

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

The People of Arkansas have adopted Direct Legislation. This makes Nine States in the Union that have determined to be Ruled by the People



EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

SEPT. 21st, 1910

Price, \$1.00 per year

Single copies, 5 cents

Volume III

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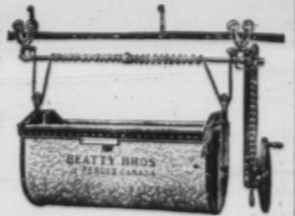
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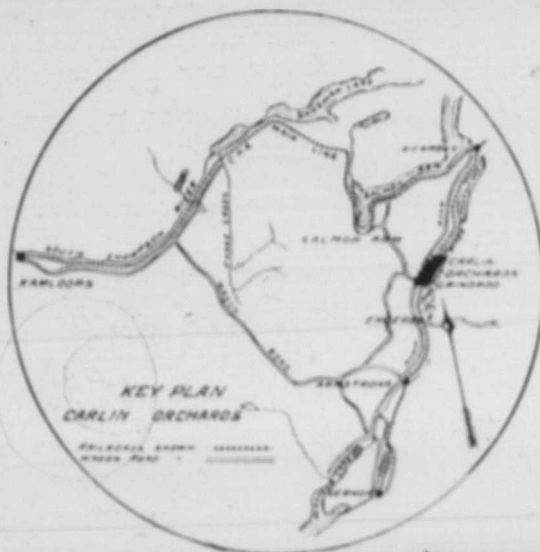
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The Guide is publishing every week information of the utmost value to every farmer in Western Canada. Despite the rapid growth in our circulation there are yet thousands of farmers who have never heard of The Guide. To introduce our paper more widely we will send The Guide 13 weeks for 10 cents to any new subscriber. Old subscribers cannot take advantage of this offer. Our regular subscription price is \$1 a year.

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In this upper Okanagan Valley is the beautiful Carlin Estate, a portion of which has been subdivided by the owners into blocks ranging from 10 to 20 acres each, and placed with us for sale. This most desirable fruit land lies along the Okanagan branch of the C. P. R. and the Shuswap River as shown on the key plan.

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Conservative estimates place the value per acre when trees begin to bear at \$300, and this figure steadily increases each year until at the end of the tenth year the value is \$1000.00 per acre or more. In the meantime, while the larger fruit trees are being matured, every 10 acres under cultivation will produce at least \$1000 annually in vegetables, small fruits, poultry and eggs. An active energetic worker and a more intense system of farming will much increase these returns.

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4 1/2 h.p. Engine - - - \$120.00
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So simple are these engines that you can set them up and operate them as easily as we can. Your wife or boy can run one as well as you can.

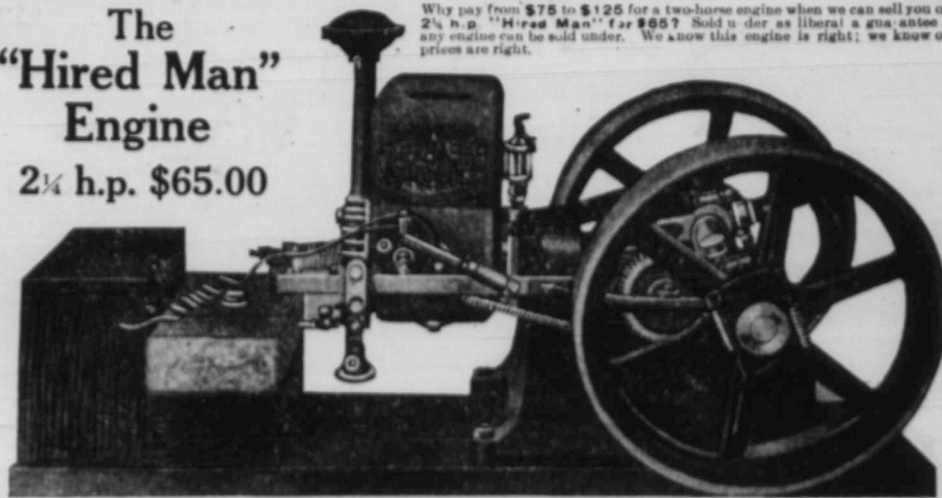
Here is your protection on every engine you buy from us.

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We absolutely and unconditionally guarantee that every engine we sell will produce full strength horse-power in accordance with the rated capacity, and we guarantee this engine to give complete satisfaction or the purchaser's money will be refunded or a new engine furnished to replace the one which does not give satisfaction and we agree to replace any part, free of charge, that may break because of defective materials or workmanship, within five years from date of purchase.

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Horse Power—2 1-4. Weight, 265 lbs. This is the heaviest 2 1-4 h.p. engine on the market. Feed—Combination gravity and suction. Speed—450 revolutions per minute.

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Western Portable Platform Scale \$16. Description: Guaranteed for ten years. Government inspected. Price: \$16.

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and absolute service. We know that the farmers of this country have the money but we also believe that they appreciate getting their money worth. A trial order will convince you that we are saving you money. Cut out the three or four unnecessary profits, buy direct from us and save these profits, they are worth as much to you as to anyone else.

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Santa Rosa Plantation Co.

President.

Here is Your Opportunity of a Lifetime

You can move on your farm at once and your first year's crops will more than double pay for your land—besides you will be independent for life. A town lot in the thriving and beautiful town of Santa Rosa, 50x120 feet, free with every 10-acre farm.

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You can raise Oranges, Grape-Fruit, Peaches, Pears, Pecans, all kinds of Berries, Irish Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Cabbage, Beets, Beans, Celery, Melons, Tobacco, etc., etc. These crops pay from \$200 to \$1,000 per acre each year. You have good markets and high prices for all crops. You can quickly have an orange grove worth from \$1,000 to \$2,500 per acre. Can you afford to miss this opportunity for yourself and your family?

There is plenty of work down there. Secure your land and go at once. Three big saw mills. You can get your lumber at wholesale prices, enough for a good house for from \$25 to \$50. There is a great abundance of all kinds of fish, also oysters, crabs and small game. Your living will cost you practically nothing.

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Get our literature and a sample of the soil which tells you the whole story. You will regret it if you don't. Land is selling rapidly. Write us today or mail the coupon. Remember every acre of this land is guaranteed, every promise will be fulfilled to the letter and every statement made is absolutely true.

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Gentlemen: Kindly mail me, free of all cost, your literature about your Florida Land, located in Washington County and a Liberal Sample of the Soil.

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THE GUIDE IS GROWING

In Circulation, Advertising, Influence and Effectiveness

WE HAVE PASSED the 20,000 mark in Circulation and our eyes are fixed on 30,000 as our immediate goal.

A circulation of 30,000 will place The Guide in a class by itself in the farm paper field in the Canadian West.

With such a circulation, advertising will roll in from all quarters and an enormous revenue from this source will be built up for your paper. But don't forget our immediate objective—30,000 circulation; and we want it before January, 1911. To get this increase in circulation we need your assistance. Won't you take your coat off and help us? There is at least one man in your community whom you can get to subscribe. Go after him, tell him what The Guide has done and is doing for the farmers of the West. Show him a copy of The Guide and point out the many columns of splendid reading matter it contains; explain to him that the subscription price covers only a small fraction of the cost of producing the magazine. GET HIM ENTHUSIASTIC and then STAY WITH HIM TILL YOU GET HIS ORDER.

If every one of our readers will do this with just one prospect each, we will have more than achieved the desired result. But when you get the first one don't stop there; go after others. You'll enjoy it, you are working in a good cause and a winning cause.

The Grain Growers' Guide -:- -:- -:- -:- -:- Winnipeg, Canada

"GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE" AND THE WINNIPEG "TELEGRAM"

(From the Esterhazy (Sask.) Observer, Sept. 15th.)

Readers of the Grain Growers' Guide will remember that paper's action in exposing letters written in the Grain Trade interests under the pen name of "Observer" in which the Grain Growers' Guide had decidedly the best of the innings. The Telegram seized the opportunity to attack both the Grain Growers' Grain Company and THE GUIDE, and will probably have occasion to regret the stand—an exclusively party stand—it has taken. The following concluding remark in the Telegram's latest attack on THE GUIDE is decidedly wrong in its conclusions:—"And there is reason to believe that the farmers are becoming familiar with the juggling methods of this particular concern. They are not saying much, but they are doing a lot of thinking. They have taken the measure of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. and the journalistic balloon which it employs to kite its somewhat dubious commercial adventures."

Western readers of Winnipeg papers are considerably more critical than newspaper business managers give them credit for; and the supreme effort for the largest circulation has resulted in a cheapness which enables farmers to indulge in both the Free Press and Telegram. While the thorough enjoyment of a comparison of these hyperpartizan sheets may lead to a lessened circulation of comic papers it is doing yeoman service for the cause of Independence in politics which is the hope of the future. Of the two papers the Telegram is the most rabid as witnessed in this last attack on a purely farmers' concern. The Free Press has a truer conception of Western duties and obligations and has, in the past, and will again in the future break loose from the Liberal party if such party antagonizes Western interests.

Western interests are bound up in the success of the fight the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Grain Growers' Guide are putting up against the rascally speculations of the Grain Trade combine. The farmers recognize this. How could they help doing so when they have realized an increase of 25 cents on the dollar for every bushel of wheat they have sold through the Grain Growers' Grain Company? Farmers don't want the 25 cents in immediate evidence for they fully recognize that the improved conditions brought about by agitation has compelled the Grain Trade to advance their prices also; "and there is reason to believe that the farmers, having become familiar with the (exposed) "juggling methods" of the Grain Trade combine will, if they are true to their best interests, continue their support of THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY and the GUIDE even supposing the hide-bound Telegram advises to the contrary.

T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers Grain Co., Winnipeg, underwent an operation for appendicitis on Sept. 8. He is making good progress towards recovery and will probably be able to leave the hospital by the end of the week.

Capt. Klaus Larsen in his little motor boat, the Ferro, late on Saturday afternoon made a successful trip from the foot of the cataract through the whirlpool rapids to within a mile of Lewiston, a distance of four and one-half miles.

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WINNIPEG





The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance.

Foreign Subscriptions, \$1.50 " " "

Single Copy, 3 cents.

Advertising Rates on Application.

Address all communications to The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg.

Change of copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

SEPTEMBER 21st, 1910

THE WEST AND THE TARIFF

On page ten of this issue we reproduce under the above title an article from "Industrial Canada" which is the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and is owned by that association. The claim in that article that the western demand for lower tariff is due to American settlers, is absurd to any person who is acquainted with the facts. The leaders of the farmers' organization of the West are practically all from Ontario and Great Britain. The manufacturers' organ makes a great deal out of what the Western farmers want, and asks where the money is coming from, if not from the tariff? We might point out that the farmers have asked that the elevators which they want the government to acquire, shall be paid for entirely out of a tax on the grain that passes through them. This would not be a difficult matter when the terminal elevators under government operation would have a monopoly in handling the grain and not have any competition, as for instance does the Intercolonial Railway. The traffic on the Hudson Bay railway will be taxed sufficient to pay interest on the investment, the same as is done in the case of the Intercolonial railway and various other federal projects, such as canals and the elevators at Montreal. If the Hudson Bay railway is not to be made to do this and support itself as it most certainly would if operated by the government, then the West would not want it. The Western farmer is willing to pay his fair share of all expenses of government, but he does not want to pay an additional toll to the manufacturers as he is now doing. The manufacturers' organ, asks if the farmers have a real grievance when they pay ten per cent. on agricultural implements. The fact is, he pays 17½ per cent. on some and 20 per cent. on the majority. Contrary to the manufacturers' organ's statement, the price for farm implements to the Western farmer has increased at least 15 per cent. in the last ten years and the price of nearly everything else the farmer has to buy, has gone up. The good old days of 10 cent butter and eggs are gone as they should be. The farmer could not live to-day had not the price of those products advanced, but "Industrial Canada" is wrong in its claim that the prices of farm products are regulated by the demands in the manufacturing district of Canada. The price is regulated by the market for the surplus farm products, and the market

is largely in the Old Country. The talk about the manufacturers going out of business if the tariff is reduced, has no foundation. The leading manufacturing firms in Canada can compete on even footing with those of the United States, and should be made to do so. It seems a weak argument to say that we must have manufactures to supply labor for those of our population who do not take to farming. We must have manufactures, but not for that purpose, and will have manufactures as long as we have people who need manufactured articles. We are glad to note that the old slogan of the manufactures, "Canada for Canadians" has been dropped and that they are now getting down and beginning to talk business. The men of the West recognized the value of the manufacturing interests to Canada and their need in the upbuilding of a nation, but there has been no reason yet advanced to show that the manufacturers cannot stand upon their own feet as the farmers are doing. If a tariff or revenue is necessary it should be made to bear equally upon all classes and not made to benefit a special few. The manufacturers of Canada are able to send their products to every other country in the world and compete with the American manufacturers and are doing so year by year. Why can they not do the same in Canada? All the farmers ask for is that both the farmers and manufacturers be given a fair field and no favors. The day is certainly coming when the necessities of life need not be taxed. If Canada's natural resources are properly conserved by our governments they will within comparatively few years yield a revenue that will more than meet all the legitimate expenses of government. This, of course, will not be if the natural resources are jobbed out to speculators. The manufactures are not able to advance reasonable arguments in favor of the special privileges in the way of tariff protection which they now enjoy.

THE TUNE IS CHANGED

Last February, when the manufacturers had their banquet in Winnipeg, Mr. G. M. Murray, secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association said:

"The re-organized Canadian Manufacturers' Association is like a young giant, ignorant of its own power. By exercise of its power it could if it chose bring several million of people to the verge of starvation or paralyze the industry of the whole Dominion. From the half-hearted 138 who comprise the total membership of the association in 1899 (the year of re-organization) it has grown with such strides that now in 1910 the members number more than 2,500."

The manufacturers had another banquet in Winnipeg the other day but they did not bring any such challenge as that above. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is not as pompous as it used to be. It has begun to realize that the farmers when they take it into their heads, are even more powerful than the Almighty Manufacturers.

ARGUMENTS GROWING WEAKER

When the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association were in Winnipeg last week en route to Vancouver, they were banqueted by the city. In their addresses none of them urged for a higher tariff but they did object to any reduction being made. Mr. T. A. Russell, one of the manufacturers, said that he did not think the farmer was at any handicap because his cattle on the hills fattened, and his grain grew, while he slept. Mr. Russell evidently overlooked the fact that this was merely nature helping the farmer. The farmer had no objection to nature helping the manufacturer but he does object to having all the powers of the Dominion government lined up behind the manufacturer to help him burden the farmer. Another member, P. W. Ellis, spoke about the risk the manufacturer took in putting up buildings of industry and

by so doing showed his confidence in the country. He also claimed that because there was a tariff it did not follow that the consumer paid the foreign price plus the duty. Mr. Ellis did not give any figures to prove his statement, probably because he couldn't. As to the risk the manufacturers take, it is hard to say. Most any of us would be willing to start the manufacture of any article in creation if the government stepped in and compelled everybody to buy it, no matter how high the price might be.

THE GIGANTIC FIZZLE

The Winnipeg Telegram seems to have gotten more than it bargained for when it started its campaign of falsehood and abuse against the organized farmers and their interests. Comparatively few farmers see the daily Telegram and in the Farmers' Weekly Telegram of September 14th there were none of the attacks on the farmers published. Even the great Winnipeg Telegram has found it impossible to betray the farmers into the hands of the elevator interests and allied corporations. Of course the Telegram never takes anything back and on its realizing that it is beaten it prefers to keep silent rather than adopt the manly course and admit its blunder. The Winnipeg Telegram will never tell its readers about its ownership and control and about its relation to Mackenzie & Mann. Neither will it tell the names of the men and the interests that are behind it who are so anxious to break up the organized farmers. If the Telegram wants to play a manly part it should tell how the men behind it made their money and how the Telegram is financed, and also tell what it did with the people's money that it secured by unjust means. If the readers of the Telegram will demand a correct answer to all these questions they will know then just what kind of a paper the Telegram is and what it is aiming at. If there are any readers of THE GUIDE who believe the Telegram is right, we would suggest that they demand from the Telegram an answer to these questions we have asked, and then they will understand that journal better. We might also suggest for the benefit of the Telegram that that journal is not out of the woods yet. We uncovered "Observer" and the men behind him, and the day will come when we will uncover the Telegram, and the men and the interests behind it.

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE

The time has arrived when the Canadian Council of Agriculture that was organized last winter, should awake from its lethargy. This central Canadian organization of farmers is backed up and supported by the organizations in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Under such circumstances, the Canadian Council of Agriculture is eminently the proper organization through which to carry on the negotiations at Ottawa this coming winter. The Council is composed of the leading men of the four provincial associations, and therefore has in it the pick of the farmers of Canada. Everything is progressing favorably towards the Ottawa delegation, and there is no doubt but that the farmers of the four provinces will be able to stand shoulder to shoulder and present a united front on the tariff question at Ottawa this winter. The Dominion Grange has decided to hold its meeting in Toronto during the last week of November, and will then go to Ottawa and join the Western farmers. As soon as matters are further advanced, it would seem to be the course of wisdom for the Canadian Council of Agriculture to get together and arrange the details of the work. In the meantime we would be glad to see every local association in the three Western provinces, discuss the project, and send a report of their opinion to the general secretary, so that they may be pub-

lished in THE GUIDE. There is plenty of time to make this great scheme a remarkable success, and every farmer in the West should give thought to it. Reports from Washington say that President Taft is very willing to open tariff negotiations with Canada and to arrange for closer trade relation. Taft is beginning to see that there is a feeling all over the United States against the Payne-Aldrich tariff and the President is wise enough to pay attention to the popular feeling. Reports from Ottawa say that the Dominion government is willing to meet President Taft half way. There seems no reason when popular sentiment in both countries is so favorable to reciprocity, why the matter cannot be easily arranged. Better trade relations between United States and Canada will mean stronger friendship between the two nations, and will for ever make an end to the possibilities of war and talk of war between United States and Canada. There is every argument in favor of reciprocity between the two countries.

* * *

DIRECT LEGISLATION GAINING GROUND

A Direct Legislation League has recently been started in Calgary and is supported by a number of the leading men of that city. Others of a similar nature are taking form in various parts of the West. As the advantages of the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall become known, they will appeal very strongly to thinking men. In United States, Direct Legislation is now a live question in fully half of the states of the Union. It is becoming daily a bigger question in Western Canada and it is a subject worthy of the study of any man. Let us hope that it will spread all over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that the full control of provincial and national affairs will be vested in the people.

* * *

REGINA LEADER TROUBLED

The Regina Leader sees great difficulties in the way of government ownership of the Hudson's Bay Railway. In fact The Leader is from Missouri and wants to be shown that government ownership is feasible, and if so, it is in favor of government ownership. The following are some extracts from The Leader of September 14:—

"The Leader is favorable to the policy of government operation of the Hudson's Bay road if it is feasible and can be worked out to the advantage of the people of the West. We trust it can be.

* * *

"There would be no guarantee that the wheat shipped from the C. P. R., C. N. R., and G. T. P. points throughout these provinces would be hauled to The Pas to be turned over to the government line. These companies, or any one of them, would not be interested in making the Hudson's Bay route a success; rather the reverse. The government road would be at the mercy of other roads for its traffic. True, freight routed by the shipper "via H. B." would have to be sent, but the railways would undoubtedly hamper and discourage such shipments as much as possible."

* * *

"On the other hand, if the government build and own the Hudson's Bay line, but lease it to some company to operate, the foundation principles of that lease will undoubtedly be, first, that the company return to the government interest on the cost of construction; second, that the rates for freight over the line shall be controlled by the government, and, third, that all other systems shall have running rights over it."

* * *

"Another consideration to be borne in mind is that the Hudson's Bay route will be only open for traffic four or five months out of the twelve. During this short period of operation business must be handled in a rush and a very large quantity of rolling stock will be required to do it expeditiously. If the government operate the road they must provide this rolling stock, and the question naturally arises,

What use will they make of it during the idle part of the year?"

The Leader says in case of government ownership all the other railways will hamper and discourage shipments over the Hudson's Bay Railway. There is no doubt about the truth of this statement, and we believe if Mackenzie & Mann or any other company operate the railway they will not attempt to make the road satisfactory either. If the railway commission is any good at all it certainly should be able to handle the other railways if they combine against the Hudson's Bay railway under government operation. Again, the Leader points out that if the road is leased to a company to operate, the government will secure interest on the cost of construction, but this is of no advantage because they will receive back the same interest that they are paying on the money invested so that the investment would return no profit whatever. The suggestion that the railway commission would control the rates over the Hudson's Bay railway in case it were leased to a company to operate, would not find favor in the eyes of Western farmers. The railway commission has been working now for a number of years but it has never yet been able to do anything of importance towards making freight rates equitable. The railway companies seem to be able to beat out the railway commission at every turn, and the only method by which the freight rates can be brought down to a reasonable level is by real competition. If the road to the Bay is owned and operated by the government and all the other railways have running rights over it, the Leader's claim about the vast quantity of rolling stock which the government will need, does not seem reasonable. There will be very little traffic originating in the district through which the Hudson's Bay railway will pass, at least for a number of years. The chief shipments over this road will be grain and live stock and they of course will be shipped in cars belonging to the other railways, and therefore the government railway would not require a great deal of rolling stock. The strenuous efforts that are being made to show that the government should not operate the road are not founded on reason. If the government wants to make the Hudson's Bay railway of real value to the West it can do so, but it must not take its advice from the other railway corporations.

