of 'Hands off of Spanish-American territory' to a clear intimation that European nations are not to interfere, as we may and do, in the affairs of Latin-American republics, and that in the Western Hemisphere our interests are paramount."

"Judging from the recent insistent demands for armed protection to American property abroad and from the expression of our public opinion upon those demands, as voiced by the press of our country, the Monroe Doctrine seems to have come to mean this:

"Foreign-owned property located within the limits of the United States is American property; American-owned property located within the limits of Latin-American nations is American property also, and must be given the same protection as would be due it were it located within the limits of the United States, but must remain free from any direction whatever either by the United States or by the unhappy Latin-American nation within whose limits the property may be located, especially if, as is so often the case, the title to such American property

lies in a fraudulent or violated government concession."

National Honor Involved

This touches a vital question of national honor, a matter vastly more important than a big navy or a little navy, and one which no war can settle.

What does our Monroe Doctrine mean? What is its honorable interpretation?—our republic can not be guilty of any other. We must free it from all suggestion of selfishness, of patronage or contempt. We are great enough to be magnanimous. We must not go forward with any threat of exploitation backed with the force of arms. We are not a brigand nation, even though some of our acts have brought on us this accusation.

The method is plain. Let us join with our great sister republics in a Pan-American agreement to hold America still free from all extension of imperialism, claiming no rights for our citizens not granted to all others, and standing as a unit against all "Spheres of Influence," all forcible collection of bad debts, and all the rest of the machinery of conquest which the great powers of Europe have devised.

Before we discuss naval extension let us, as good citizens, try to get at realities in our international relations. Let us have sanitation where sanitation is due. Let us see that our own higher politics is sound and just, and free from needless irritation. Then let us agree not to talk of fighting anybody till we have tried all other methods of adjustment. Let us see that there is no fighting "at the drop of the hat" while we use every rational means of making our geographical isolation, our prosperity, our freedom, our absence of debt, and the general intelligence of our people count for all they are worth in the measure of our diplomatic strength.

DAVID STARR JORDAN.

THE AUTOCRACY OF WEALTH

By Dr. Frank Crane

If you will meditate long enough on this proposition it will clear up your mind wonderfully in your fundamental thinking about politics, economics and sociology. Our ostensible government consists of mayors, sheriffs, governors, presidents, and the like. As a matter of fact, these officers have little or nothing to do with governing us. About all that the political government does may be put into two words: First, they punish crime; and second, they collect the taxes to pay themselves for this work.

Now, the average man has nothing to do with crime. He does not commit crime, and is rarely made the object of crime. We urge him to attend the primaries and to vote, but he remains woefully indifferent. A curious proof of my theory is that the class most active in city politics is the criminal class; for government has most to do with that class.

But the average man is not a criminal nor a criminal catcher. He is busy making a living. That, therefore, which controls his living and sets bounds and conditions for his business is that which really governs him.

The real government, it follows, is not in the hands of the political officials whom we elect, but in the hands of the men of wealth, whom we do not elect. Wealth is an autocracy. A man can do as he pleases with his money. If he is kindly disposed he gives us libraries and colleges, and we enjoy a benevolent feudalism. Less altruistic, he may spend his substance on sport. In either case we have no say. In the midst of an apparent democracy of the Twentieth Century we are governed by a real Tenth Century autocracy.