* * *

DON'T LET IT END IN TALK

How often we hear some intelligent person explaining in a most convincing manner what is wrong with conditions today. He knows where the chief blame lies and points out the remedy. But when it is suggested that he take an active part toward a reform he holds back and says that he is too busy or it is no use or something else is wrong. We hear such things every week. That is the class of people who are largely to blame for present conditions. Ignorant people who do not know what is wrong nor how it can be remedied cannot be blamed. But the man who does know and therefore has the power to act and will not is to be blamed. Such men should remember that in the Divine plan of creation man was not made to be selfish. Every man was made with duty to perform; not only to himself but to his fellowman and to his Creator. The man who does not take hold and help to right a wrong when he knows it is wrong is derelict in his duty to his fellowman. The world would never move ahead if every man was entirely selfish. A man's mind must see and plan beyond the confines of his quarter section or he is missing his great mission in life, namely, the opportunity to take his part in the great work of mankind. When you know that a thing is wrong, say so, and then don't step at that. Do something. Kick something and kick hard. If you keep on you will soon have help and the work you started upon will be accomplished.

FREE TRADE IN NATURAL PRODUCTS

In the Toronto Globe of September 14th, the following statement appears:—

"The farmers of Canada are said to be in favor of the free interchange of farm products with the United States. If this be so the various farmers' organizations would do well to say so in some official way before negotiations with the United States are begun."

The farmers of Canada are certainly in favor of free interchange of farm products with the United States, and have good reason to be so though they have not unitedly made the statement officially, but we expect they will do so at Ottawa this winter. When it is considered that cattle at Buffalo are worth 75c. per hundred more than at Toronto, and hogs \$1 more, the advantage to Eastern Canada can readily be seen. In the West, wheat of the same grade is worth 10 cents a bushel more at Minneapolis than at Winnipeg, while cattle are worth \$2.00 per hundred at Chicago more than at Winnipeg and hogs \$1.00 per hundred more. These are just a few items but more could be enumerated to show that the farmers of Canada have everything to gain by free trade in natural products with the United States.

* * *

Sir James Whitney, premier of Ontario, is over in England talking imperialism and loyalty and favoring the scheme originated by Chamberlain. Whitney finds that the Empire is going to fall to pieces unless it is cemented together, by protection against the rest of the world. There is no doubt that premier Whitney is one of the best premiers in Canada, and that he conducts the affairs of Ontario pretty well, but when he gets over in England, his title seems to bother him and he says things that indicate that Ontario and not the empire is his best field of action.

* * *

The farmers' cause is gaining ground every day. Public opinion is steadily being formed in favor of tariff reduction and the other demands of the farmers. Influential journals are coming out more strongly than ever, and the farmers are beginning to be of some importance in the eyes of the business world. Why? All on account of organization. Moral: Keep on organizing.

* * *

Arkansas included Direct Legislation in the state constitution by vote of the people last week. This makes the ninth state that has adopted the Initiative and Referendum. The list now is: South Dakota, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Utah, Missouri, Oklahoma, Maine and Arkansas. Many other states have the principle included in their city governments.

* * *

Thanksgiving Day is set for Monday, October 31st. Why can't we have Thanksgiving made a fixed, instead of a moveable feast, then we can plan on it as far ahead as we like.

* * *

How many local branch associations have discussed the scheme of sending a delegate to Ottawa? It would be a splendid subject for discussion.

* * *

Laurier is back at Ottawa now. He has learned more about the West and its needs in two months than he ever dreamed of in the past fourteen years.

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Government ownership means ownership by the people.

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Direct legislation is the great necessary step towards true democracy.

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The Grain Grower's Guide

Published Weekly at 275-277 Sherbrooke Street, Winnipeg, Canada
Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as Second Class Mail Matter

Vol. III

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1910

No. 8

Alberta Farmers' Parting Words

NEARLY fifty-delegates, representing the unions of the U. F. A. in Southern Alberta, and including Kebo, Wheatland Centre, Rocky Coulee, Fishburn, Iron Springs, Pincher Creek, Spring Ridge, Cowley, Summerview, Pearce and Macleod unions, were on hand at Lethbridge on Thursday morning, September 1st, to wait upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier and present their views on the different questions to him. On account of the inclement weather the delegates were all crowded into Senator De Veber's office, but the delegates good naturedly agreed to this, and were rewarded with a good hearing from the premier. The delegation was headed by Mr. Quinsey, Mr. Barker, and Mr. Henderson who acted as mouth-pieces for the party and they were backed up by Mr. Bower and Mr. Jelliffe. On account of the short time at the disposal of the premier the meeting was not as long as the delegates would have liked, but the opportunity was given to show that the farmers of Alberta are united on these questions and that they "know what they want and when they want it." All the resolutions that the premier was bombarded with at Red Deer were again given in their entirety, and besides this President Bower gave a parting farewell address and also gave a few more facts for the minister of railways to consider in regard to the railway question.

The following address was given by Messrs. Quinsey and Barker, as representing the organized farmers of Southern Alberta.

In presenting the resolutions adopted by the United Farmers of Alberta, it is not our intention to enter into many details as the arguments presented to you at Red Deer by the central executive of this Association meet with our full approval and endorsement. We wish to take advantage of your presence in Lethbridge to assure you that the organized farmers of Alberta, with a membership of over eight thousand, are unanimous in their requests and that their resolutions have not emanated from a few persons, but that they are the views and wishes of all, irrespective of the district in which we may reside. This will no doubt be apparent to you, as you have heard from

Members of the Branches of the U.F.A., in the vicinity of Lethbridge met Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Sept. 1st, and Presented their Views

the farmers in several points of Alberta as well as in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and you must have decided that there are certain questions which must be answered and problems which must be solved before it will be possible for the farmers to get the full benefit of their labors.

Farmers are Sincere

As this will be the last place during your tour where the organized farmers will have the opportunity of meeting you we wish to impress upon you the fact that we are sincere, and that we hope the result of your tour will be the early settlement of these many problems. The resolutions adopted by the United Farmers of Alberta are presented to you in their entirety, and we thank you for the kind and courteous consideration you have shown to the farmers when these resolutions were presented. We thank you also for your answers given to the association at Red Deer, and in again presenting the resolution we would respectfully point out that we, as farmers, are not asking for class legislation, neither are we asking for anything unreasonable.

We regret that you have not seen fit to give us a more definite answer on our request for a reduction in the tariff and for the removal of the duty from all farm implements and tools. This is one of the most serious problems to us, as the present tariff is a heavy burden, and hits us heavily, as can be shown by the fact that the farm machinery used by us can be secured by farmers living in other countries at a considerable reduction in price compared with what we have to pay. The necessities of life are also heavily taxed and we feel this very much no mat-

ter which way we may turn. It seems to us that we are entitled to some consideration and that the day of making millions by protecting industries, either by bonus or by duty, is past. We would ask for your favorable consideration of the tariff question, and trust you will see to it that the tariff is revised, with a considerable downward tendency at an early date.

We thank you for your favorable consideration of the terminal elevator question, but regret that you have as yet made no announcement on the matter of terminal elevators at the Pacific Coast. This is a question which vitally effects us in Alberta, as the lack of these terminals mean that we cannot receive the fullest returns for our grain, and no doubt after your visit to the coast you will have seen the need for making arrangements for these terminals in time for the next crop. We wish to endorse all the arguments presented by the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Grain Growers in behalf of the government ownership of terminals. When the officers of your government have admitted that it has been impossible for them to prevent infractions of the law by the terminal operators at the eastern terminals, it is to be presumed that it is equally impossible to prevent the same infractions from taking place on the Pacific Coast, and therefore our only remedy, and the only assurance we will have for a square deal is by the government ownership of all terminal facilities. We, therefore, ask that you take this matter up and we are firmly convinced that after consideration of the facts you will admit that our request for the government ownership of terminals is a reason-

able one, and that you will see that legislation is enacted to bring this into effect.

Chilled Meat Industry

In regard to the chilled meat industry, we might say that what applies to the elevator question is equally true on this subject. The evidence is forthcoming that the meat producers are not getting the fullest returns for their produce and that the day is not far distant when Alberta will be importing meats. The reason of this is apparent and we would ask you to give this matter your fullest consideration, and that we shall receive your promise that matters will be remedied.

We believe that the government ownership of the Hudson's Bay Railway is of vital importance, and we hope that you will see that steps are taken to prevent this great public asset from being controlled by private interests.

We thank you for your promise that the proposed co-operative legislation shall receive every consideration at the next session of parliament and trust this will mean that this legislation will be adopted as a government measure.

Regarding the amendments to the Railway Act, we should point out that these amendments are not very clear, as it would seem to have placed even greater burdens upon the farmer than the old clauses of the Railway Act. It seems to us that the onus of proof should be placed clearly upon the railway companies, except in cases where stock are actually killed upon the intersection of the railway with the highway, and that the companies cannot have the right to bluff any claimant for damages by hiding behind the ambiguous clauses of the Act.

We further believe that the Act should be amended by making it compulsory for all railway lines to be fenced with good and substantial fences, whether the adjacent land is occupied or not, and further, that the cattle guards should be considered a portion of the railway fence. The present guards are absolutely useless and will not prevent stock from getting on to the railway from the highways. We believe that if it was made compulsory for the railways to provide guards which will effectually turn stock that these guards will be forthcoming.

Cont. next on Page 12



Rideau Hall, Ottawa, the residence of Canada's Governor-General

The Meat Trade

Editor Guide:—The last annual convention at Brandon tried, ineffectively to deal with the cattle trade of Western Canada and considerable discussion took place in seeking for a remedy for the long continued wrongs from which the farmer and shipper suffer in disposing of and marketing their live stock. The old adage that "Providence helps those who help themselves," will I think applied in this case as in many others, and I have long advocated a farmers' cooperative company to handle live stock and also to slaughter and chill meat. There private enterprise provides for every contingency that may arise. For instance, the Canterbury Frozen Meat and Export Co., combines its operations and killing, freezing of stock, and selling of the product on owners' account. The by-products are worked up on the company's account, and the resultant profit goes to reduce the working cost of the factory. The meat, in the opinion of the producer, is either sold by the company to representatives of the English retail butchers in New Zealand, or c.l.t. by cable through agents in England, or the owner can take a store warrant and himself sell locally, c.l.t. or ship through any of the large financial institutions, or the company will put it through their King Lab office at an overall rate, i.e., so much per lb. for killing, freezing, and shipping.

Under such conditions it is absolutely impossible for any Meat Trust to live. What better proof can be desired than the complete absence of the American Trust from both Australia and New Zealand. The persons behind the large American meat companies know perfectly well that the Government of the Dominion will not tolerate the producers being placed under the heel of any group of capitalists. In the interests of the producers those holding positions of responsibility in the colonies insist upon free trade in meat. They deny the right of any group of financiers to come in or exploit the landowners or stock raisers. Governments in those young countries are progressive enough to take care that the American octopus does not monopolize either the means of production or of distribution, and as a consequence the stock raiser gets full value for his product, while the English retailer is enabled to make contracts ahead for his needs. In other words, the supply of meat is not grouped into the hands of some five or six concerns as it is today in Argentina. The continued increase in the price of meat must gradually force itself on the attention of the Government. How far they may feel called upon to interfere can only be ascertained by a consumer. That no relief from a consumer's point of view can be hoped for from the establishment of an increased number of freezing concerns so long as the company which confine themselves to running on "proprietary" lines, must be evident. Unfortunately the Argentine meat office at an overall rate, i.e., so much per lb. for killing, freezing, and shipping.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

Headings of The Guide will notice that we have been making a special offer to new subscribers. We have been giving thirteen issues of The Guide for ten cents. We found that once a man has had an opportunity to read The Guide, he is so well pleased with it that he becomes a regular subscriber hereafter. This special offer of ten cents for thirteen weeks will expire on December 1st, 1910. The reason we do not continue the offer beyond December 1st, is because subscriptions falling due in the summer months are very often neglected by farmers who are busy at that time of the year. We do not believe that any farmer can find so good a bargain in this country as this special offer of a ten cent subscription. We hope that every one of our readers will induce their friends to spend ten cents on the trial subscription. If they do not like The Guide after the trial thirteen weeks are up, no harm has been done. We want every intelligent man in the West to have an opportunity to read The Guide for thirteen weeks. We earnestly solicit co-operation of every one of our readers in this work. Our regular subscription price is \$1.00 per year and the paper is worth more than the money we ask for it.

Special Offer Till Dec. 1st.

Judging by the cabled advice the various classes of meat have advanced considerably on the Smithfield Market, and it is more than a revival of the agitation to start further freezing companies with English capital to supply the consuming centres with cheaper meat will be the outcome. To one who has not studied the question such a course seems desirable in the interests of the great manufacturing centres of the North of England, but to anyone who understands the inner working of the meat trade, it is at once apparent that no relief to the consumer can be looked for from such measures. Every capitalist who puts money into a freezing concern runs on lines similar to those now ruling with all the works in Argentina. Every company at present working in that Republic is established for the express purpose of buying stock on foot as cheap a price as possible, and when they do not care to take the risk of shipping. Such a condition of affairs is not provided for by the company named. There are, however, a number of freezing establishments that throughout New Zealand, quite a number of these concerns are prepared to one of these concerns are prepared to slaughter on owner's account. Were an English retail butcher owner of a property in Argentina, he could not, except as a special favor, have his stock killed and shipped through to him. He would be compelled to sell to one of the "Big Six." Until recently Argentine money was put into these plants and grain trade—not wine in Argentina, but indirectly through the British Isles. The meat trade in one of the few

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Canada's Monied Men

The following information as to the financial power of a few Canadians was gleaned from a recent financial publication. It does not by any means represent all the wealth of these gentlemen but gives an idea of the centralization of wealth.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE

Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, subscribed capital \$1,000,000.

Director, Canadian General Electric subscribed capital, preferred, \$2,000,000; common, \$4,700,000.

Second Vice-president, Electrical Development Company, capital, \$3,460,000.

Director, Shawinigan Water & Power Company, subscribed capital, \$6,500,000.

Director, North Star Mining Company, Limited, capital, \$1,300,000.

President, Canadian Northern Railway Company, capital, \$55,000,000.

Chairman, Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light & Power Company, Limited, capital, \$25,000,000.

President, Toronto Power Company, capital, \$1,000,000. (Paid).

President, Sao Paulo Tramway Light & Power Company, Limited, subscribed capital, \$9,800,000.

President, Monterey Railway, Light & Power Company, capital issued, preference shares, \$500,000. Ordinary shares, \$4,100,000.

President, Toronto Railway Company, subscribed capital, \$8,000,000.

President, Toronto & York Radial Railway Company, subscribed capital, Auth. and paid up, \$2,000,000.

President, Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, subscribed capital, \$6,000,000.

Director, National Trust Company, Limited, capital, paid up, \$1,000,000.

HON. GEORGE A. COX

President, British American Assurance company, subscribed capital, \$1,400,000.

President, Canada Life Assurance Company, subscribed capital, \$100,000,000.

Director, Canadian Bank of Commerce, capital, \$10,000,000.

President, Western Assurance Company subscribed capital, \$2,500,000.

Director, Canada Cement Company, capital, \$15,500,000.

Director, The Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Limited, subscribed capital, common, \$20,000,000; preferred, \$5,000,000.

Director, Canada Cycle & Motor Company, capital, \$800,000.

President, Central Loan & Savings Co., subscribed capital, \$2,500,000.

Director, Canadian General Electric Company, capital, \$4,700,000.

President, Toronto Savings & Loan Company, subscribed capital, paid up \$1,000,000.

Director, Electrical Development Co., capital, \$3,460,000.

Director, Sao Paulo Tramway Light & Power Company, Limited, subscribed capital, \$9,800,000.

Director, Dominion Iron & Coal Co. Director, Toronto Railway Company, subscribed capital, \$8,000,000.

Director, Ottawa Electric Railway Company, capital, \$1,547,700.

Director, Toronto & York Radial Railway Company, subscribed capital, \$2,000,000.

Director, National Trust Company, Limited, paid up capital, \$1,000,000.

Director, London Electric Company, capital, \$400,000.

E. B. OSLER

President, The Dominion Bank, subscribed capital, \$4,000,000.

Director, Confederation Life Association, capital, \$1,000,000.

President, Victoria Rolling Stock Co., of Ontario, Ltd., subscribed capital, \$600,000.

Vice-president, Canadian Northwest Land Company, Limited, subscribed capital, \$1,467,681.25.

Director, Canadian Birbeck Investment & Savings Company, subscribed capital, \$1,311,600.

General Advertising Board, The North of Scotland, Canada, Mortgage Company, Limited, subscribed capital, \$4,173 shares, \$941,730.

Director, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., of Canada, Ltd., subscribed capital, paid up, \$5,355,000.

President, Niagara Navigation Co., Limited, subscribed capital, \$701,700.

Director, St. Lawrence & Chicago Steam Navigation Company, Limited, subscribed capital, \$860,000.

Director, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, capital, \$200,000,000.

Director, Toronto General Trusts Corporation, capital, authorized and paid up, \$1,000,000.

Directors, Consumers Gas Company, capital, \$3,500,000.

SIR HENRY M. PELLATT

President, Cobalt Lake Mining Co., Limited, subscribed capital, paid up, \$3,929,166.

Director, Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, capital, subscribed and paid up, \$3,132,000.

Director, Sao Paulo Tramway Light & Power Company, Limited, subscribed capital, \$9,800,000.

Director, Toronto Railway Company, subscribed capital, \$8,000,000.

Director, Toronto & York Radial Railway Company, capital, authorized and paid up, \$2,000,000.

Vice-president, Dominion Telegraph Company, capital, authorized and paid up, \$1,000,000.

Directors, British America Assurance Company, subscribed capital, \$1,400,000.

Director, Western Assurance Company, subscribed capital, \$2,500,000.

President, Electrical Development Co., of Ontario, Limited, subscribed capital, authorized and paid up, \$6,000,000.

President, Toronto Electric Light Co., Limited, subscribed capital, \$4,000,000.

Vice-president, Toronto Power Co., capital, \$1,000,000.

Director, Dominion Coal Company, capital, preferred, \$3,000,000; common, \$15,000,000.

SIR THOS. SHAUGHNESSY

Director, Bank of Montreal, subscribed capital, \$14,000,000.

Director, Canadian Salt Company, Limited, subscribed capital, \$500,000.

Director, Canadian Northwest Land Company, Limited, subscribed capital, \$1,467,681.25.

Director and Executive Committee Canadian Pacific Railway Company, capital, \$200,000,000.

Director, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, capital issued, preferred, \$8,400,000. common, \$16,800,000.

Director, Royal Trust Company, subscribed capital, \$1,000,000.

LORD STRATHCONA

Director Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada, capital, \$917,000.

Hon.-president, Bank of Montreal, capital, \$14,400,000.

Director, Canadian Northwest Land Company, Limited, capital, \$1,467,681.25.

Governor-in-chief, Hudson's Bay Co., capital, \$10,000,000.

Director, London & Canada Loan and Agency Company, Limited, capital, \$1,000,000.

Director, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, capital, \$200,000,000.

Vice-president, Commercial Cable Co., capital, \$23,000,000.

President, Royal Trust Company, capital, \$1,000,000.

Director, Paton Manufacturing Company, capital, \$600,000.

Director, Dominion Coal Company, capital, preferred, \$3,000,000; common, \$15,000,000.

C. R. HOSMER

Director, Bank of Montreal, subscribed capital, \$14,400,000.

Director, Laurentide Paper Company, capital, \$1,800,000.

Director, Canadian Paper Company, Limited, subscribed capital, Common, \$588,600; Preferred, \$344,100.

Director, Dominion Textile Company Limited, subscribed capital, Common, \$5,000,000; Preferred, \$3,000,000.

President, Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, capital, Common, \$2,500,000; Preferred, \$2,000,000.

Director, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, capital, \$17,000,000.

Director, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., of Canada, Limited, subscribed capital, \$5,355,000.

Director, Canadian Pacific Railway Co., capital, \$200,000,000.

Vice-president, Commercial Cable Co.,

Continued on Page 24



REPEATING SHOT GUNS

REMINGTON Hammerless Repeater 12 gauge take-down	\$30.00
WINCHESTER Repeater 12 gauge, solid frame	\$25.00
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MARLIN Repeater, 12 gauge, solid frame	\$24.00
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We have always on hand a large stock of double barrel breech-loading guns by the leading English and American makers. Write for Illustrated Gun Catalog No. 47G.

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Firearms and Sporting Goods, WINNIPEG

The Guide is publishing every week information of the utmost value to every farmer in Western Canada. Despite the rapid growth in our circulation there are yet thousands of farmers who have never heard of The Guide. To introduce our paper more widely we will send The Guide 13 weeks for 10 cents to any new subscriber. Old subscribers cannot take advantage of this offer. Our regular subscription price is \$1 a year.

Free Traders Notice

There has been organized, with Headquarters at Winnipeg, a Canadian Free Trade League whose objects are expressed in the resolution herewith.

It is important if you wish to aid those who are exerting an influence for more just social conditions that you add your name to our roll of names. Induce all your friends who are in agreement with us to join. Help to build up a beneficial organization.

"Whereas, we who are here assembled are unanimously agreed upon the desirability of the elimination of the protective element from our tariff system with a view to the ultimate attainment of Free Trade, therefore, we hereby pledge ourselves to commence and prosecute, in Canada, an agitation on behalf of the gradual attainment of Free Trade, and to engage in a vigorous attempt to free our country from the shackles of protection. We desire to consolidate the Free Trade sentiment of the country on a non-partisan basis and call on all our fellow citizens, who who are in agreement with our views, to join us in an effort to secure these ends. We hereby resolve to establish and found an organization for that purpose, which shall be called the CANADIAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE, and all who sign the roll of the said League shall be considered members and subscribers to the foregoing resolution."

President, Alex. Macdonald; Vice-President, Roderick McKenzie; Treasurer, D. Forrester; Honorary Secretaries, John A. Stevenson, Robert L. Scott; Executive: A. M. Fraser, Rev. S. G. Bland, R. L. Richardson, T. A. Crerar, T. D. Robinson, A. W. Puttee, F. J. Dixon, J. W. Scallion.

Others will be added as organizations are completed in other provinces.

Fill out this blank and mail it to the Secretary—

P.O. BOX 2213 - - WINNIPEG

Name

Occupation

Address

The West and the Tariff

Some Considerations that should Enter into a Discussion of Canada's Tariff Problem

From Industrial Canada, the Organ of the Canadian Manufacturers Association

An organized effort appears to be in progress to convince Sir Wilfrid Laurier that free trade is urgently sought by the farmers of Western Canada. It has not been stated to what extent the delegations which have waited on him at various points represent general opinion, but it is noticeable that the spokesmen are not infrequently emigrants from the United States, whose viewpoint is still sympathetic towards the country of their birth. However that may be, they have advanced arguments that must be answered; they have demanded a policy which must be opposed.

Western Canada objects to paying toll to Eastern manufacturers, as it puts it. It wants free trade. It also wants a railroad to Hudson's Bay, which will cost thirty million dollars. It wants government elevators throughout the country. It wanted, and is getting, railroad lines which place Canada easily first of all the

In other words, the farmer has reimbursed himself for greater labor costs by hoisting the price of his products out of sight. The manufacturer has met the greater cost of labor by devising labor-saving machinery and by increasing his output.

A Chicago manufacturer recently sized up the situation this way. "Of course I am in favor of reciprocity. Our firm makes goods for the farmer and sells them in every State in the Union. We have in consequence of our large output reduced costs to the limit. Throw down your tariff bars and we will enter Western Canada and 'burn up' any Canadian competition that we meet." They could do it, too. Yet a Canadian company is manufacturing a similar line of goods, is employing about two hundred hands, and is selling its product as cheaply as the United States company is doing in its own territory.

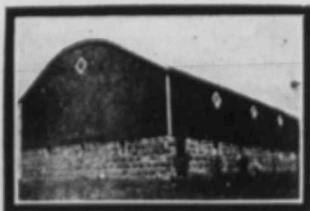
If the bars came down and the Canadian company was "burned up" what would happen? With a monopoly of the field would the United States company continue to sell at free trade prices? Past history does not warrant us in thinking so. The farmer would pay as much for that article as he does now or more, and he would have a lessened demand, represented by two hundred fewer workmen, for his products.

As a matter of fact, most Canadian manufacturing industries would be "burned up" without tariff protection. Are the farmers of Western Canada ready to face this contingency? Certainly the farmers of Ontario and Quebec are not. It is a great fallacy to believe that the prices of farm products are dictated by free trade England. Not at all. The farmer in a manufacturing district gets high prices for his products because there is a demand for them at his very doors. If such were not the case butter and eggs, cheese and bacon, poultry and vegetables, would be cheaper here than in Detroit, by exactly the cost of transporting them to that market. But they are not. Farm land near Toronto is worth five hundred dollars an acre. Why so? Because a farmer can afford to pay that much and still make a big profit from the vegetables, the poultry and the other produce which he raises and sells in the Toronto market. The manufacturing industries of Toronto, with their attendant activities, represent the difference. They are what make farming lucrative. The farmer who serves Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, or any other large urban centre knows what manufacturing industries mean to him in dollars and cents. They mean just what is represented by the difference between a capital value in land of five hundred dollars and sixty or seventy dollars an acre.

Western farmers, when they are being stirred up by free trade theorists, should look beyond the mere saving of the 10 per cent. duty. They should look to their ultimate welfare. If they did this they would see that they cannot shift the responsibilities of Government without loss to themselves; that a uniform national development is worth making some sacrifices for; and that the manufacturing interests which have supported with enthusiasm every measure for making more profitable the farming industry of the West, have a place in the national well-being of Canada.

A development which will give every citizen the fullest opportunity for using the peculiar abilities with which he has been endowed must be our national aim. All men are not suited to farming. The old method in production was to produce the one article and discard the waste. The modern and economic principle is to turn the waste into valuable by-products. In this has consisted many a notable success. Is this not a good principle to introduce into our system of nation-building?

Herbert Booth, a son of the head of Salvation Army, will hold evangelistic services in Western Canada.



Barn on farm of A. A. Hewitt, Manitow, Man.

countries in the world in the miles of track per capita of population. After railroads were built and conditions made favorable the Canadian people—and the majority of them are in the East still—handed over one hundred and sixty acres of high-class agricultural land to every applicant—and continues to do so.

Now we have the question—and it is not one of sentiment at all; no gratitude is asked for the opportunities which are thus thrown in the way of settlers—we have the question, where is the money coming from? A thirty million dollar railway cannot be built without funds. The Hudson's Bay railroad is manifestly of no value to Eastern Canada. On the contrary, it introduces new competition by giving Europeans a more advantageous route than Quebec or Ontario for marketing their goods in the West.

Then for the work of government—the administration of the department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, and all the various branches of public service—where is the money to come from to carry on this work?

When the Western farmer sees the mounted policeman patrolling past his farm, when he goes a mile or two to a post office and gets his mail, when he is protected in his life and property by an elaborate organization of law courts, when his crops are made valuable to him because of great public expenditures in bringing him within reach of his market—by the subsidizing of railways and steamship companies—when the farmer sees all these, is he still ready to object to the small share that he pays in the way of taxes to make these conditions possible?

There is just one way to raise a revenue in this country. Direct taxation is an impossibility. The work of government must be carried on chiefly by the revenues derived from the customs. The manufacturer pays duty on practically everything he imports, the workman pays duty on what he uses. Has the Western farmer, a real grievance when he pays 10 per cent. on his agricultural implements?

In his agricultural implements? In his increase in the cost of his farm implements. How about the stuff he has sold the manufacturer?

The good old days of ten cent butter and eggs, where are they? Gone beyond recall. It is recognized that cheap, good products are a thing of the past and that dollar wheat is established in its kingship. The city man, the manufacturer and the workman, pay more—double in many cases—for what the farmer supplies him. They continue to sell the farmer what they produce at the same old price.

Are You Going to Build?

Buy Your Roofing on Proof—Not Claim

The one and only basis on which you can afford to choose your roofing is that of proof—proof of what it has done, not claims of what it may do. Do not be deceived by extravagant claims and high-sounding guarantees. They are merely made for lack of proofs of what a roofing has done. Insist upon seeing roofs that have given satisfaction for years.

We can point out roofs of proof, right near you, where Neponset PAROID Roofing has lasted as long as the highest-grade shingles. It has been on Government buildings, dairy barns, stables, poultry buildings and railroad and industrial buildings everywhere for over a decade. We have been in one line of business for over a century and the experience gained in all that time is back of

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING

NEPONSET Roofings enable you to choose the roofing that best meets your needs. There are different roofings for different types of buildings.

NEPONSET PAROID Roofing for barns and general farm buildings. Slate in color. Does not taint rain water. Resists fire.

For such poultry buildings, brooder houses, sheds and temporary buildings as require low-cost roofings, you will find that **NEPONSET RED-ROPE Roofing** lasts three times longer than tarred felt.

NEPONSET PROSLATE Roofing and Siding for residences and all buildings requiring an artistic roof or siding. Rich-brown in color, much more attractive and lasting than shingles.

Each roll of Bird NEPONSET Roofing contains directions for laying and complete fixtures, including square metal caps.

NEPONSET WATERPROOF Building Paper under clapboards, shingles, slate, metal, etc., insulates against exterior cold, heat and dampness. It costs little and cuts the fuel bill one-third every winter.

These are facts and not claims—write us and we will prove every statement

Consult Our Building Counsel Department—tell us the nature of the buildings you propose to erect or repair, and we'll send you the Bird NEPONSET Book which treats your special case. There are dealers in Bird NEPONSET Products everywhere. If you do not know the one in your locality, write us and we'll tell you.

F. W. BIRD & SON, 513 Lottridge Street, HAMILTON, Ont.
Established 1795. Originators of Complete Ready Roofing and Waterproofing.
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Never fail to satisfy. Are made in every size for all kinds of work. Are SIMPLE, RELIABLE and DURABLE, HOPPER-COOLED and FROST-PROOF

The Manitoba FARM PUMP ENGINE

A 1 1/2 h.p. air cooled combination engine and pump jack. Can be attached to any iron pump in two minutes. Just the thing needed on every farm. Will pump your water, run your cream separator, churn, fanning mill, grindstone, etc. Always ready for business. Works just as well in mid-winter as in summer.

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We also manufacture Power and Pumping Windmills, Grain Grinders, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, etc.

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Accepted Styles for Fall & Winter

Clothes Comfort For Men

Clothes comfort is of two kinds. There's bodily comfort which comes from the ease and freedom of a well fitting suit, and to make a new suit so comfortable that it feels like the old one is an ambition that our tailors have come far toward attaining. It is an easy matter to get a really comfortable fit in Eaton clothes.

Then there's mental comfort which comes only in the knowledge that you are clothed in good taste and in becoming style. There is nothing freakish about Eaton styles and that's why you'll find them so acceptable. Even to the most conservative taste there is nothing to offend. Just enough of style to brighten up your appearance as a new suit should.

Sample Booklet of Men's Clothes

So that you may have accurate foreknowledge of your suit we have prepared a special sample booklet. Here, side by side with accurate cuts and descriptions of the suits you will find actual samples of the cloth. After studying this sample booklet you will be assured of greatest satisfaction in your clothes buying.

If you are interested in good clothes and would like to dress better at a less price this booklet should be in your hands without delay. A post card or letter will bring it by return mail.

Have you received your Copy of The Eaton Catalogue



No. 13D1731

STYLE SATISFACTION In Ladies' Coats and Suits

To the woman who for weeks past has been planning, and perhaps saving for a new Fall outfit, Eaton's catalogue brings welcome news. It will be taken as a matter of course by most women that Eaton prices are lowest, past experience has shown that. The great Eaton tailoring establishment in Toronto where ready-to-wear clothes are made exclusively for Eaton customers, places this store in a position of unequalled price advantage.

Simply to say that the Eaton Catalogue offers a greater selection of becoming styles than ever before is no more than you expected, for the wonderful growth and advance of Eaton business is already a byword in the West. But what will prove a pleasant surprise to you is the large number of really wearable styles such as you yourself will like. It will be a rare pleasure—the mere choosing of your suit or coat—and then when your parcel arrives we know you will be delighted with your purchase.

Samples of Suits and Coats Willingly Sent on Request

but please give Catalogue numbers of the selections you wish to see. And don't forget, Madam, that every Eaton purchase must satisfy you else we ask the privilege of refunding your money and all charges.

Have you received your copy of The Eaton Catalogue



No. 40-6822



13D1731.—Special value in Men's Suits. We want you to send for this suit at our risk. It is made from a beautiful dark Oxford grey worsted with a soft tweed finish and has a narrow stripe of faint blue which looks quiet and dressy, also in a rich bronze shade with narrow stripe of green and brown. These suits are unequalled for business or best day wear. The coat is cut single breasted, lined throughout with good twill lining and has haircloth and canvas fronts. They are beautifully tailored, perfect fitting, and are in every way a gentleman's suit. State whether you want the Oxford grey or the bronze shades. The drawing of cloth shown above, is the actual pattern. Made in all sizes from 36 to 44 chest measurement, under coat and over vest. State height and weight. **\$10.45** Sample booklet on request. Special value

When ordering a Suit give measurements as instructed on page 86 of our General Catalogue

40-2313.—Misses' Coat of All-wool Imported Tweed; made in semi-fitting style with shield front, buttoned down the left side; has high standing collar of velvet outlined with strap of self; back has two pleats extending from the waist finished with small buttons. A lining of mercerized sateen is used to give extra warmth to the waist and arms, making a very serviceable coat for cold, stormy weather. Made in our own factory insures good tailoring. Choice of grey or brown tweed. Shipping weight 8 lbs. Write for Samples. Price **\$10.00**

For more information have the good news to give that you can be fitted through The Eaton Mail Order service to your own personal satisfaction. This is a recent departure with this department and a trial order will give the all you have been looking for.

40-6822.—Suit made in extra sizes for Stout Women of all-wool Panama cloth; coat is designed in single breasted semi-fitting style, 36 inches long, lined with striped silk lining; collar is trimmed with Peau-de-soie, soutache braid and buttons, turn back cuffs have button trimming. The skirt has eleven gores with double box panel front and full pleated side gores. Colors are black or navy. Samples for the asking. Price **\$15.00**

Instructions how to measure for Ladies' suits and full particulars of the different sizes will be found in The Eaton Catalogue for Fall and Winter. There is a copy for you. Write for it Today

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



No. 40-2313

Alberta Farmers' Parting Words

Continued from Page 7

We again thank you for your favorable consideration of the problems presented to you, and on behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta, we repeat that we are not asking something for nothing, and that our requests as presented to you are reasonable.

The presentation of the same resolutions that were given at Red Deer followed.

Pincher Creek Address

The following address was presented by Mr. Robert Henderson, of Pincher Creek, on behalf of the unions situated in the Pincher Creek electoral district:

We, the members of the Pincher Creek electoral district, of the United Farmers' Association of Alberta, would have been greatly pleased to have received you in our town and district, but since that seems impossible we have come here to join with others in welcoming you to Southern Alberta. For years we have been looking upon you as a great and wise legislator. Providence has endowed you with a remarkable administrative ability, and we recognize the fact that according to your knowledge you have conscientiously used it to the best interests of our fair Dominion. You have always been ready to uphold measures for the moral uplifting of the people. You have labored to improve the social conditions of all classes. You have done the utmost to safeguard the rights and liberties of every citizen, and you have advocated and strenuously worked for great public undertakings, which will be of lasting benefit to our country. During your career of public service thousands of people have come to our land with a desire to improve their conditions in life, and thus we have a population of many races; but it can truly be said that you have tried to unite these people so that they may become one great brotherhood, forming no unimportant part of our world-wide British Empire. As we look back over the years you have served our country we can truly say that you have already made for yourself a great and worthy name in Canadian history.

Because of our fertile wheat fields, our rolling prairies, our rich coal beds, our oil, with our many other natural resources, and our picturesque foothill country, we know that we have a district of great possibilities, and as you are now touring the West to receive information first hand we have come here as a deputation, representing the United Farmers of Southern Alberta. We beg to submit a few suggestions which we consider of vital importance to the advancement of this district. For the sake of brevity we have grouped these suggestions in the form of resolutions, which we take the liberty to bring before you, and respectfully request your powerful influence on our behalf, and first of all we submit

The Chilled Meat Question

and suggest that a system owned and operated by the government, as a public utility, or a system of co-operation by the producers through the government, in which the government would supply the funds necessary to first install the system, and provide the gradual repayment of these funds and interest by a charge on the product passing through the system, would, we believe, give the relief needed and make Western Canada one of the most prosperous meat producing countries in the world. Further, that we are opposed to any scheme to subsidize any private concern willing to undertake this business, as we believe this would only mean the perpetuation of a monopoly most injurious to the export meat trade of the West. As you have received a deputation from the U. F. A. in Red Deer, and replied to the different questions introduced by the delegates, at this late stage of your visit to the West, we do not consider it necessary to do more than mention the questions, in all of which we join our brethren in the north in bringing before you, viz: Terminal Elevators, The Tariff Question and the Railway Question, especially in regard to the slaughter of cattle through defective railway guards.

Signed on behalf of the members,

F. S. RITCHIE, Sec.
N. H. NATHURST, Vice-Pres.

Mr. Bower's Address

The following address was given by President Bower:

On behalf of the United Farmers of Alberta, of which association I am president, also on behalf of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, of which I am vice-president, I wish to take this opportunity at the close of your Western tour to tender to you our thanks for the kindly manner in which you have received our deputations and the consideration you have given to our requests. Also, for the intimation you have given us that on your return to Ottawa you will be prepared to receive a further deputation from our farmers' associations to go more deeply into questions which we have brought forward. Believe me, sir, that we appreciate this consideration on your part and that any deputation that may wait on you will be made up of men who have studied the questions in hand, and who are qualified to give unprejudiced evidence as to how these things affect the welfare of the country at large. The personnel of the Western Farmers' Association is not made up of professional agitators as some would try to make appear, but is made up of men who have the best interest of the company at heart, and I think I may safely say that on the whole they are not even pressing for the immediate government ownership of public utilities as a principle, but in specific matters like the grain elevators and a meat chilling system for which there is a pressing demand and where the abuses of private ownership are so flagrant, we do not believe that any confidence can be created among the producers until the government take these over. We do not believe that combines and monopolies can be effectively controlled, simply by putting in operation a criminal law. This has been proved a failure both in the United States and Canada, the fines inflicted becoming only a license for the combines to continue their operations, while the government operation of creameries here has been a success, not only as a business venture in themselves, but chiefly in their being an incentive to increased production and better quality.

We hope, Sir, that we have not wearied you with our persistence in presenting to you notice your claims in these matters, and that when you return East you will carry with you a remembrance of the Western Farmers as men who will not be satisfied with anything less.

We now wish you a safe and pleasant journey home and that many happy years may be added to your long and useful public life.

ADDRESS RE RAILWAYS

The following address was presented by President Bower to the minister of railways:

In behalf of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and in behalf of the Western Farmers' Associations in regard to the Railway Act pertaining to the killing of stock I wish to respectfully submit the

following: In your reply to the resolution submitted to you at Red Deer you stated that an amendment had been recently made which gave cattle owners a better claim for damages against the Railway Company when injury had been sustained. However, we find by a careful perusal of the amended clause that it leaves the cattle owner in a much worse state than before, for, while the meaning is very ambiguous it leaves the way open for a cause of action against the stock owner by the Railway Company or other interested party.

We further respectfully submit that if it is the honest desire of the department of railways to protect the stock owners of Canada from injustice at the hands of the railway companies, that they should at once take steps to remove this ambiguity from the reading of the Railway Act and make plain what is intended. As a matter of fact there are hundreds of cases where the companies evade payment, where in all fairness the stock owners should have a right to recover, and it is our belief that they will continue to evade these just claims until the first clause of Section 294 of the Act be repealed and the whole section reconstructed.

The Sub-sections 1 and 4 of which we complain read as follows:—

SECTION 294 Sub-section 1

"No horses, sheep, swine, or other cattle shall be permitted to be at large upon any highway within half a mile of the intersection of such highway with any railway at rail level, unless they are in charge of some competent person, or persons, to prevent their loitering or stopping on such highway at such intersection or straying upon the railway."

Amended Sub-section 4

"When any horses, sheep, or swine, or other cattle at large, whether upon the highway or not get upon the property of the Company and by reason thereof damage is caused to or by such animal, the party suffering such damage shall, except in the cases otherwise provided for by the next following section be entitled to recover the amount of such damage against the company in any action in any court of competent jurisdiction, unless the Company establishes that such animal got at large through the negligence or willful act of omission of the owner or his agent, or the custodian of such animal or his agent."

These clauses take away the stock owners right to recover because by reason of this if an animal is not at the time actually under the eye of the owner, the railway company immediately establishes a claim that there has been negligence or omission on the part of the owner, which becomes a violation of the present law. It has also been said that when some one invents a more effective cattle guard, the department will order its use. We reiterate that the railway companies

should be held responsible for the loss of stock getting over the guards and that as "necessity is the mother of invention," they will then soon find an effective cattle guard.