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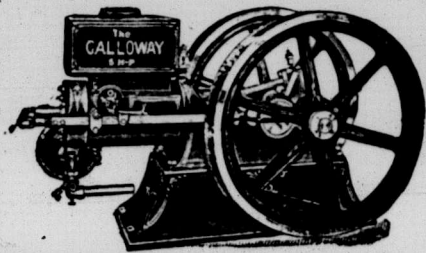
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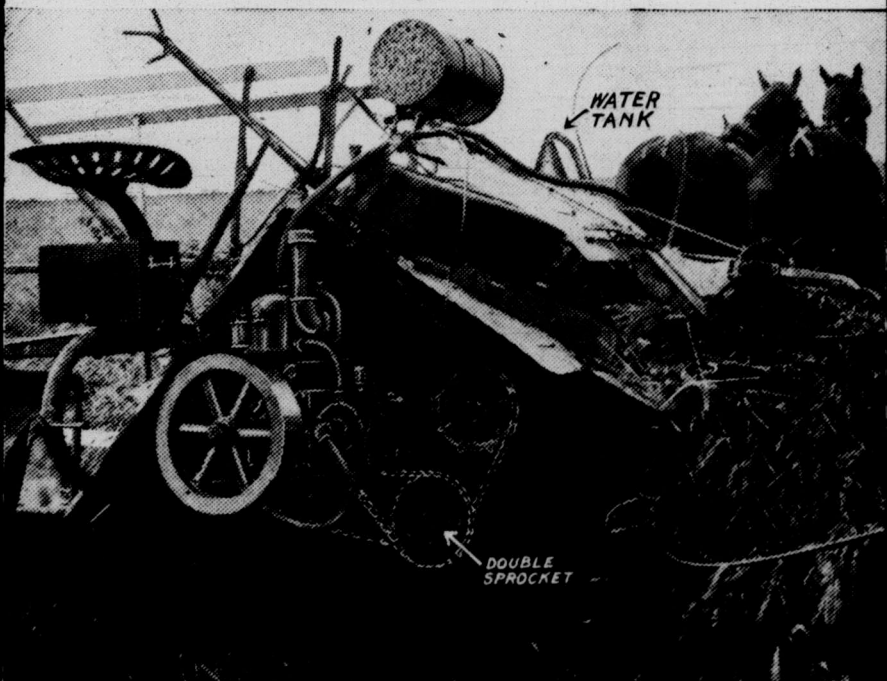
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ering racks of hay and grain, sacks of produce, loads of sand and gravel, anything that needs moving, over miles of roads to market. It takes solid strength to stand up long under that. When next you ride on a load, listen to the constant racking, creaking, groaning sound of the wagon box, wheels, and running gear as the load pitches back and forth over the road ruts. Not an unpleasant sound, but the strain that causes it is hard on the wagon. I H C wagons—

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give the buyer the most he can get for his money because they defy hard usage for the longest time, and are easiest on the horses.

These are a few of the things that contribute to the making of the unbeatable I H C wagon reputation. Selection of the finest grades of lumber, oak, hickory and pine, and of the best quality of steel and iron; many months of toughening air-drying for every piece of wood; skilled assembling of parts, fitting of bolts and rivets, and perfect shaping and ironing; application of the purest paint to act as wood preservative and to prevent shrinking and warping of the wood. Experts test every part and verify each operation so that when the wagon is ready for the farmer, it is practically perfect in every detail and thoroughly up to the I H C standard.

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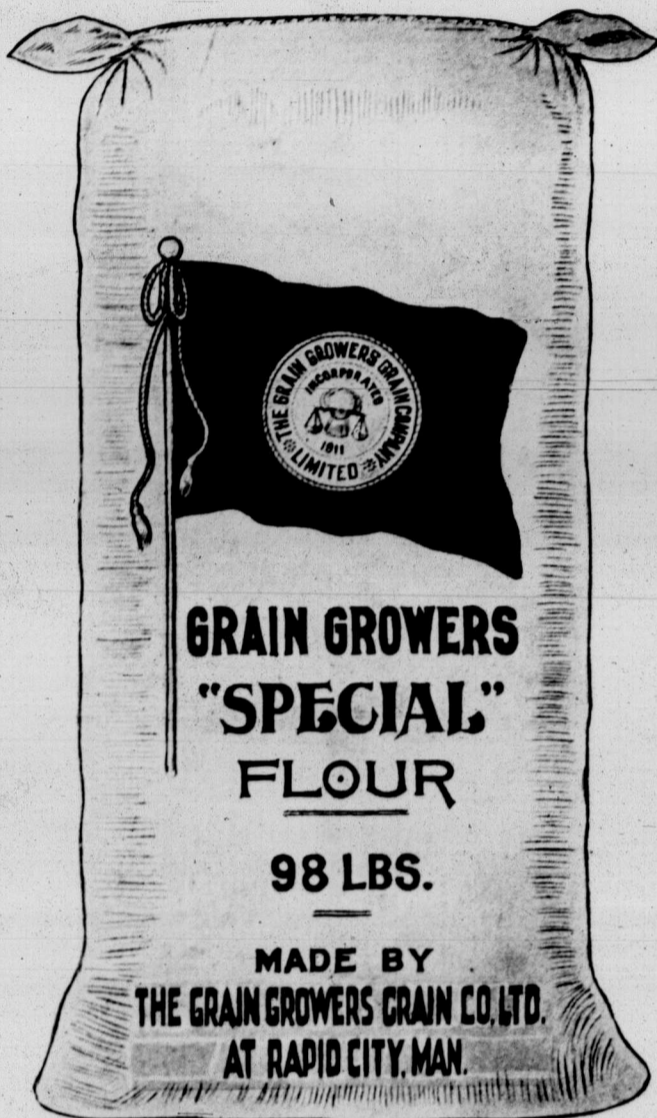
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