Signed in behalf of the Canadian Council or Agriculture
JAS. BOWER

The premier briefly replied and repeated his views on the tariff and other questions put forward, declaring that he came to the West to ascertain its needs, and now he knew them. He once more stated his free trade leanings and said he was in favor of a commission which should travel the country and get into touch with all classes and conditions. The premier also thanked the members for their addresses and expressed his sorrow that the Hon. Geo. Graham was too ill to be present in person to explain about the Railway Act. He said he was surprised to hear what had been said, but he was sure that Mr. Graham intended to protect the farmers, and that he still intends to protect them.

About The Tariff

The following interesting paper on the tariff was prepared by Mr. N. H. Nathurst of Summerview Union, for presentation to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir,—It is with some diffidence that I, well knowing my limited capacity, venture to deliver an address to you, but the importance and righteousness of the cause which I wish to advocate shall plead in my favor, and what is lacking in composition I must ask you, sir, to humbly pardon for the earnestness of the purpose.

The theme, sir, in which I wish to address you is Free Trade. No one, I take it, sir is more conversant with that subject than yourself, for we all know how strenuously and well you advocated the same in those days when you sought to become the leader of this our country's destiny. When you declared, to quote your own words, "Let it be well understood that from this moment we have a distinct issue with the party in power; their ideal is Protection, ours is Free Trade; their immediate object is protection, ours is a tariff for revenue only. Upon this issue we engage the battle from this moment forward and I ask you once more never to desist until we have freed this our country from the incubus which has been weighing it down for fifteen long years." That, sir, will soon be another fifteen years ago, and although you have reduced the tariff in a slight degree, and for which we wish to tender our thanks as far as it has benefitted us, the consumers, we are still weighed down by that incubus that you asked us to battle against, and that burden seems to become more heavy as the years go by and no relief is vouchsafed us to any reasonable degree, when we see year after year,—not all our hard earned

Continued on Page 13



Part of the Parade at Innisfail (Alta) Stock Show, 1910

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a definite end which is foreign to the ordinary work of government.

I am inclined to ask of those who would like a separate farmers' party, "What is the work such a party could hope to do?" and "Why do they think a farmers' party would be successful in doing that work?" Mere denunciation of the present governing parties we have already heard more than enough of; throwing dirt at the men who have beaten you is worse than childish and plausible generalities are only the excuses of men who have nothing pointed and practical to say. Let those among us who want a separate farmers' party give us an outline of what they consider a farmers' policy, and then state their reasons why a separate party is likely to achieve its success.

One paragraph along this line will give more light to the readers of The Guide than many pages of emotional diatribes or slanderous misdescriptions of men the writers envy. I may, I think, claim that in this respect I have not shirked the issue, I am a member of the Grain Growers' Association, because farming is the most important calling in Western Canada, because in the past its interests have not received from either of the governing parties the amount of attention that its justly due it, the reason being that its rights and wants have not found utterance and The Grain Growers' Association, in bringing opportunity to the farmers to cooperate to discuss and consider industrial matters, would be a powerful agency in helping us to educate each other; to take up subjects of special importance and by lively agitation press them upon the attention of whatever party happened to be in office; that out of such action would grow other things, I feel quite sure. For instance, by taking part in open discussion at our sub-association meetings and at our public conventions, many men would be fitting themselves to fill the various public vocations, such as parliament, the legislature, and the municipality, learning not merely to talk but to think, and learning not self assertion but what is often more difficult and more useful, self-restraint; and altogether apart from fitting manners, to be useful representatives of their fellows, there would naturally follow that general uplifting of the whole which would make it impossible for designing men to use us as tools as they have too often done in the past—impossible because our enhanced self-respect would prevent us being the tool of any one. It is, I know, a hard lesson to learn, and both individuals and communities learn it slowly. We never get respected by others until we learn to respect ourselves, and our friendly discussions would not fail to help us to see that we have rights that are worth maintaining by constant care. Such work as this performed by the Grain Growers' Association, would result in giving us a real political power that no mere political machinery could ever give us. It is a hard thing to say, but at the hazard of offending some I will dare it. Our political helplessness is due in a much greater extent to our lack of intelligent interest than our lack of political organization.

There is one aspect of this question that so far has not been remarked upon. If those who do not belong to either political party use the Grain Growers' Association to start a new party, what is likely to be the action of those members who are believers in the party system and who are also members of the association. In my own province of Saskatchewan we have thousands of sincere Conservatives who are members of the association and an even larger number of Liberals. If the little clique that Mr. Kirkham speaks for were to use the organization for the purpose he desires why should not the others do the same. No doubt with that wide liberality that marks the political independent we shall be assured that we can join them. On exactly the same lines I do not know of anything that prevents anyone today from joining the Liberal or Conservative party as he feels inclined. My point is the so-called independent has no more right to use the Grain Growers' Association to further his party view than the Conservative or Liberal has to further their party view. We shall be, instead of a source of strength, an object of de-

risation. And why? Because we had not sense enough to profit by the experience of the past and the manifold examples that abound for our instruction. Take our mutual opponents, the manufacturers. When they organized they had far too much worldly sense to think of starting a separate or new party. They set to work and practically captured both parties, with the result that one of their officials boasted only a few months ago that they held the West in their grip and had power, if they wished to use it, to turn our cities into a desert.

In the views I have placed before The Guide I shall be totally misunderstood if anyone supposes that I am against starting a new political party. Not at all. If the Latin named gentleman or Mr. Kirkham want a new party started why let them raise the fire cross and organize a series of meetings or act in any way they think fit in furtherance of their desire, and for one I shall wish them God-speed, for in many respects a new party may easily be better than either of the old ones, but neither these gentlemen nor any one else have any right to use the Grain Growers' Association as a stamping ground for their antics. But I feel fully persuaded that there is only one path of safety for our farmers' organization and that is to keep clear away from any interference with organized politics, because I am also fully persuaded that it represents the greatest, though perhaps not the only danger ahead of us.

GEORGE LANGLEY,
Maymount, Sask.

WORKING FOR COMMON GOOD

Editor, Guide:—Your valuable paper is a most welcome visitor in our home on Saturday evening when our once-a-week mail is distributed. I read The Guide from beginning to end and some times on rainy days, read it over a second time. Most interesting are the many letters in the Mail Bag in which the writers express their views on the different subjects under discussion, especially on the tariff question, which is perhaps the main issue with the Grain Growers today. Mr. Hodgett, over in Sunny Alberta, seems very enthusiastic and bold in his assertions in his letter printed August 10th. I will not make my letter long by criticizing his purely protective arguments, but will refer to one sentence in his article where he says: "The prosperity of the farmer depends upon the prosperity of every other industry in the country." We will gladly correct your little clerical error, but you certainly meant to have the word "upon" at the beginning. You also put so much stress on our home market, but where would Canada be today with its grain and beef, without export trade, perhaps Mr. Milloy could come to our rescue. In The Guide of June 29th he says in part: "Protective tariff has done a great deal towards building up our cities," etc., etc. I suggest that tariff be put so high that our farms be turned into city lots, and we would all enjoy city life that would wield home market for our products and we could more conveniently look after "the prosperity of every other industry." It is amusing to note how the word "socialism" bothers the conscience of a few of the writers. It matters little what name we apply to a thing or being as long as its cause and object is for the right, as it is the case with The Guide, which is doing excellent work in exposing frauds, educating the common people, advocating direct legislation and government ownership, which all come directly in line with true socialism, which simply means collective ownership and control of those industries which are now used by the capitalists for the purpose of getting for themselves the earnings of the working masses. So how in The Guide to continue on with the good work and stay off all socialistic ground.

I heartily endorse the idea of Mr. Rebbington, in his article of August 24th, where he makes the suggestion of having a binder made for The Guide, as I am saving all mine and thinking of having them bound. Wishing you continued success and hearty support from all grain growers of the Northwest.

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Electricity on the U.S. Farm

Last of all the great industries to feel the stimulating influence of electric power is the world-old industry of farming. Farming was the great industry, born long before the first Obsidian chisel carved a record of man in the hard volcanic rock. The cruel tools of those first agriculturists, with slight improvement, served their purpose until this very day. Indeed they are still used in the primitive parts of Europe and Asia. Time is well within the memory of man when the first marked improvement in farm machinery was made and the mowing machine and reaper were invented. These great inventions showed the possibilities for improving farm work and other great improvements were thought out, commercialized and inaugurated, such as the hay-fork, the cream-separator, the power churn, the small food chopper, ensilage cutters and a dozen and one other inventions from the milking machine to automatic pumps.

Scarcity of farm labor hurried the invention of farm machinery, but the installation of this machinery called for some form of safe and reliable power. In answer to this call came the giant, Electricity, who knows no fatigue, no task too small, no labor too large for its copper-muscled, iron-boned arms.

Farms there are in this great country boasting of suitable water-power which has been harnessed and changed to electrical energy to drive all the farm machinery and to light the home and farm buildings. But by far the greater portion of the farms in this fair land cannot draw upon the resources of nature for power and light and must resort to such subterfuges as man has developed with his nimble brain and cunning hands.

It was a very easy task to demonstrate that the powerful electric motors could be built in all sizes from a little fellow, the size of a large apple, to whirl the tiny fan in the farmhouse kitchen, to a twenty-five horsepower machine large enough to saw the wood, cut the ensilage, do the threshing and all the other hard work about the premises. But for years the farmers could not obtain a reliable source of electricity. Those near enough to the electric transmission lines of railroads and lighting companies purchased an adequate and reliable supply of electrical energy, but those remote from such circuits had to resort to steam engines or gas engine driven dynamo. Steam engines for this purpose in a small plant are objectionable for the reason that they require constant attendance for satisfactory service. In addition, there is the danger of fire. A belt drive gasoline engine sometimes has a bad habit of balking. Consequently it was all too apparent that these engines would not do to drive an electric generator where a steady supply of electricity was demanded.

Compact Form Demanded

It was the United States government which first demanded a compact form of engine driven generator for their fortification use and in accordance with their instructions one of the large manufacturing companies developed a gasoline engine of the best design directly connected on the same frame and shaft with a high power light weight electric generator. This machine took up little floor space, ran evenly and continuously, with practically no attention and made little noise. A few years later it developed that this same type of generating set was easily adapted to supplying isolated country homes and farms with a reliable source of electricity in any quantity desired.

In these days of cement construction it is easy enough to build a small concrete power house, where the gasoline electric engine can be conveniently located. This tiny power house contains beside the generating set, the little switchboard for conducting the current to the various parts of the farm buildings. One line sends the current to the lighting circuit which provides an abundant supply of electric lights for the house, yards, barns and all the out-buildings. Another switch sends the current to the main barn where it unloads the hay and grinds the feed.

Another controls the dairy circuit.

The electric current is carried from the power house on insulated copper wires to the various buildings. This wire is heavily protected and at every contact is further insulated with porcelain tubes, making it absolutely safe. In one large farm in Northern New York, nearly twenty large motors are used to do the work about the farm. One little motor automatically pumps water into a high tank for use about the house and barns and for fire protection. A suitable float controls the motor circuit. When the water drops to a certain level it starts the motor which continues to pump until the water is raised again to the top of the tank when the float shuts down the motor. A large twenty-five horsepower motor is mounted on a truck and wheeled all about the farm to do the threshing. A reel of insulated wire is laid along the ground to supply the necessary current.

The vacuum milking machines make milking easy but they require a steady supply of power to drive the vacuum pump. Such power is only furnished by the electric motor which is ready and willing to do the work at a pressure of a finger and stops as readily when the milking is done.

Gasoline engine driven generating sets, mounted compactly on the same frame, driven by the same shaft, and supplying a steady and reliable flow of electricity, cost from \$500 to \$1,200 plus the small cost of installation. The engines give from four to seven horsepower of electricity and can be had in larger sizes if desired. A four horsepower machine will give ample electricity to light the entire home and all the barn buildings. It will supply power enough to do the work of one hired man about the place. It will cut the wood, pump all the water, milk the cows, separate the cream and churn the butter, grind the feed for the stock, turn the grindstone, unload and store the hay

and do a hundred and one other things about the place from freezing ice to driving the lathe and circle-saw in the repair shed.

Cause No Trouble

These gasoline outfits are cranked like an automobile and once started require practically no attention and run noiselessly, easily and without balking. The four, or more, cylinders give a perfectly uniform source of power, insuring steady lights for the home—lights without a flicker. The cost of running these machines is nominal, the greater cost being for fuel, which will not exceed 50c per day and the cost for lubricating oil is very slight.

The advantages of electric power on the farm over all other forms of energy is summed up in the single statement that electric power can be had where it is wanted in any quantity desired whether it be a tenth of a horsepower in one corner of the hay loft or thirty horsepower in the granary. This power is so flexible that it can be installed in any old place where a wire can be carried. The motors can be fastened to the floor or the ceiling or against the side walls with equal facility, and they will run just as well in one place as another.

Electric motors do not wear out as they have no wearing parts except the journals which are easily and cheaply replaced. With ordinary care they will last a lifetime and they will withstand more abuse than any other engine in the world. A motor has been known to survive a small fire and still run. One recently continued to run a pump although it was totally submerged, pumping itself free of water. Still another ran for years almost buried in cement. They do not spark, being fire proof, and run well under all conditions being capable of a thirty per cent. overload for a considerable time.

The value of electric lights needs no words of commendation and praise. Anyone who has noted the ease of control and the brilliant light which gushes forth at the pressure of a finger knows the value and worth of electric lights.

With the new invention in electric lighting the lamps take only a third of the former current and give a vastly better light which is nearly akin to actual sunlight.—U. S. Exchange.

Alberta Farmers Parting Words

Continued from Page 12

money, but the greater percentage thereof goes to add to the already swelled purses of an insatiable and greedy manufacturing monopoly we claim and justly claim that the greater tariff reform hitherto enacted has been in favor of the manufacturers, and as a proof of this assertion you need but take up the tariff of customs book and glance over the schedule of items to find that practically in all places where materials for the use of manufacture are imported whether raw or partly finished they are placed on the free list. To this, sir, we have no objection, we do not object in the least to the free trade granted to the manufacturers, but, sir, we do object to a partial legislation for a few favored classes at the expense of the many and we do ask you, sir, to give us a square deal.

I do not think that it is necessary for me to go into details or statistics, others have done that, others that you have met on this your visiting tour, but we do wish to join with those others who have already asked you to place farm implements at once on the free list. Implements, the raw material of our farm industry, and woollen goods that we may be able to protect the health of our wives and children and ourselves. Not long ago at a meeting of the manufacturers of agricultural implements in Canada I understand that the chairman boasted that they, the manufacturers, could financially tie up this our country should they so desire, and that, sir, is not as it should be, nor is it right that they should be able to sell their machinery in England and elsewhere at a considerably lower rate than in the home country.

The greatest wealth and the greatest resources of Canada are its grain growing capacity, and yet, sir, is there any country in the world where the agricultural interest is so little supported by a legislative government? Bounties and private money grants, to use no harsher names, were granted by the last Conservative government and continued by the Liberal one presumably to encourage those particular industries to which it was granted, and large sums are set aside annually in the yearly estimates for these purposes; but, sir, what does the government do for the agricultural industry?

We are not asking you for any bounties, we do not want any private subsidies, but what we do want is a square deal, a right to buy and sell in a free market. We have read your answers to our fellow associations and we thank you for the assurance that you have vouchsafed to them, and amongst other things you have promised a commission of enquiry of the Tariff. That, sir, to us seems only an unnecessary matter of delay. No commission can tell you better of our need than you have been told by all the people of this country, that is by the consumers. And you, sir, as an avowed Free Trader, with England as your pattern know full well the righteousness and advisability of our claim.

May I say, sir, that your previous answers have been the answers of a politician, of the great politician that you are, but sir, we have also read a report of one of your speeches in which you claim to be here in the West not as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, but as a fellow countryman only. May we then ask you to lay the political cloak aside and answer us as one man to another, will you relieve these our burdens? Will you at the next session of parliament remember us farmers and grant us free implements and tools and free woollen goods?

In conclusion I beg to tender our thanks for your kindness in extending to us an undivided attention of hearing our grievances and we also wish to convey to you our great pleasure at this our opportunity of meeting you and we hope that this your visit to the far West has fulfilled your expectations.

A STUDY IN ECONOMICS

Appropos of your editorial a few months ago re "A Railway Owned Government," I have before me the August number of the Industrial Review which contains a very interesting article on the profits of the C. P. R. This article shows that when the Canadian Pacific Syndicate was organized in 1880 it obtained from the government a contract to build, equip and operate a line of railway about 2,250 miles long, practically clear across the continent. The company's own estimated cost of this line was \$83,500,000, and the cost of equipment, \$8,000,000. Now the government, to aid the company in construction, gave them,

1. Completed railway to the value of	\$35,000,000
2. Cash	25,000,000
3. Twenty-five million acres of land of which there has been sold up to June 30, 1909, an amount of acreage totalling a net value of	63,760,788
(This is the amount realized after payment of cost of administration and irrigation, and \$1,338,400 paid to shareholders as extra dividends).	
4. The company was given exemption from taxation on its land grant for not less, in any case than 21 years. \$91,500,000 cost of road at 10 mills	915,000
5. The privilege of importing rails and other supplies free of duty amounting to, say	5,000,000
6. A monopoly of the tariff of the North West by refusing U. S. roads a charter to build into Canada	10,000,000
7. In addition to this the government gave the company the power to raise further sums by issuing stock and bonds and up to 1884 there had been issued in common stock	65,000,000
Total	\$304,675,788

But why go further. The point is this. The people of Canada have furnished the money many times over to build the C. P. R. railway. Then I say, why don't the people own the railway? The G. C. R. is working tooth and nail for government owned elevators, and rightly, too. But why not own the railways? Why, Mr. Farmer, if you bought and paid for a team and wagon and then a driver should mount the old spring seat and say "I'll haul you, Mr. Farmer, for three cents a mile or I'll haul your wheat for say five per cent. of the value of it, or your produce for eight per cent. of the value of it, or your coal for forty per cent. of the value of it," you would certainly get indignant, and if you had a spark of backbone and manhood you would throw off your coat and proceed to dislodge Mr. Driver. But you are letting the railway do that very thing every day and you simply say that we cannot do without the railways. The railways belong to the people and they should proceed to take them over immediately and proceed to operate them the same as they expect to operate the elevators.

M. JARDINEAU.

Lundbreck, Alta.

[Note.—The writer of the above letter might well have added the melons the C. P. R. directors have cut in the past by issuing stock to themselves at prices far below the market value and then selling it to the public at higher figures. The people pay on the watered stock and the shareholders derive the benefit.—Ed.]



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

Official Circular No. 9

Since the issue of the last circular two important events have taken place in the work of the association. First, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has visited Southern Alberta and was there met by delegates from the unions in that district, and second, the conference for the closer interchange of trade relations between the two Western provinces has been held.

To report on the premier's visit to Lethbridge it is necessary to state that the members in Southern Alberta are very enthusiastic and are alive to the importance of the U. F. A. Previous to the meeting when the addresses and resolutions were presented, three meetings of the delegates were held and several important matters were discussed. It was unanimously decided to present all the resolutions as prepared by the Central executive and an address was adopted endorsing the action of the executive. Besides this address another was presented from the delegates residing in Pincher Creek constituency also endorsing the executive. It is hoped by this concerted action that the premier and his party will have seen that the whole of Alberta is a unit on these questions and that the government will not have to deal with just two or three but the whole united forces of the organized farmers. Of course the usual non-committal answer was given in reply, but we hope that the way is now paved for concerted action by all and that our demands will be acceded to at an early date.

Possibly, however, just as important as the meeting with the premier was the opportunity given for the members to meet one another and to express their views on the different matters of interest to them. Some of the matters discussed included the vexatious ones of prevention of forest fires, the need of an order point for grain in Alberta, improvement in postal service in some districts, the need of irrigation, and Direct Legislation. In regard to forest fires the delegates from Cowley Union stated that this was a serious question to the farmers of the foothills, the fires generally occur during the time of year when the farmer is exceptionally busy, either seeding, haying or harvesting, and he is compelled to drop this work, no matter what the inconvenience to himself may be, and fight the forest fires without any compensation whatever. The system of fire fighting seems inadequate and the number of rangers are far too small to be of any use, every ranger having control of sufficient ground for at least five men. It was decided that the executive should secure all data possible in this matter and then take up the case with the conservation commission and the minister of the interior.

In the matter of securing an amendment to the Manitoba Grain Act, whereby Calgary co-11 be made an order point, delegates gave instance of the losses now sustained through being unable to hold cars at Calgary for orders as to whether the grain should be shipped east or west. The executive was instructed to also take this matter up and see if this amendment cannot be secured. The members of Summersview Union are not satisfied with the present postal service given them, and this was also referred to the executive for action. The delegates from Pincher Creek district announced that it was their intention to hold a district convention some time during November, when matters for co-operation at the annual convention would be discussed. There is no doubt that other districts will have subjects which are bothering them, and it would be as well to again point out that the members of the executive are at the disposal of all unions and members, and any subjects brought forward will be immediately attended to.

Vancouver Conference

The conference held at Vancouver on August 17, 18 and 19 was an important one, and the meeting of delegates from Alberta and British Columbia was a decided success. Several important matters

were discussed, among them being the discriminatory freight rates, the fresh meat trade, the hay trade, licensing of commission merchants and the matter of terminal facilities at the Pacific Coast.

In regard to the matter of freight rates it was decided to appoint a committee to prepare a case, showing how the present rates are retarding the development of the trade between the two provinces. The committee will consist of six members, three being from Alberta and three from British Columbia. It was also decided to request the officers of the railway companies to arrange for a conference between the officials of these companies and the committee when the matter could be further considered, also that the assistance of the provincial departments of agriculture should be secured on these and other questions. It was also agreed between the U. F. A. delegates and the Vancouver Board of Trade, that the U. F. A. should give their moral support to the Board of Trade in presenting their case to the railway commission. This was done and President Bower represented the U. F. A. at Vancouver at the sittings of the commission on September 6th. The chairman of the commission decided that the grievances of the Alberta farmers should be investigated at the same time as the broader complaints of the coast cities in regard to the freight rates.

In the matter of the meat trade it was decided that the solution would be the establishment of a system of public abattoirs either by the municipalities or the provincial governments, under government inspection, also that the governments of Alberta and British Columbia should be requested to appoint a commission to investigate and report as speedily as possible. It was decided to request the governments to enact a uniform law, licensing and bonding all commission merchants handling any kinds of farm produce, the provisions of same to be along the lines laid down in the Manitoba Grain Act for the licensing and bonding of grain commission merchants.

The question of securing an adequate system of hay inspection was fully discussed and it was agreed that the Dominion government should be requested to amend the Inspection and Sale Act by adding standards of inspection suitable for Western hay, and that the provisions of this Act be brought into force in Western Canada. Also that a committee should be appointed to work out what would be considered suitable hay standards and in doing this the committee was instructed to secure the co-operation of the farmers of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The question of terminal facilities at Vancouver was introduced and the delegates from Alberta seized the opportunity of once more emphatically stating that nothing short of government owned terminals would be suitable to them. The conference also unanimously endorsed the stand made by the U. F. A. in regard to stock being killed upon the track. It is possible that many members will be conversant with details which will be of great assistance to the committees in preparing their cases. If so I should be obliged if all such information was forwarded to me at the earliest possible moment.

Dry Farming Congress

The Fifth International Dry Farming Congress will be held in Spokane, Wash., from October 3 to 6 next, and all local unions of this association have the privilege of appointing two delegates. The government of Alberta, intends making an exhibit at the exposition held in connection with the Congress and the Boards of Trade of Carleton, Lethbridge and Macleod have also engaged space. It is expected that Alberta will be well represented and arrangements are being made for special railway rates, and I am informed that fuller information with regard

to rates will be made known later. It is altogether likely that Spokane presents the best opportunity for Alberta farmers to attend a convention of the Dry Farming Congress and gather information as to the correct methods to be followed in dry farming that they will have for years, as it is likely that the congress will go south next year.

The summer season of 1910 was one that showed the value of dry farming and a correct understanding of the correct principles will mean much to the whole of Alberta. If it is possible for members of the U. F. A. to go to Spokane arrangements should be made for them to act as delegates from their respective unions, thereby securing a voice at the congress. The work of the Dry Farming Congress is well known now, but it might not be amiss some of the objects, as explained in the official call to the congress. These objects include:

The discussing of technical and commonly utilized methods of improving agricultural operations in districts where geographical and topographical location makes special methods necessary to insure increased yields.

To exchange reports of the actual results obtained under various methods employed to conserve moisture and master the soil and seed problems confronting farmers.

To secure the study of the subject in the primary or intermediate schools in agricultural districts.

For conducting an open forum for farmers to bring before the congress their experiences and problems in dry land farming.

These are only a few of the objects of the congress, but they are sufficient to show that any member taking the trip will be enabled to secure a large amount of valuable information. Besides the congress the annual dry farming exposition will be held, and it is expected there will be 5000 entries. Any member wishing further information on this subject can secure same by writing at once to the general secretary.

Annual Convention

As announced in the last circular, the date of the annual convention has been fixed. At the present time everyone is busy and the regular meetings of the Unions have either been postponed or have been very poorly attended, but in a short time the rush of work will be over. I would again draw your attention to the resolution quoted in the last circular letter. Any resolutions for consideration at the annual convention must have the endorsement of your local union before they can be considered.

The busy time will be ended soon and then it behooves each and everyone to work hard for the success of the next convention. This can best be done by a boost from all sides. Do you know where a good union can be organized? Are your members as strongly interested as they should be? Have you made any reports to the Central yet? These are questions which should be asked and answered.

To stimulate the work for the fall campaign I hope in the next circular to give some details from Unions which have reported for 1910, showing those who are in the lead in membership, etc. This report will be issued about October 12th. Do you wish to have your Union included in the list? If the report for the first half of 1910 is not yet made kindly let me have same before the above mentioned date. Do not forget also that proposed amendments to the constitution must be submitted to the general secretary at least sixty days before the annual convention.

Special Assessment Suggested

The following resolution has been submitted by Cowley Union for discussion: "That the U. F. A. raise a fund by special assessment for the purpose of retaining a first class legal adviser and for

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:

JAMES BOWER - - RED DEER

VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. J. TREGILLUS - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

E. J. FREAM - - INNISFAIR

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jeliff, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nmapo; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

the purposes of carrying cases, which appear to be of general importance to the farmers, through the courts."

In support of this resolution the members of Cowley Union state that if this fund was raised annually we would be in a far stronger position to claim redress of grievances than we are now.

Seed Grain, Etc.

Following the remarks on the subject of seed grain, etc., made in the last circular, the following listings have been made with me to date:

One member has for sale 6000 bushels of Waverly oats, good for seed, also about 6000 bushels of New Century oats, 1910 crop, slightly frosted, but germination good. This member lives in Southern Alberta.

A member in the northern part of the province has a quantity of 1910 oats, of the Montgomery variety. These are claimed to be splendid seed, being larger yielders. He also had several hundred bushels of Garton's Regenerated Abundance oats, absolutely pure and clean, having been grown on breaking, and of 1910 crop. Also a quantity of Red Fife wheat which will make good seed. He is prepared to send samples when requested.

A member of Northern Alberta has 100 tons of choice wild meadow hay and 1000 bushels of Abundance oats, good for seed for sale. He would also be prepared to winter up to 100 head of cattle or horses, the latter preferred.

A member in Central Alberta is prepared to quote on wheat, oats, hay and potatoes, delivered at his nearest station.

A correspondent states he is prepared to winter a carload of cattle and horses, the latter preferred, having a large supply of feed on hand.

The secretary of a local Union has forwarded a list of members who will require seed and feed. The list shows that 1190 bushels of Red Fife wheat, 70 bushels of seed oats and 100 bushels of feed oats are required, mostly on time.

Another member is desirous of securing a few head of breeding sheep of the coarse wool and mutton type.

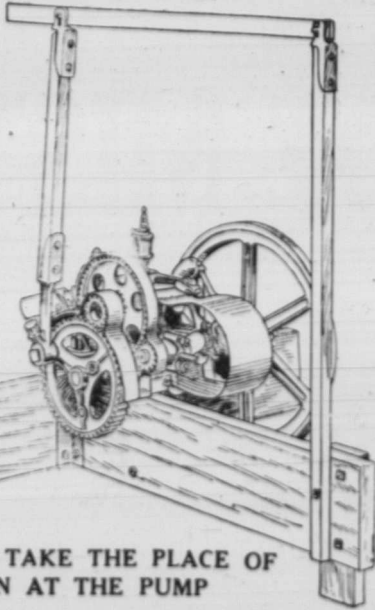
Further particulars in regard to all these matters, together with the quotations and names of members can be secured from the general secretary. I would point out, however, that this work if being conducted for the benefit of the members and would ask for your co-operation in every particular, otherwise it will be impossible to make this work successful.

Deputation to Ottawa

Readers of our official organ, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, will have noticed that there is a movement on foot to have a deputation of farmers, representing all the organized farming interests of Western Canada, and assisted by the Dominion Government to wait upon the government at Ottawa during the coming winter. The plan is that as large a deputation as possible should be on hand. The object of the deputation would be to further impress the members of the government with the fact that the questions presented to the premier on his Western tour have not been forgotten and that they are of the utmost importance to the farmers as a whole. Although there is plenty of time to take up this subject, still it is as well to have it under discussion, and all members are requested to give their views on the matter at the earliest date.

I hope in the next circular to be able to present a draft bill of incorporation.

\$65.00 Cash
\$75.00 on Time
PUMPING ENGINE
and JACK combined
 Ready to attach to Pump.



DESIGNED TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE MAN AT THE PUMP

Anyone who watches this outfit pump water for 15 minutes will never again be willing to work the pump handle.

This arrangement has been devised to provide the easiest, quickest and most substantial way for connecting to "any old pump" which is already in the well. Everything is supplied for setting up complete, as shown, except the three stakes for driving in the ground. Anyone should be able to set it up and have it working in less than an hour.

It costs about One Cent an hour for fuel to run this engine. If your time is worth more than a cent an hour, you cannot afford to pump by hand. This engine is always right on the job ready to work faithfully whenever you say the word. A turn of the flywheel and it is off. A child can operate it.

There is also a pulley to be used in running a cream separator, churn, washing machine, grindstone and other light machinery.

Write for further particulars

Harmer Implement Company

122 Prince's Street :: :: :: Winnipeg, Man.

so that same can be discussed by the Unions before the next convention. This will be in accordance with the instructions of the executive. Do not forget that the general office is at your disposal and we are only too pleased to be of any possible assistance to you.

EDWARD J. FREAM, Sec.
 Innisfail, Sept. 12th.

RAILWAY COMMISSION AT VANCOUVER

At the recent sittings of the railway commissions at Vancouver a large part of the time was taken up with the complaint of the Vancouver Board of Trade against the C. P. R. for alleged discrimination of freight and passenger rates in favor of the East against the West. The principal development of the argument was the acceptance by the C. P. R. of the onus for the discriminatory rates. They admitted they were discriminatory but said they would prove this course was compulsory on account of the water competition along the Lake Superior division. Counsel intimated that it would take several months to get a complete case ready.

The Vancouver Board of Trade in their complaint asked for an order directing the C. P. R. to cease charging discrimina-

tory rates from Vancouver to interior B. C. and prairie points as compared with rates from the East over a greater district to the same territories; to cease from making discriminatory rates on wheat and oats from Alberta to the Pacific Coast as against the charges on these commodities from prairie points over a greater distance to Lake Superior, and to cease charging discriminatory passenger rates in B. C.

Jas. Bower, representing the U. F. A. asked that substantial reductions be made in freight rates, both East and West on Western divisions. The westward rates for grain were prohibitive, shutting the prairie farmers from their natural market, while the rates on the mileage basis for other commodities were from one hundred to eight hundred per cent. greater than eastward rates for the same lines of trade. Chairman Mabey asked Mr. Bower to submit a statement on behalf of the farmers of Alberta specifying all the complaints of discriminatory rates. It is probable that the whole matter will be tried in either Montreal or Ottawa after the C. P. R. have had time to prepare their defense.

FRANK OLIVER TALKS

On his return to Edmonton the Hon. Frank Oliver was interviewed by a representative of the Edmonton Bulletin, and the interview appeared in that paper a few days ago. Speaking of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour, Mr. Oliver is reported to have said: "The outstanding feature of Premier Laurier's tour has been the persistence with which the farmers of the three Prairie Provinces have presented their petitions dealing with the elevator question, the chilled meat industry and the railway question as regards the destruction of stock along the lines of railways. At Lethbridge the last of these petitions was presented by President Bower, of the United Farmers of Alberta. The petition reiterated the demands presented at other places, and assured the prime minister the farmers were pleased with the interest shown and the attitude of the government on the various questions submitted for consideration. At Lethbridge the farmers asked for government operation of the chilled meat

industry, not for a subsidy to such an industry, and for a further amendment to the railway act, placing the burden of proof on the railways in connection with stock killed along the railway tracks claiming that the amendment to the Act passed last year doesn't place the burden of proof on the railways."

Wonder if the Hon. Frank Oliver heard about the persistent demand on the tariff, Hudson's Bay Railway and co-operative questions?

E. J. F.

RECORD OF PROGRESS

Owing to the difficulty in getting the members together in time, the Claresholm Union decided to re-organize in the country houses. On July 9th twenty members met in the Five Mile school house and organized as the Claresholm Five Mile Union with very successful results subsequently. The following members were elected officers: President, O. A. Finstad; vice-president, L. W. Davis; secretary, T. Brown; treasurer, S. L. Fraser. Directors: John Henderson, Alfred Berg, Jos. Dahl, Peter Campbell, E. M. Cameron and Ole Hustad. Mr. Hughes of Barons addressed the meeting on his experiences in co-operative buying. The members decided to try this plan in buying flour and feed, getting it direct from the millers.

At the next meeting, quotations having been received in the meantime, enough orders were taken to fill a car, mostly of flour. This proved so satisfactory that at the third meeting a second and larger car was ordered. A third has since been ordered and there are now nearly enough orders on hand for a fourth. A car of coal has also been obtained for present use and after harvesting is finished a sufficient quantity will be ordered for the winter's supply. Orders for over a ton of dried fruit and 150 cases of fresh fruit from B. C. have been sent in. In this way the members have been able to buy from 20 to 40 per cent. cheaper than the individual members. Meetings are held the first and third Saturdays of each month and always have a good attendance. At every meeting new members have joined so that in the six weeks since the Union started the membership has grown from twenty to seventy five and more are coming in all the time.

T. BROWN, Sec.

Claresholm.

SWANHILL IS BUSY

The last regular meeting of Swanhill Union was held on August 13th, there being a fair attendance of members. Resolutions were adopted by the Union that the members of Swanhill Union appreciated very much the arrangements made by the Central Board of Directors for meeting Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the presentation to him of various questions. A committee, consisting of A. Sware and G. Edvald, was appointed to interview the local merchant and ascertain if he can make a reduction in the prices of flour and other articles to the members. A motion was made by John Palm asking if the union could co-operate in buying a horse-power threshing outfit for the next harvest. The meeting then adjourned to the second Saturday in September.

ANTON SWARE, Sec.

New Sarepta.

LEGISLATION DESIRABLE

The subject of the proposed co-operative legislation was up for discussion at the last meeting of Summerview Union, and the following resolution was adopted: "That the co-operative bill is desirable and that we urge the executive to use their best influence to get the bill passed at the coming session of parliament."

JOHN M. LIDDELL, Acting Sec.
 Fincher Station.

ALONG CO-OPERATIVE LINES

The Queenstown Local Union held a regular meeting on Saturday evening, August 27. Five new members joined the union, making a total to date of seventy-one. Circular No. 8 was read, as well as the circular giving particulars in regard to the meeting at Lethbridge, and it was decided not to send a delegate there to meet with the premier. A special meeting has been called for September 10th, to find out if enough members want flour, oatmeal, etc., to purchase a carload of these supplies. Very satis-

SHIRTS INSURED FREE

It costs money to insure your life or property, but it costs you nothing to insure your shirts, **IF YOU WEAR THE**



Buckskin Cloth Shirt

because **IT IS INSURED BY THE MAKERS AGAINST RIPPING. IF IT RIPS** you get another shirt absolutely free of charge to you. This shirt insurance policy is attached to **EACH H. B. K. BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT SOLD.** Ask your dealer to show you **THE SHIRT WHICH CANNOT RIP.**

In it you'll find a heap of **ROOM**, a heap of **QUALITY**, and a heap of **COMFORT**, making three heaps of shirt **SATISFACTION.**



H. B. K. BUTTONS sewed on by hand—Cannot come off.

H. B. K. BUTTON HOLES bar-tacked—Cannot break.

H. B. K. SEAMS all double stitched and anchored—Cannot rip.

Extremely large body and long sleeves.

For Sale by the Leading Dealers Throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the **HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.**

105

Shirtmakers to The Workingman.

factory prices have been received from a milling company at Lethbridge. As a good quantity of oats will be needed this fall and next spring for feed and seed in this district, the secretary was instructed to write to the general secretary in order to find out the price of oats in the north, and at what figure they can be laid down at Gleichen or Cluny.

JOHN GLAMBECH, Sec.

Milo.

THE FISH BRAND SLICKER
 famous for its sureness of doing its day's work and that day's work is to keep you dry and comfortable when it rains.
 SOLD EVERYWHERE
 BE SURE THE GARMENT YOU BUY BEARS THE SIGN OF THE FISH
 TOWER CANADIAN CO. LTD. TORONTO, CANADA.

THE COST OF MISTAKE



HAVE you ever stopped to think what a mistake in the grade or the dockage of your grain would mean to you? There is usually a spread of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cents a bushel between two grades. That would mean a loss to you of from \$25.00 and \$30.00 on one car of grain. An extra 1% dockage would mean a further loss of at least \$10.00, as much as you pay in commission for having your grain handled.

GRAIN GROWER

WINNIPEG

BONDED

NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please add to 607 G

ED HOW TO PREVENT IT



QWHEN duplicate samples are drawn mistakes are detected and corrected. In Minneapolis the Government Sampling and Grading of every car is checked to prevent these mistakes. **In Winnipeg the Grain Growers' Grain Company is the only Company taking duplicate samples or having a special department to protect your interests against these unavoidable mistakes.** If you ship your grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Company you can rest assured that you are getting the highest returns that can possibly be got. Watch these pages next week and we will tell you how our Duplicate Sampling and Grading Department is operated.

R GRAIN CO. LTD.

LICENSED

MANITOBA

add to 607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

WAKE UP, OR DRY UP

A circular recently received contained the following heading: "Competition in business is so keen nowadays, that the firm which does not install the more down-to-date methods and devices, will soon be crowded out of existence." Yes, when our farmers realize this fully, our organization will receive an element and impetus from down to date men; methods and devices which will enable us to put a fight more nearly equal to the forces we are in competition with.

Think of the tariff question for instance! Grain Growers are buying every dollar's worth of material they use in producing food supplies, in a highly protected market, while they sell every pound of their product in open world's market, in competition with the cheapest labor of the whole world.

Think of two special trains racing across the continent carrying the Manufacturers Association, feasting and faring sumptuously every day (no objection to this) but see the way this Manufacturers' Association proceeds. Only a short time ago the astounding declaration was made that this Manufacturers' Association was a young giant, which could, if it chose, bring several millions of people to the verge of starvation, and paralyze the industry of the whole Dominion; and now it is on a triumphal procession through the West with every town and city fawning at its feet. Need the farmers expect to get a lower tariff? With such an organization working, planning and scheming for a higher tariff, 2500 members, all the men and capital engaged in manufacturing of our Dominion, banded and bound together in a self-interested bond more powerful than the most virulent oath to maintain the present, or secure a higher tariff.

Do you men on the land expect these manufacturers to be so impressed with the western farmers' position and condition, that they will head the special train for Ottawa and press the government to grant us absolute free trade within the Empire? Think you, in this tariff question there is any Grit or Tory with them? Think you, it is a fifty cent membership fee, that special train is run on?

Do you think they will say anything to Sir Wilfrid and his government? Will the government have to take any notice of them? How shall we bring a counteracting force to bear, if the government was inclined to listen to us? Can we promise them a support as strong as they are likely to get from the Manufacturers' Association; or resent with a force equal to theirs if they do not listen to us. Can we present our case as strong, or think you, we are sure to get that which is best for us by doing nothing? Does it not look like a case of wake up, put up, or shut up? Join for life. Let us build a machine that can stand up and fight so as to command respect of friend, and fear of foe.

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MAINTAIN THE QUALITY

So long as Western Canadian grain is shipped in large quantities to the Old Country, and so long as this exportable surplus is responsible for fixing the price paid to the farmer, it is absolutely necessary that the quality of the grade guaranteed by the certificate should be the same as the quality demanded from the farmer going into the terminal to form the cargo, which the certificate guarantees. Every attempt to select choice types of grain from within the grade limits or divert those containing surplus values over the minimum allowed in the grade should be most strenuously opposed, at least as long as we ship by certificate under the present grading system. By all means let us see to it that the grain sent out is equal to the average of that taken from the farmer to form that public grade from which the cargo is drawn,

and do away with the possible swindling in the location of this mystic, middle line.

By the way, that seems the great difficulty and the great opportunity. The maintenance of the average grade midway between the best and the poorest. Grain inspecting No. 1 Northern may be worth from \$1.00 to \$1.05. The average value going in might be \$1.02½, but going out it may be anywhere between \$1.00 and \$1.05, according to the way the wind blows, and the only way to be sure it will go into store the way it passes Winnipeg, or will go out the way it goes in, is to remove the opportunity in any shape or form for any bright, wide-awake, honest, honorable business man to become famous by securing that difference between \$1.00 and \$1.05. How to do it? Well—that is the question. Men are so cute, naturally cute, and trained to be cute, that it would seem self or corporate interests must be replaced by public ownership and control of terminal elevators, if the average standard of the grades are to be maintained.

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NARROW LAKE GROWING.

In reply to yours of August 26th, I am inclosing you fifty cents for membership tickets, also cash for ten new subscribers as follows: J. Rosborough, E. H. Newman, Ed. Rohn, P. W. Rowe,

Note.—Evidently our Association up there is going to attend to their own business. Glad to hear you are moving, Boys. "Buttons"—you are just right, we have Buttons—nice ones too. We are selling them at 25 cents each, and giving a discount to local Associations of 20 per cent, when ordered in lots of twenty-five or more. Every member should have one on. It should be the voting badge in our meeting. Think if all our Association were meeting regularly! Each member nicely trimmed up, primed to make each meeting better than the last one. Each member decorated with the badge of the Association. Would it not be better than the present slipshod way of an old time or way will do? We certainly think it surely would, and the secretaries may now send in their orders as fast as they like, and we will try and supply them. Send cash with order, if possible, as it saves us time and labor. Remit always by postal order express, or draft. Do not put currency in our mail.

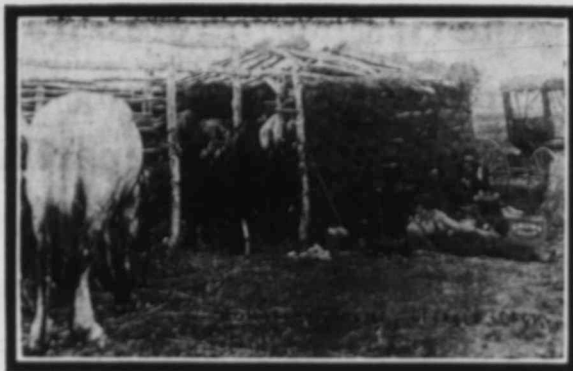
P. W. GREEN

Sask, G. G. A.

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STAND PAT

A prominent Saskatchewan Grain Grower, discussing the terminal elevator question in connection with Sir Wil-



Homesteading at Delisle, Sask.

Meny Ramm, I. M. Andrews, M. I. Stephenson, Narrow Lake; I. Arnold, P. Collins, C. C. Colberg, Wilkie. There are a few more to follow, but I have not all the names yet.

E. TREGASKISS.

Note.—That is the way to get them all in. Then educate. Be sure to educate. Meet often, with procedure and purpose of meeting properly laid out, so that every one is made larger for the meeting. But, oh! man, if people got married the way they join the Grain Growers—paid fifty cents, and got married over again each year, what demand on the ministers. Why not get them in for life.—P. W. G.

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GETTING EDUCATED

"Would you please forward me a Grain and Inspection Act, as stated in your editorial "Ship Direct" on page 14 for August 31st issue of The Guide. Thanking you in anticipation of receiving the above."

Note.—We sent it out. Anyone else send ten cents to pay for postage

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A CATASTROPHE AVERTED

Do you know where Owenston is? Near to the place where a great catastrophe was narrowly averted during the rebellion of 1885, on the treacherous Cut Knife Creek, south-west of Battleford. "I have been asked several times by different members," says Secretary J. S. McKenna, "if you have any badges or buttons, and if so, we would like to get some," and gives some further details of the great combine re-threshing.

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

E. N. HOPKINS - - - MOOSE JAW

PRESIDENT

F. M. GATES - - - FILLMORE

VICE-PRESIDENT:

J. A. MURRAY - - - WAPPELLA

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

FRED. W. GREEN - MOOSE JAW

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochran, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

from the possession of all big grain gatherers and millers, the ownership of storage and place them on the same footing as the farmer who secures storage for his carload of grain. The probable result of such action would be to create a competition for storage, which would be comparable to the conditions attending the boat freight space, which would be contracted for, might be cornered or otherwise manipulated.

Provide against this, also by legislation and fix charges. Very well! What have we seen happen before when powerful interests require to evade regulations? Companies would spring into existence to own and operate storage facilities which, while apparently absolutely independent and apart from the established grain handling firms, would yet be of them and for them. No, let the western farmer in this matter be a stand-patter, following no re-herring scent, but being convinced that what he has asked for is right and reasonable, resist all efforts to side-trail him and firmly and determinedly hold to his position.

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ABOUT POLITICS

We recently received the following from Bluefields:

Being a member of your Association of long standing, I should like to discuss our method of raising a revenue by a protective tariff and its effect on agriculturists, but I am afraid to do so for fear some wise, but touchy partisan might be offended and say I was introducing politics. You know we were afraid to discuss the naval question, which is so vital to us, and particularly as it is to be paid for out of funds raised by this tariff, which said funds eventually must come out of us.

You know some of us are so dried and dyed in the wool, that if the tariff is discussed, we think it is bringing in politics, and I am at a loss to know how to deal with it except as a part of politics. Another difficulty just now is, I would not know how to side step, so as to keep off the toes of either parties, as both parties seem to be in favor of the present tariff, (if not, why is it not changed) and how can I discuss it without getting into politics, and how without vexing some of my Grain Growing friends, most of whom belong to one of the parties? And, by the way, there seems no other place for them, although they pretend to hate the Hydra-headed idol, which both parties worship (the tariff). They now find themselves like the subjects of old Nebuchadnezzar, and at the sound of the cornet, fall down like captured slaves to worship the god the parties have set up, and there is neither a Shadrack, Meshack, or an Abednego to refuse to bow, for fear of the fiery furnace, reserved for the rebellious. We must, therefore, hang our harps on the willow tree, and sigh for the "used to be."

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With Timber Scarce

Waggs (2009).—The Rick-lights are very lavish entertainers.

Boggs.—Yes. At the close of their banquet last evening each guest was presented with a solid wooden toothpick.

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GRAIN CIATION

AGENT: MOOSE JAW

FILLMORE

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MOOSE JAW

George V. Green, C. Couler, M. Noble,

J. A. Dunning, Nutana, Ochraue, Colleton, Littleford,

big grain ownership of the same sources should be to ge, which conditions ce, which it be cured. y legisla- ll What re when evade re d spring ate shou- pparently art from g firm, or them. his mat- no rel- ed that ut and o side- minedly

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The Horse

LAMENESS AND HORSE SHOEOING

Dr. W. J. Taylor, the veterinarian, who accompanied the "Better Farming Special" through Montana, had some interesting suggestions about horse shoeing. Many of the defects which cause lameness according to this experienced teacher, can be cured or relieved by proper shoeing. For corn, remove the pressure by cutting away the hoof at the point of contact with the corn, says Dr. Taylor, so as to relieve the pressure, and support the shoe, if necessary by a half-bar. There are two kinds of founder, the true founder or the hoof founder, and the two are very much alike, but the former can be recognized by the fact that in this condition the hoof instead of being arched upward between the frog and the edge of the hoof bulges downward. This can be relieved by shoeing with a full-bar. The grain founder is due to feeding when the animal is too warm. For contracted heel, the shoe should be hinged at the toe, and provided with a thumb screw at the heel by which the tips of the shoe can be gradually pressed apart. For forging, shorten the hoof at the toe, and put on an extra plate on the shoe at the toe, the effect of which will be to weight the hoof and so bring it to the ground a little sooner. Toe crack may be caused either from some injury to the hoof, in which case it cannot be cured, or it may be merely the result of lack of shoes. In the second case it can be cured and in either case it can be relieved. Cut away the hoof slightly just at the lower end of the crack to relieve the pressure, and hold the cracked edges together by a copper plate screwed on the outer surface of the hoof with short screws. Navicular disease is a disease of the coffin joint above the hoof, and cannot be located by the finger as there is no external sore spot. The symptom is lameness when the horse first is taken from the stable, a lameness which disappears temporarily when the horse has been driven for a time. This cannot be easily cured, but the lameness can be relieved by putting on what is called a double-rocker shoe, a shoe thicker in the middle than at either toe or heel. This distributes the pressure more evenly and relieves the shock more than a flat shoe. The hoof should be kept as soft as possible by an occasional soaking, or by allowing the horse to stand on damp earth.

BREED DRAFT HORSES

It does not pay to keep a mare in idleness exclusively for breeding purposes, if the progeny is expected to develop into standard commercial horses. The expense is too great for the maintenance of the mare, and market grades can only be profitably produced by using brood mares to perform the ordinary work on the farm. If one has a full-blood, registered mare, whose foals will be retained for breeders, and the farmer negotiates the progeny of the mare at the average price obtained for thoroughbreds, it might be a profitable business to keep the registered mare for maternal duties only. Commercial horses do not, however, command prices to justify keeping average brood mares for breeding purposes only. Farmers will understand the situation of the horse-breeding industry and utilize the services of brood mares in the performance of ordinary farm work. In agriculture and live stock industry there is no such anomaly as receiving something for nothing, and the farmer is willing to sacrifice much of convenience in raising foals from his farm mares that are in the collar every day except a short period at foaling time. A vigorous mare will perform the ordinary work of the farm and raise a fine foal every year during her life of breeding. Farmers prefer to raise classified draft horses for financial reasons. The draft horse is in wider and more uniform demand than light-harness breeds, and sales of surplus draft horses are

more easily negotiated at the farm than driving classes. The draft foal is phlegmatic, is not so liable to be injured or blemished during development as the more-highly organized light-harness youngsters. The steady demand for draft horses for industrial and commercial use brings many buyers to the farm to purchase supplies, and the breeder has no difficulty in making sales of his surplus draft animals. Drivers are a luxury and do not maintain the steady demand that industrial chunks do, and values for light-harness horses have a much wider range than draft chunks. The farmer who raises draft horses knows that they are immediately cash asset as soon as they are old enough to go into the collar, while there is but indifferent demand for roadsters under 5 years old. The draft horse has a uniform commercial value, according to his weight, substance and finish, while the price for drivers depends on their beauty of conformation, attractive action and good manners. It is inexpensive to harness-break a draft youngster, while it takes a professional to manner a driver to automobiles, motorcycles, steam engines, street cars and other city objects so that he will be safe for a lady to drive.

Breed more draft horses, as the market for commercial chunks is practically unlimited. The increase of population and the rapid development of national resources have broadened the demand for horses faster than production. It is merely a matter of sentiment with the farmer whether he needs Percherons, Clydesdales, Shires or Belgians, as the better types of all these breeds are in urgent demand for industrial use at nominally uniform prices.—Drivers Journal.

Dairy

THE GRADE FOR THE COMMON FARMER

Does it pay? Sooner or later in all business enterprises this question must

be settled.

Does the breeding and feeding of a pure-bred dairy herd pay? This each man must consider according to his location, the capital that he has to invest and his general knowledge and understanding of the business.

The pure-bred business is a specialized business. It requires a watchful care, thorough knowledge of the heredity of the cattle in your herd, constant study in breeding, a better understanding of the wants of the community in which you are located and plenty of money to invest in new blood at any time the demands of the herd call for it.

Records must be kept, and a daily record of each item be entered; in fact, I might say you must ever be ready with pencil and paper to mark down dates of service, birth, etc. All this must be kept right, so that if called upon you can swear to your record. Even an application for registry papers amounts to an oath.

You must keep posted on the activities of your breeders' association. You must always be ready with a pen, ink and paper, and always cheerfully reply to all inquiring letters and postal-cards received, and at times this alone will prove quite burdensome to the man on the farm.

Your sires must always be selected with the greatest care and judgment, and even then breeding requirements may force you to invest in a better one than you now own, although you may be compelled to dispose of your present high-priced sire for much less than he cost you. This alone would strongly test the nerve of many a successful farmer. Then again it is an undoubted fact that all pure-bred animals are more susceptible to disease than the more hardy grades that originated from the same breed; this renders them a more hazardous investment than grades.

All of us, by a little self-searching, can tell whether or not we are strict truth-tellers or whether we are individually given to misrepresentation or evasion of the cold, straight facts. All I can say to you if you are of this class is "keep your hands off" of the business of breeding pure-bred cattle. If you make one mistake and go wrong, your occupation and business is ruined and you have a herd of cattle on your hands that no breeder with a reputation would dare to buy, even though he was satisfied that they were good individuals and worth the money you were asking for them. The discriminating buyer will study the breeder's

THE
H.B.K.
BRAND
Patent
Ripless Gloves
are Guaranteed
NOT TO RIP
Your Dealer Sells Them

pedigree fully as closely as he will that of the animal.

With grades, on the other hand, a man can start on a very little capital to lay the foundation for a successful business, and, with the occasional purchase of a well-bred sire, he will be able by careful feeding and judicious selection to build up a good working herd of cows. By raising all of the best heifers that come from good cows and feeding them so that they will be large enough to come to profit in the dairy by the time they are twenty-six to thirty months of age, he may expand the business as time goes on. If he will watch all the details of the business and use good judgment in selecting his first breeding bull to correct the deformities and deficiencies that may exist in the cows, and not be constantly trying new combinations, he will have in a few generations as good cows for all practical purposes as the pure-breds from which the grades were derived.

W. M. K.

Takes It Seriously

"I suppose you know Borem?" remarked Wiseman.
"Only just well enough to say 'How are you!'" replied Markley.
"Well, don't do it."
"Don't do what?"
"Don't say 'How are you?' for if you do he'll hold you up for a quarter of an hour and tell you."



The Door Steadily Opens

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 5c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms for Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and for Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisement of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be reserved exclusively for the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell, or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIPT FOR SALE cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands improved and unimproved for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 Melstres Block, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE, N.E. 1/4 SECTION 30, Tp. 43, R. 10, West third meridian; 40 acres, cultivated, clay subsoil; 1/4 mile from Railway Survey; Price, \$2,500, half cash.—John H. Tage, Lacombe, Sask. 3-4

FARMS TO RENT

FARMS TO RENT—I WANT SEVERAL RENTERS for my farms in the heart of the best flat and wheat growing districts in Saskatchewan. Apply direct to me by mail.—G. A. Syllie, Kindersley, Sask. 7-8

DOGS FOR SALE

COLLIE PUPS—FROM GOOD WORKING Stock.—F. Johnson, Greenwood, Man. 6-8

SHEEP FOR SALE

SHEEP FOR SALE—TWENTY GRADE Shropshire Ewes and Thirty Ewe Lambs.—Joseph Dann, V.S., Deloraine. Phone 175, R4. 3-8

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF CHOICE WHITE Wyandotte Cockerels, bred from 48 imported cock and 800 first class laying hens. Price \$1.50 and \$2.00. To be shipped October 15.—Edward Peterson, Lewisville, Alta. 7-8

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED

WANTED—BUTTER AND EGGS, STRICTLY fresh. Direct from the farmer.—J. N. Campbell, 608 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 7-8

OATS WANTED

WANTED—ONE CAR OF CLEAN OLD OATS, delivered at Roland St.—R. J. Fritcheard, Roland, Man. 7-8

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRASER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can sell your excess and pocket book. Highest treatment. Highest financial returns. BE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated catalog and full information. Address: H. F. LINDSEY, Box 44, WATSONA, Sask.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG

Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED

Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorn, young Bulls for Sale.—Sunside Stock Farm, Naplaka, Man.

HEBEFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES.

J. E. Marple, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS., IMPORTERS

and Breeders, Lamonts P.O., Alta.

F. H. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER

Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

40 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 TO \$50 EACH.

2 Clydesdale Colts cheap; Yorkshire Pigs, \$5 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Margrege, Man.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CATTLE,

Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—YOUNG

Stock for Sale.—Steve Tomack, Lipton, Sask.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—MAY FARROWS.

R. Fritcheard, Roland, Man.

F. B. McLAREN, CLEARWATER, MAN.,

Breeder of Oxford Downs Sheep, a choice lot of rams and ewes for sale, one or two years old.

PURE JERSEY COWS—LIDDELL, PINCHER

Station, Alberta. 7-8

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS—ALL AGES.

—C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Arcola, Sask.

PRIZE WINNING PURE BRED TOULOUSE

Geese, \$5.00 each; \$5.00 pair.—A. J. Cole, Grassmere Farm, Wapella, Sask. 8-3

LEGAL

RUSSELL, HARTNEY, LL.B. (LATE DEPUTY) District Registrar (Brandon) Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask.—Land Titles a specialty.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 8 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec. Treas. Swan River, Man.

HAY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—600 TONS CHOICE PRAIRIE Wood Wind Hay, with flat blade, "Blue Stem", a round green stem resembling Blue Joint. Pressed ready for delivery. Write J. J. Dunn, 111 Street, Sask. 7-8

SITUATION VACANT

FARMER WANTED IMMEDIATELY, with suitable outfit to work a good improved farm on shares in the Swan River district. Apply to Harper & McCrea, Limited, 419-421 Somerset Block, Winnipeg.

Field Crops

DOES FLAX EXHAUST THE SOIL

The opinion seems to be quite prevalent that flax exhausts the soil much more than most other crops. We do not understand how this opinion has become so prevalent, unless it might be that growing flax immediately after flax usually results in a failure; but this failure is not due to soil depletion but to a fungous growth usually called flax wilt. Prof. Snyder, the soil chemist at the Minnesota Experiment Station, finds that flax does not remove as much fertility from the soil as most other crops.

Experiments conducted in the Botanical Department and in large plots on the Experiment Station, definitely illustrate that the flax is not particularly destructive upon the soil. We have often found in the Red River Valley that the soil is too fertile for the growth of a flax crop when atmospheric and soil moisture is at the normal. The farmers of the Valley often put flax upon summer-fallowed lands thinking that such lands are too strong for the wheat crop; and very often the flax crop falls down and produces a poorer yield of inferior seed because of this extra fertility. In case of droughty seasons, the flax crop has shown itself able to stand on very fertile lands, but often it is almost worthless when anything more than an ordinary rainfall occurs. The North Dakota Experiment Station has demonstrated quite clearly that considerably better crops of wheat may be raised after flax than after wheat.—Ex.

EXTERMINATING WILD OATS

In the exterminating of wild oats the practice of early shallow fall plowing is coming into quite general use. The object of shallow plowing is to avoid turning the oats under a depth where they will remain dormant and be brought to the surface in the cultivation of the following spring. If they are plowed under only about two inches deep in August the autumn rains will usually start them, and they are of course destroyed by frost before they have time to mature seed. Then plow early and deep in spring, and harrow at least three times with spring tooth harrow or twice with spring tooth and once with discing harrow, at intervals of one week or more. Sow to barley upon the clean seed bed some time in the latter part of May. Cut the barley for hay, or if the wild oats are not much developed cut for grain. Fall plow deep, harrowing in spring as before and put into millet, cutting it for hay. Plow shallow in fall, harrow well in spring before seeding and put into corn or wheat. Harrow the wheat or corn when up. If any wild oats appear that season, pull.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF DRY FARMING

- I. Thou shalt plow deep.**—Lets rain get into soil easily. Lets in big rain without run off. Provides more feeding space for plant roots. More plant food made available.
- II. Thou shalt keep the surface soil loose.**—Keeps soil moisture from evaporating. Lets rain get into soil easily. More plant food made available, due to more moisture. Harrow the grain after it is up two inches or use weeder.
- III. Thou shalt cultivate level.**—Level soil has the least soil exposed to the air. More evaporation from a ridged soil. Level soil will take in rain fall much faster than ridged soil. On ridged soil the rain runs off through the furrows. The soil in the ridges dries out so that the plant has less moist surface soil to draw on for food and moisture. Ridging the soil is a most effective way for getting rid of both the moisture in the soil and of rainfall.
- IV. Thou shalt summer fallow when rainfall is less than 15 inches.**—The summer fallow saves up two years' rain for one crop. The summer fallow kills weeds and plant diseases. The summer fallow should be cultivated. When rainfall is over 15 inches, corn will be as good a preparation for a crop as the bare fallow.
- V. Thou shalt add organic matter**

to the soil.—Holds moisture and plant food. Improves mechanical condition of the soil. Helps make plant food available. Lessens drifting and blowing of the soil. Lessens washing of soil. Stable manure is the best form. Plow weeds under when green.

VI. Thou shalt keep down the weeds.—Weeds use up moisture; weeds use up plant food; weeds crowd the plants; weeds shade the crops; weeds make it difficult for the plant to grow; weeds make it hard to work the land properly.

VII. Thou shalt grow early maturing crops.—Growing conditions best in early summer. Winter grains better than spring grains.

VIII. Thou shalt grow corn every three to five years.—The cultivation given corn saves moisture. The cultivation given corn kills weeds. The cultivation given corn kills plant diseases. Corn best preparation for a grain crop. Corn produces fine steel food, both grain and fodder. Corn produces more per acre than other crops. Do not hill up the corn as this wastes the moisture.

IX. Thou shalt grow clover or alfalfa every few years.—Clover and alfalfa add fertility to the soil. Clover and alfalfa add organic matter to the soil. Clover and alfalfa kill weeds and plant diseases. Clover and alfalfa produce a most valuable hay. Clover and alfalfa produce very valuable seed crops.

X. Thou shalt keep stock.—The most profitable way of marketing grain and fodder is through stock. They produce manure which is very necessary to the soil. They bring about prosperity.

Who obeys these commandments shall reap abundant crops. He who violates them shall be punished by decrease in yield in proportion to the transgression.—W. C. Palmer, Ag. Editor, Extension Dept., Agr. College.

THE STEAM TRACTOR

The experimental days of the steam tractor for use in plowing operations are over. The big machines are tearing up the sod in every Prairie Province at a rate that makes the old horse-power plow look like a relic of by gone days. Some of the advantages claimed for the steam plow are: Economy over animal power; an otherwise slow and toilsome process is accomplished with ease and expedition; better and more uniform plowing; better and larger crops can be grown on steam plowed land; because of the despatch with which the work can be done, the most favorable weather advantages can be taken advantage of and seeding finished in proper season. In fact, taking it all around the farmer who owns a steam plowing outfit can have his ground cultivated and the seed in before his less progressive neighbor has made a good start.

The big tractor entered by the J. I. Case company in the plowing contest at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition did wonderful work. Here are a few of the figures taken from the performance sheet made out by the judges: This engine plowed 33.8 acres of ground in a little over eight hours or on the average, 3.99 acres per hour. This was done on 99.7 pounds of coal and 92 gallons of water. Contrast with this the performance of another entry which plowed 3.63 acres per hour and used 149.6 pounds of coal and 107 gallons of water per acre. The Case engine also showed up very well in the two hour economy brake test using but 696 pounds of coal and 604 gallons of water. The other entry before referred to used 861 pounds of coal and 623 gallons of water. The Case engine was awarded the gold medal in the class for steam engines.

Managers of local dealers in steam tractors state that their business is growing faster than they can keep pace with. There are hundreds of new steam outfits going into use this season and the outlook is bright for an even greater season next year. The manager of one firm stated that he had done more business up to the first of June this year than during the entire year of 1909.

WE have been talking to you for the last two months regarding the benefits to be derived by the local Grain Growers' Associations from the publication of their cards in The Guide. What do you think of it? We would be pleased to have an expression of opinion from our readers.

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg

To the Dear The when Assoc sidera ers an bran the b summ tion theref in ord organi fath l commu month The Grain last sh should plished every classes still gr by any can re what farmer has on struggl energy farmer strengt Amo by the the org the pul as the Laurier trip. I the me grasp of welfare Grain Sir Will a revela farmers knowled effort in ers' vie before a beneficia This can ganizatio largely a local bra It is year that tion is en regular n should be These me school of could get practices questions munity of these meet Growers' social cent they are l people in women, e amowmen peculiarly character Farmer h of leaving the passing tration of In this w secured riq been appro To overco fit themsel affairs that entiles the be adopted of the Gra struction for This is a tution can e less advan take place



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

Starting the Campaign

To the local secretaries:

Dear Sirs:

The season of the year is drawing near when all officers of the Grain Growers' Association should be giving serious consideration to the work of the Grain Growers and devising methods of strengthening branches all over the province. Due to the busy time on the farm during the summer months the work of the association generally is allowed to lag. It therefore becomes all the more necessary in order to maintain the usefulness of the organization that vigorous efforts be put forth by the leaders of the branch in each community during the fall and winter months.

The success which the efforts of the Grain Growers have met with during the last six years is such that every farmer should be proud of what we have accomplished, and should be an incentive to every well wisher of the agricultural classes to put forth stronger efforts for still greater achievements. We have not, by any means, reached the stage where we can rest on our oars and be content with what we have done. The struggle of farmers for equality with other classes has only begun, and the result of that struggle will altogether depend on the energy and wisdom with which the farmers will continue to extend and strengthen their organization.

Among the many things accomplished by the Grain Growers nothing has brought the organization more prominently before the public or had such a far-reaching effect as the conference held with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party on their late Western trip. The businesslike manner in which the meetings were conducted and the grasp of economic questions effecting the welfare of the country manifested by the Grain Growers who appeared before Sir Wilfrid on his Western trip has been a revelation to many who thought that farmers were not supposed to have any knowledge of public affairs. A persistent effort in the direction of keeping the farmers' view point on economic questions before our public men will have a very beneficial result on the progress of Canada. This can only be done by thorough organization and that part of the work largely depends on the officers of our local branches.

Regular Meetings Best

It is becoming more apparent each year that the usefulness of the organization is enhanced by our branches holding regular meetings at stated periods. They should be held at least every two weeks. These meetings, so to speak, should be a school of instruction where our farmers could get a training in parliamentary practices and in the discussion of public questions. The young people of the community should be encouraged to attend these meetings. In other words the Grain Growers' meetings should be made a social centre for the community in which they are held, and around which all the people in the community, both men and women, could centre for their social amusement. The meetings should be peculiarly a medium for upbuilding of character and training for usefulness. Farmers have suffered in the past because of leaving the conduct of public business, the passing of legislation, and the administration of laws to the urban population. In this way the urban population have secured rights and privileges that have been oppressive to the agricultural classes. To overcome that handicap farmers must fit themselves to take the place in public affairs that the importance of their calling entitles them to. No better method can be adopted than by using the meetings of the Grain Growers as a school of instruction for that purpose.

This is an age of progress. No institution can remain inactive and live, much less advance. Development can only take place where there is proper exercise

of that which we already possess. If farmers who are the main producers of wealth are to successfully resist the encroachment of those who live without labor other than scheming to create artificial conditions that enable them to acquire wealth without contributing anything towards creating that wealth, they must study for themselves, and familiarize themselves with the principles of economic problems that enter into modern methods of doing business and the most economic system of distribution not only of the commodities they produce on the farm, but also all the commercial commodities that they have to purchase. They must make a study of the science of government and the proper relations between those who govern and those who are governed and the duty of each individual to the state. Such questions as public ownership and operation of public utilities, modern methods of operating public utilities through the functions of government, taxation of land values, the right of the public to the unearned increment, direct legislation, including the Initiative and Referendum, the reduction of the customs tariff, the encroachment of corporations and the rights of the individual, are questions which have now become acute, and have to be dealt with in a public way in the near future. No class of our population are so concerned in these questions and will be so vitally effected in the proper solution of them, as the farmers. It therefore becomes of the utmost importance that farmers give careful consideration and become familiar with the principle underlying those problems upon the proper solution of which largely depends our national life.

FARMERS' LIBRARY

An effort should be made by every branch in Manitoba to establish a farmers' library containing books dealing with economic and social questions, the management of farms and the production of crops of different kinds. One or two dollars invested in such a library by the members of each branch would furnish what books would be necessary for the nucleus of such a library. To the growing generation on the farm, such a library would be invaluable did the leaders of the Grain Growers' movement create sentiment sufficient in the movement and its object to attract all the people tributary to their place of meeting. THE GUIDE would only be too pleased to assist in establishing these libraries, give all information at their disposal on the selection

of books that would be suited for the purpose in view. This proposition is not only feasible but is within the reach of most of the branches in Manitoba if our farmers would only realize the possibility of good that there is wrapt up in the proposition.

WILL SEND SPEAKERS

An attempt will be made as soon as the hurry of the fall work is over, to have some prominent Grain Grower meet every branch. The directors of the central association will take a prominent part in this work and it is to be hoped that wherever we have a branch organized every effort will be made to co-operate with those who will visit them, in making a success of their visit.

In the matter of organization members of established branches could do a great deal in organizing in their own vicinity, not only by inducing farmers to become members of their own branch, but also by establishing branches in country school houses and little towns in the neighborhood at which no organization yet exists. I am strongly of the opinion that the most good could be accomplished by establishing branches at many of our country schools where the farmers, their wives, sons and daughters could meet regularly for social and educational purposes. Such gatherings would, in a measure at any event, take the place that is now occupied by many of our young people, in more questionable amusements.

I am instructed by our executive to urge all our branches to make special efforts in this direction this winter. I would be pleased to get opinions from the officers of the different branches as to the better methods of pursuing organization work to the end that the Grain Growers' movement which has been conducted so auspiciously and carried on so successfully in the past, will continue more and more in the good work it has begun until the farmer comes into his own and the profession of agriculture be regarded as the most honorable and dignified among the professions.

Let the rest of the people know what you are doing in your community. Readers of THE GUIDE notice that the Manitoba Grain Growers do not keep themselves so prominently before the public as their energetic brothers in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Do not hide your light under a bushel. Send brief statements of your activities to THE GUIDE. THE GUIDE will do the rest. R. MCKENZIE, Secretary Manitoba G. G. Association.

FENCING RIGHT-OF-WAY

The other day, talking with a Grain Grower, we got to the question of the

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:
J. W. SCALLION - - - VIRDEN

PRESIDENT:
R. C. HENDERS - - - CULROSS

SECRETARY-TREASURER:
R. MCKENZIE - - - WINNIPEG

DIRECTORS:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

railway companies fencing their right-of-way. He told me, and this I have noticed myself, that the C. N. R. had not yet fenced their track, Brandon-Belmont line. As the railway commissioners have ordered that all railway tracks had to be fenced in by October, 1909, I mentioned this to the farmer. He had not heard of it although this information was published in August, 13th number of THE GUIDE, 1909, in the Alberta section. The C.P.R. on the Souris branch have put up an excellent fence that cannot hurt the stock because it is made out of woven wire. It will no doubt save the farmers a lot of trouble and loss. Why cannot the C.N.R. do the same? Are they above the law and the railway companies? It looks very much like it. The planks on the road crossings of this company are not the legal width. Cannot the association do something in the matter? I am sure there is a need.

OLIVER KING.

Wawanesa, Man.

GOOD USE FOR SOLDIERS

The (Portland Oregon Journal (Ind.), Aug. 9.—At last a useful service has been found for the army. The soldiers have been called out to fight forest fires. No foreign foes are hovering on the horizon, except in the vision of jingo statesmen. No more do the red Indians menace the home of the settler. . . . But, here is a real great national danger—the annual destruction of forests by fire. The remnant of timber lands that has escaped the syndicates are menaced by flames. It is one splendid activity for our armed forces, and to suppress the attack the troops have been called out. Let the soldiers go to the front and remain there until the danger is over. Let the camp be in the forests instead of in the cities. There is a sane use for the army at last.

An earlier movement of the Western crop, as a result of the earlier harvest this year, is indicated by reports to the trade and commerce department, at Ottawa, which state that this August there were inspected at Winnipeg 3,998 cars of wheat as against only 854 cars in August last year.



Case Steam outfit Dicing on Breaking

Plain Philosophy

By "COG"

Fashionable circles at Bar Harbor, Maine, are agog. After thinking for a long time that there could be nothing new to them they found a real, sure-enough novelty. It is a baby in a cage.

Here's the story as I gleaned it from a newspaper report. Bar Harbor is a summer resort of the ultraswell. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beale McLean are probably the ultraest of the whole kit and kaboodle. As is often the case, even in sweldom, a little McLean has come to share the joys and sorrows of his elders and seek to exist on a paltry three or four hundred millions of coin of the realm which he is heir to.

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Now throw the green light on the stage and play soft music. 'Twas a dark and stormy night and father Edward was prowling around in his pajamas to see if all the windows were closed to keep out the rain. His wanderings took him into the nursery and there he heard some bold, bad men tinkering with the nursery window. "Kidnappers," was his first thought. He quickly got his trusty six-gun and started to shoot up the desperadoes. But he was excited and the night was dark and anyhow he was out of practice, bandits of the sort that work in the night, being few at Bar Harbor, and they got away without taking any of the lead with them.

Of course, they may have only been burglars who just happened to try the nursery window, but the fond parents were sure that kidnappers were after their darling boy, in an effort to make the fore-said fond parents "cough up" a ransom. Naturally they think the boy would be worth the money but they hate to part with it unless they have to.

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So they and the two grandpas, who happen to be responsible for the accumulation of the vast amount of lucre, resolved themselves into a committee of the whole to devise ways and means of frustrating any further attempts at making away with the little chap. Money was no object. They might have built a vault in the basement but then Vinson (that was the lad's name) must have lots of fresh air so that he will grow up to be a big strong man, capable of spending a large part of that money.

First they started to amass a large force of servants and detectives to watch the destinies of the boy. To qualify for the job each of these had to have an irreproachable pedigree longer than that of a blooded bull-pup. Then they had a steel cage constructed on wheels. Perish the thought that this cage should look anything like the ones used to detain wild animals. The bars are nicely enameled and highly ornamental. The door is fastened with a big pad lock and only papa and mamma have the keys. When Vinson goes out to take the air he rides about the spacious grounds in this vehicle surrounded by a squad of detectives armed to the teeth. It sure looks as if a would-be kidnapper would run into a bunch of trouble. Is it any wonder that fashionable Bar Harbor stops and stares?

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But don't you pity that kid? A little money is a fine thing to have once in a while, but think of a load of a few hundred millions. Every trace of individuality will be crushed in the growing boy. His

whole life will be mapped out in advance. He will be raised scientifically; sent to a prep school and college, probably already selected, to inflict himself upon indulgent professors; he won't have to work for a living or worry about his next meal. What will he grow to be? A great and good man or a useless rounder? Let us hope for the best.

Contrast his advantages with those of men who have their names written upon the burnished tablets of fame. Take, for instance, Lincoln, whose station in life was directly opposite that of young Vinson McLean. Will the youngster develop any of the traits that made the Liberator loved the world over? I'm afraid not.

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Did you ever read any of Walt Mason's stuff? Of course you have heard of "Walt," the writer of prose poems; the singer of right-living songs; the satirist; the toucher of heart-strings. If you are not acquainted with the pithy bits written by this genius, get acquainted right away. He'll do you good. A week or so ago the daily papers had "Walt" dead and buried; had him stiff in his studio in Philadelphia and the circumstances pointed to suicide by the laudanum route. Wasn't that tough? But look, a ray of light. Mason hangs out at Emporia, Kansas, not in the Quaker City, and anyhow he wasn't of the stuff that corrodes his "inards," deliberately and with malice aforethought, with the liquid that makes the best of them take the count; that soothing, in some cases, damnable narcotic. Well anyhow, its all right. Walt Mason is among the living. He says so himself and he ought to know. But those newspaper reports sure had a lot of us going and nearly knocked one of our idols clean off his pedestal.

Here's an old one that has improved with age and is surely worth reproducing. It was written by some unknown songster.

Did you tackle the trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
Oh, a trouble's a ton or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it,
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only how did you take it?

You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face!
It's nothing against you to fall down flat
But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why the harder you bounce,
Be proud of your blackened eye!
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts,
It's how did you fight—and why?

And though you be done to death, what then?
If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why the Critic will count it good!
Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,
And whether he's slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only, how did you die?

Every day we buck up against some proposition that looks as if it was too much for us. Don't slide around it. Spit on your hands, grit your teeth and go to it. Beat it if you can, but if you can't, well, do your darndest anyhow.



WINCHESTER

LOADED BLACK POWDER SHELLS

THE RED W BRAND

TRADE MARK REG. IN U. S. PAT. OFF.

Shoot Strong and Evenly,
Are Sure Fire,
Will Stand Reloading.
They Always Get The Game.
For Sale Everywhere.

Canada's Monied Men

Continued from Page 9

capital subscribed and paid up, \$23,000,000.
Director, Royal Trust Company, subscribed capital \$1,000,000.
President, Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, subscribed capital, Common, \$2,500,000; Preferred, \$2,000,000.
Director, Kamistiquia Power Company, \$2,000,000.
SIR EDWARD S. CLOUSTON
Director, Guarantee Company of North America, subscribed capital, \$600,000.
Vice-president, Bank of Montreal, subscribed capital, \$14,400,000.
Director, Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co., Limited, subscribed capital, \$2,700,000.
Director, Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, subscribed capital, Common, \$2,500,000; Preferred, \$2,000,000.
Vice-president, Royal Trust Company, subscribed capital, \$1,000,000.
Director, Kamistiquia Power Company, capital, \$2,000,000.

R. B. ANGUS
Director, Bank of Montreal, subscribed capital, \$4,400,000.
Director, Canadian Salt Company, Ltd., subscribed capital, \$500,000.
Director, Laurentide Paper Company, Limited, subscribed capital, Common, \$1,000,000; Preferred, \$1,200,000.
Director, Canadian North-West Land Company, Limited, subscribed capital, \$1,467,681.25.
Director, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, capital, \$200,000,000.
Director, Duluth South Shore and Atlantic Railway Company, capital, Preferred, \$10,000,000; Common, \$12,000,000.
Director, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, capital, Preferred, \$8,400,000; Common, \$16,800,000.
Director, Royal Trust Company, capital, \$1,000,000.

SIR H. MONTAGUE ALLEN
Director Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, subscribed capital/none, purely mutual.
President, Merchant's Bank of Canada, capital, authorized and paid up, \$6,000,000.
Vice-president, Canadian Paper Company, Limited, subscribed capital (Common), \$388,000; Preferred, \$344,100.
Director, Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, capital, Preferred, \$3,000,000; Common, \$2,000,000.
Director, Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, subscribed capital, Common, \$2,500,000; Preferred, \$2,000,000.
Director, Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company, capital, authorized and paid up, \$17,000,000.
Director, Montreal Street Railway Company, subscribed capital, \$10,000,000.
Director, Royal Trust Company, subscribed capital, \$1,000,000.

D. B. HANNA
Director, British America Assurance Company, subscribed capital, \$1,400,000.
Director, Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, subscribed capital, \$1,300,000.
Director, Western Assurance Company, subscribed capital, \$2,500,000.
Vice-president, Canadian Northern Prairie Lands Company, Limited, subscribed capital, \$1,300,000.

Third Vice-president, Canadian Northern Railway Company, capital, \$55,000,000.
Director, Buffalo, Lockport and Rochester Railway Company, capital, issued, \$1,950,000.
President, Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway Company, subscribed and paid up capital, \$25,000,000.
Director, Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, subscribed capital, \$6,000,000.
Director, Western Canada Flour Mills Company, capital, \$1,225,000.
Director, London & Canada Agency Company, capital, \$1,000,000.
Director, Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light, Heat & Power, capital, \$31,250,000.

ROBERT JAFFRAY
Director, Canadian Life Assurance Company, subscribed capital, \$1,000,000.
Vice-president, Imperial Bank of Canada, subscribed capital, \$5,000,000.
Director, Canadian General Electric Company, subscribed capital, Common, \$4,700,000; Preferred, \$2,000,000.
Director, Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, capital, Common, \$3,000,000; Preferred, \$1,000,000.
Director, London Electrical Company, Limited, subscribed capital, \$400,000.
Director, Toronto General Trusts Corporation, capital, authorized and paid up, \$1,000,000.
Director, Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, capital, \$6,000,000.
Director, Central Canada Loan & Savings Company, capital, \$2,500,000.

Z. A. LASH
Director, British American Assurance Company, subscribed capital, \$1,400,000.
Director, Canadian Life Assurance Company, subscribed capital, \$1,000,000.
Director, Western Assurance Company, subscribed capital, \$2,500,000.
Vice-president, Canadian Bank of Commerce, subscribed capital, \$10,000,000.
Director, Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited, subscribed capital, \$1,200,000.
Director, Mexican Electric Light Co. Limited, capital, \$6,000,000.
Director, Mexican Light & Power Co. Limited, subscribed capital, ordinary, \$13,385,000.
General Officer, Canadian Northern Railway Company, capital, \$55,000,000.
Vice-president Mexican Tramway Co. capital, issued, \$10,822,500.
Director, Niagara, St. Catharines & Toronto Railway Company, capital, subscribed and paid up, \$245,000.
Vice-president, Sao Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Company, Limited, subscribed capital, \$9,800,000.
Vice-president, National Trust Co. Limited, capital, paid up, \$1,000,000.
Director, Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light, Heat & Power Company, capital, \$31,250,000.

ROBERT MEIGHEN
Director, Bank of Toronto, subscribed capital, \$1,000,000.
President, Lake of the Woods, Milling Company, Limited, subscribed capital, Common, \$2,000,000; Preferred, \$1,500,000.
Director, Canadian North-West Land Company, Limited, subscribed capital, \$1,467,681.25.
Director, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, capital, \$200,000,000.
Director, Montreal Street Railway Company, subscribed capital, \$10,000,000.
Director, Paton Manufacturing Co. of Sherbrooke, capital, \$600,000.

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VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinarians have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.00.

SWAMP FEVER

A. C. W., Sask.—Mare 7 years old appeared a little dull and out of sorts. Turned her into pasture. One week later found her lying flat on ground. She was very thin and seemed very weak in her hind quarters. Her mouth and lining of eyelids were yellowish white; appetite poor. Did not lie down at night. When she did lie down in the daytime she stretched out flat and had difficulty in getting up and for a while afterwards her heart would thump sometimes audibly. One who has had much experience in the disease pronounced it swamp fever and gave me medicine, but it was too late and she died ten days later. I have two other horses which are thin looking. A ten-year-old gelding, mouth and eyelids little pale, temperature 101 1-5, good appetite, little slow on work. Mare ten years old has been thin since spring, coat dull, mouth and eyelids pale; bleed her, seems nearly half water, temperature 99 1/2. Neighbor says they both have swamp fever. Is swamp fever contagious? There seems to be a lot of cases in the district. Is there any cure? What causes the disease? Has the Department of Agriculture taken the matter up?

Ans.—The disease is caused by a germ and is carried from one animal to the other by mosquitoes. For treatment give the following: Liqueur arsenicalis hydrochlor, 4 ounces; tincture of iron, 8 ounces; liqueur strychnine, 4 ounces. Give three tablespoonfuls in one pint of water three times daily before feeding. Also the following powder: Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces; gentian, 3 ounces. Give a large teaspoonful in each feed.

SORE EYE

A. A. Man.—(1) What is the number of crosses you have to have in pigs before they are eligible for registration? (2) What is the number in horses? (3) I have a colt that had his eyelid scratched on something last winter. The eye seemed to be running water every once in a while, then at times it would look to be all right. About six weeks ago there appeared to be a scum forming over the eye. Over the ball of the eye it seems to be thicker and looks like raw meat. Can there be anything done to save the eye? Is there any danger of him losing the other?

Ans.—For the number of crosses required for the registration of pigs and horses apply to the Department of Agriculture, Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg, Man. (3) Consult a veterinary surgeon



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. **Duties.**—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 20 acres, fully owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side his homestead. **Fees.**—\$2.00 per acre. **Duties.**—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. **Fees.**—\$1.00 per acre. **Duties.**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Characterized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

as the eye will probably have to be operated on. In the meantime use the following lotion:

Sulphate of zinc, 5 grains. Fluid extract of belladonna, 20 drops. Distilled water, 8 ounces. Inject a little into the eye night and morning.

DECAYED RIB

B. Emerson, Man.—Colt three years old which as a yearling in pasture received an injury presumably from a kick or barb wire, to a rib on left shoulder. An abscess formed, and although treated properly, a running wound was left. Investigation showed that matter came from a hole in the rib and that the rib was decayed within. That is, the centre or marrow had decayed to an extent of eight inches or more. Last spring the horse was placed under chloroform and the rib scraped and a hole bored into it about six inches above the first through which I have treated the trouble with H. O. carbolic and water, 7 gr. tablets, etc., but without success. The wound as opened by the knife is now closed and only the original vent for pus remains. The horse stands quietly while wound is washed out, is in good condition and good in harness. Can anything be done?

Ans.—Would advise you to have the wound opened up again as the rib may require to be scraped again. In addition to the treatment you have been using it would be a good thing to inject the wound with a 1000 to 1 solution of bi-chloride of mercury. Also pack the wound with iodoform gauze.

CALL A SURGEON

Subscriber, Young, Sask.—Horse rubbed with saddle causing a sore on each side of withers which festered for a short time and healed. Horse became lame at once. A lump formed near top of shoulder blade which appears to be sore on pressing with the hand. Have opened it with knife. There seems to be no gathering as red blood flowed from sore. Horse has been lame about a month and unable to work. Kindly advise what to do.

Ans.—Have your horse examined by a veterinary surgeon as most likely there is a fistula forming which will have to be opened and any diseased tissue scraped out.

PIMPLES ON UDDER

W. J. W., Sask.—Cow has round red swellings or pimples on her udder. They start as small pimples, gradually get larger and finally burst when something rubs them. About a year ago there were only one or two but they have gradually become more numerous. Blood sometimes comes from them in a small stream as if it were forced from a capillary. The pimples are just red lumps with no sign of pus in them. She is now being dried up previously to calving and the quarter upon which most of the pimples are has fairly solid substance inside near the base of the teat. Cow appears quite healthy otherwise and is in good condition. Can you suggest a remedy?

Ans.—Apply the following to udder night and morning: Zinc sulph, 6 drams. Acetate of lead, 8 drams. Distilled water, 20 ounces. To which add 1 dram of carbolic acid. Give 1 pound of Epsom salts dissolved in water to which add two drams of ginger. After the salts have operated give in feed night and morning the following powder: Potassium citrate, 2 ounces. Sulphate of iron, 1 1/2 ounces. Mix well and divide into 12 powders and give as directed.

LUMP ON SHOULDER

Subscriber, Minnedosa.—I have a young horse laid up with a soft lump, half the size of an apple on point of shoulder which seems to be quite sore. I have frequently bathed it with hot water

and applied iodine liniment but swelling still remains. Please advise treatment.

Ans.—I would advise you to call in a veterinary surgeon and have the swelling cut out.

Book Review

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS OF RAILWAY RATES. A Study of the experience of the United States, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Australia. By Hugh Richard Meyer of Chicago.

This book is perhaps chiefly interesting as representing the last word and the best that can be advocated in favor of a system of laissez faire with regard to the government of the people by the railway. The book was published five years ago and the author does not hesitate to state the rather pretentious purpose which he seeks to serve. It is to enlighten the United States government on the danger of giving enlarged power to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The case is very well put indeed. The attitude of the author may be gauged from his quotation with approval, of the following summary by President Hadley of Yale University:

"It is, I think, clear that the tendency for creating artificial monopolies in railroad business as distinct from that inevitable monopoly which is due to the needs of (concentrated service) has not been so great as in many other lines of industry during the last decade, and that railroad monopoly should under these circumstances not be treated as a thing repugnant to general business usage, but as a part of the industrial system of the country. I believe also that there has been far less of extortionate profit in connection with railroad monopoly than has been incident to most other kinds of industrial combination."

The reader should bear in mind that Professor Meyer is a chief priest of political economy in the University of Chicago, that therefore his attitude of mind is influenced by the natural bias inherent in a priesthood—that is a blind and uncompromising antagonism to all that makes for progress, and a supreme ability to find specious arguments and high-sounding words to uphold any system that makes for class development and class privilege, and also to quote Professor Meyer's own words when speaking in opposition to the views of another great authority on economics that "to a considerable degree in Germany (substitute America) political science but reflects the enthusiasms, the perplexities, and the shifty devices of Government (substitute the plutocracy)." But although I cannot agree to the general conclusion to which Professor Meyer has been converted after a painstaking study covering a period of twelve years and embracing three continents and two hemispheres I do not by any means disparage the value of his work. It is a mine of information and argument which no intelligent student of sociology can afford not to read. It is a bold and brilliant effort to prove that railway combines (here denominated "consolidations of railroads") should be left to manage the transportation business without interference from railway commissions, but although that is the purpose of the book its usefulness is not confined to that object. The advocates of government control can here, within the limits of some 480 pages, which include an exhaustive index to contents and an admirable system of rubrics, find all the faults to which public control is prone, place a danger signal on each, and so allow the ship of steel to sail in safe waters.

There is a mass of evidence given showing the inclination of the Interstate Commerce Commission to favor the middlemen in preference to the producer, consumer and carrier, and no fault can be found with the trenchant remarks with which Professor Meyer pours contempt on some of the findings of the Commission, but that the incompetence of that body can be used as an argument against popular ownership of railroads passes the comprehension of the unsophisticated.

After all is said and done the supreme tribunal is public opinion, and only those of us who are able to influence or to anticipate the findings of that tribunal have a right to be con-

YOU ARE NEVER LEFT OUT IN THE COLD

IF YOU WEAR THE



SHEEP LINED COAT

MADE IN DUCK, CORDROY, FRIEZE, WHIPCORD AND ETOFF. NO SMALL PIECES used in LINING, and all skins are selected and thoroughly cleaned.

All seams are double stitched. Patent H. B. K. Kantilever pockets on each coat—The iron strong pocket.

Made especially for OUT-DOOR WEAR in cold weather.

For the man who appreciates COMFORT and WARMTH.

An everyday necessity for the Farmer, Teamster, Laborer, Mechanic, and all others who work outside in the fall and winter.

Just like carrying your own little furnace around with you WHEREVER YOU GO.

Made by experts of many years' experience and the best machinery known, producing the NEATEST, WARMEST and MOST COMFORTABLE coat ever offered for sale.

As for quality, we point to this old reliable trade mark—



It stands for THE BEST IN MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP. ALWAYS LOOK FOR IT—TO YOU IT MEANS RELIABILITY.

Ask your dealer — he sells them—the best dealers do.

For sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.

Makers of the celebrated H.B.K. Mackinaw Clothing and other warm wearables for winter weather.

considered as authorities on matters of public interest. The chief priests of religion and of science, the framers of irksome legislation and the experts who expound it, may sway the mob for a moment by a quibble or a shout, but those alone who can read the laws of nature as evolving in the minds of the majority have any just claim to be regarded as exponents of the Truth. I think that Professor Meyer has not succeeded in diverting the trend of public opinion for even a moment. L. C.

Poultry

WOMEN AS POULTRY RAISERS

For many reasons woman is far better adapted to the poultry business than man. Hatching and rearing chicks require the closest attention to little details, overlooked by the average man, who in every way naturally equipped for coarser and heavier work. Notwithstanding, we find men breeders and fanciers in the majority by long odds, in fact a lady enthusiast in the poultry business is an exception, says a writer in Poultry Life. There must be some good reason for this. Of course, it is generally understood that a woman is so occupied raising her family and looking after housework, she has not the time to devote to it. It must be conceded this is the case with a great number, but poultry can very easily be made to pay for a servant, giving one an opportunity to exchange the monotonous drudgery of housework for an interesting and health giving outdoor work, far more pleasant and interesting.

It is the purpose of this article to suggest a way by which the wife can be interested and if the case is properly diagnosed it is easy to tell whether or not this prescription will have the desired result. First, if the family is large and the housework heavy, employ a servant to take this drudgery off her shoulders, and don't be afraid of the cost, as she will make, not only enough to pay the servant hire, but to buy many little things necessary to have about the house. Second, when a customer calls to see the chickens, let her show the birds, tell of their winnings, etc. When time comes for the shows, send her with the birds to attend them, to meet the fanciers and be recognized in the fraternity. Then when a \$5 bill comes in for a trio, don't get it mixed up with the old tobacco crumbs away down in your pocket, but turn it over to her, and make her think she earned it. In other words, recognize her as a partner in the business, and divide the earnings with her.

Woman's pride and independence generally exceed that of man, and she finds extreme satisfaction in being able to earn something and retain her individuality, while it is true the husband should be the head of the family, there is no reason why he should absorb the identity of the wife.

No woman can have any business qualifications if she be kept tied down with kitchen drudgery which can be done by a \$10 a month servant.

There are very few intelligent women who have not more earning capacity than this. It would be a very unbusinesslike proposition to use a fifty horse power engine to run a five horse power machine. Political economy means to reduce to the minimum what machinists term "lost motion."

Every individual should rise to the level of his capabilities, both in the business and social world, but it is quite impossible to do so without getting out and breathing the real live atmosphere of the every day social and business world, which is the school of up-to-date learning and common sense education.

MANAGING BROOD-HENS

When a man owns an incubator he gives thorough study and plenty of care to the work of hatching. When he uses natural incubation he is likely to leave everything to the hen. The hen needs special management in the hatching season if she is to do the work right.

First, several weeks before it is the intention to begin setting eggs, a sufficient number of laying hens should be penned in a clean, sunny location, with plenty of scratching-shed room. Then begin feeding these hens with plenty of corn and other fattening feeds, to stop the natural laying propensity. Thus they will become broody much quicker than if left out upon the general range, and may be set upon eggs quite early in the season.

The hatching must be accomplished indoors. Our early-hatched chicks are all brought out under hens, and we always clean up the indoor nest-boxes as

soon as the hens become broody, removing all old litter and scalding the boxes out with a kettle of boiling water, then sifting a quantity of ashes into heavy matting of old magazine paper or other good absorbent paper, and saturate this matting with kerosene and crude carbolic acid. Upon this matting sift more ashes, and place into each nest-box a sufficient quantity of clean straw. No lice and mites will harbor within such a nest. When the hens get settled on the nest we dust them with insect-powder. The chicks come off much healthier after hatching under such clean surroundings.

These early sitters must have plenty of warmth-giving food while sitting, in order to keep up plenty of animal heat to meet the weather conditions of this early season. A variation of parings and table-scrap is very conducive to their health and will afford a steady temperature within the body which must be had to successfully bring out strong and rugged chicks from eggs early incubated.

G. W. B.

POULTRY RATIONS

A poultryman who raised 50 chicks without losing one, fed them about 11 lbs. "chick feed" during the first week and one-half lb. meat. One oz. of fresh ground meat is about a tablespoonful. During the second week he fed about 14 lbs. of chick feed and 4 lbs. of house scraps and ground meat combined; the third week consumed 18 lbs. of chick feed and 4 lbs. of the scrap and meat combination; the fourth week 28 lbs. chick feed and 12 lbs. house scraps and ground meat. Chicks were furnished plenty of fine cut grass and clover. A good rule for my own guidance is, of all kinds of food together, grain, meat, etc., one qt. daily to 50 chicks the first week, 2 qts. daily the second week, three qts. the third, and so on, in regular progression, "a pint being a pound the year around" of many of these things.

Well hatched, healthy, normal chicks start promptly to eating. If some are backward about eating, dig up the chaff and show them there is meat or wheat under. Give them bread and milk or white things first, easily seen. Try different foods. They may have poor sight. The dullest in apprehension, they will catch up with a little help. Occasionally they have inherited a dislike to certain foods. One poultryman determined to feed his little flock on "chick food," was even opening their obstinate mouths, to poke it down, when some wheat accidentally fell among the chicks, and a poultry shout went up as they fell upon it. I have likewise almost always found wheat would take with chicks that refused oat meal or millet.

A friend, who has only half a lot in town, produces her own hen fruit. She raises full bloods in any old box, and last year sold 5 out of a brood of 8 for \$5 when nearly grown. Another friend, similarly situated, has a little wire run between and connected with her two coops. All the chicks have taken to one mother. That may be all right this late in season. Nothing so quickly breaks up a clucking hen as to have a sister biddy steal away unfilial chicks. Put coops some distance apart, till chicks are accustomed to their own place and mother, unless you wish to alienate a part of the mothers. One poultryman ingeniously says his incubator is a fine place to dry off and warm up chicks caught in a shower. He thus adds another chapter to its useful history.—T. E. Tibson.

The Western Canada Flour mills is building a \$15,000 addition to the plant in St. Boniface, in the shape of a barrel factory, which will be one of the best equipped factories of its kind in the Dominion. The building is triangular in shape and part of it will be two storeys high while the remainder will be only one, the dimensions being 104 by 70 by 40 feet.

YOUR GRAIN IS HARVESTED IS IT WORTH PROTECTING?

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- *****

OBJECTS

To maintain the Girls' Club room.
To scatter Sunshine everywhere.
To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.

CHOICE

Not what we have, but what we use,
Not what we see, but what we choose;
These are the things that mar or bless,
The sum of human happiness.

The thing nearby, not that afar
These are the things that shine like gems,
Like stars in fortune's diadems.

Not as we take, but as we give,
Not as we pray, but as we live;
These are the things that make for peace
Both now and after time shall cease.

Not what we seem, but what we are;
These are the things that make or break
That give the heart its joy or ache.

Not what seems fair, but what is true;
Not what we dream, but good we do.

BE SUNNY

A good laugh brightens the world like sunshine. It freshens the atmosphere like a breeze. When you feel downcast or a little injured, when you are inclined to feel sorry for yourself, see what the laughter cure will do. Treat the little bothers like a joke. Laugh them away. In the great city of Humanity many of the people live on what seems to them

Main street. But also some are on the side facing north. The sunshine never seems to get into the living rooms of their houses. Things have gone wrong with them in the past and are likely to go worse in the future. Nobody has so much sickness as they, no one such cross, mischievous children, no one such tiresome and disagreeable neighbors. Their public school as well as the Sunday school is badly managed, and the teachers incompetent. The Church is going to ruin, the minister never visits them. The street they live on might be called Nightshade Alley. But no—that would not do, for right across the way from these people are those on the sunny side of the street. The first thing they do in the morning is to throw up the blinds and welcome the lovely rays of the sun. They catch the note of the first robin. They have had lots of good times in the past, and they are going to have lots more. Their smile is like a window full of plants in full bloom. If anything is wrong it is going to right and if anything is good it is going to be better. On this side of the street everybody has a word of good cheer for his neighbor.

SOME ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS

"Jest to get shet of my meanness."—Mrs. Wiggs.

1. I will not be provoking if I know it.
2. I will not be provoked if I can help it; or, if I am, I will not speak till I think it over, putting myself in the other fellow's place.
3. I will not be petty. I will pass over small offences and small annoyances without fuss or comment.
4. I will not insist on my own way because it is my way. If the other fellow's is about as good, I'll take it.
5. I will say what I think and drop the subject, especially if it seems a case of getting hot. Argument doesn't convince after that.
6. I will accept advice, even if I haven't asked for it, think it over and act upon it if it is good.
7. I will let the other fellow have the last word, the largest half, and all the credit, if he wants it.
8. I will keep my nerves steady by regular exercise in the open air, getting to bed early, and avoiding anger, hurry and overwork.

Written by an irascible person for guidance in family life.—Congregationalist.

WANTS MARGARET'S JOB

Dear Margaret—This is the first time I have written to you. I go to school every day. I have a little baby sister. Her name is Olive. I am going to send you some wild flowers. I like your kind work. I should choose to do your work when I get big. My Sunday school teacher's name is Lucy Barlow.

RETA BRESKEY

Many thanks for the wild flowers. They were just like a breath from the Prairie. The children can do more sunshine than anyone because they can be sunbathers all the time to dear father and mother.

MARGARET

OFFERS A PRIZE

Dear Margaret—I am sending you another notice of our entertainment. Would you give us a notice of our competitors; the flower prize might interest some of the school children of the West. At present an active Sunshine worker is in Winnipeg, Mrs. J. R. Barlow, wife of Mr. Barlow, city surveyor of Montreal. Mrs. Barlow was called to Winnipeg on account of the illness of her son, Scott Barlow, who is ill in St. Boniface hospital with typhoid fever. Could you find time to call to see her. I know she would appreciate it very much. Say I asked you to call. I think that is the sort of thing the Sunshine people should do.

NINA MACDONALD

Winnipeg.

OFFERS A PRIZE

A prize of twenty-five dollars is being offered by the Westmount Sunshine Club for an essay on "The Wild Flowers of Canada." It must not contain more than two thousand words. For further particulars write A. G. Schuler, secretary, 418 Lindsay Buildings, Montreal. Please mention the Grain Growers' Guide and you will receive prompt answers, as all essays must be sent in by Oct. 1st. Now children here is a prize worth working for.

MARGARET

LIKES SUNSHINE PAGE

Dear Margaret—I wish to become a member of the Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild. I am sending five cards and one paper. I am eight years old and live on a farm three miles from town. I go to school every day. Father is the secretary of the Waldock Grain Growers' Association, and takes THE GUIDE. I like the Sunshine page best.

MURIEL GREYSON

Waldock, Sask.

Many thanks for your kind message. Papers and cards are always enjoyed by our Sunday

School and shut-in members. Many Sunday Schools are just starting and cannot afford to take the Sunday papers and come to Sunshine for a supply each week. Our stock is now very low and will be glad of all papers or magazines you can send. Won't you try to form a "Society" among your school friends? Hearty welcome to our Guild.

MARGARET

SENT BLOCKS

Dear Margaret—The last time I wrote you I sent a story, and I was pleased to see it printed in the paper. This time I am sending you a box of blocks for some little sick child that cannot go out doors to play. I hope some one will get them that will be glad to have them. With best wishes for the Sunshine Guild.

MARGARET E. KENNEDY

Ferry Point, Alta. Yes, dear child, we all enjoyed your story. The blocks will be sent to a "shut-in." Your loving wishes are always a great comfort to me. Write often.

MARGARET

STAMPS WILL HELP

Dear Margaret—Many thanks for your reply to my letter in THE GUIDE of July 13. Am sorry I forgot to enclose stamped addressed envelope for you to write to England. No doubt you will find a use for the enclosed stamps. Wishing you every success in your good work.

MRS. A. B.

Lloydminster, Sask. It is always good to have your letter. I had written to England before your second letter arrived. We are glad to have reliable people. Write again. Stamps are always welcome.

MARGARET

SENDING GIRLS

Dear Margaret—Replying to your letter of the 1st, we are enclosing you some of our application forms and some booklets and we trust you will be able to send us some applications, as most of the girls are keen to go out. West but in some parts the wages are so low, and the rail fare so high we could not send them. In getting a girl right from the other side the Ocean passage must be advanced also the rail fare (\$18) on Winnipeg and \$3 additional for expenses by the journey, food, etc. Many of our girls who have been here for some time and have their Ocean passage cleared would like to go to Winnipeg if the rail fare were advanced and the wages good. You will find the girls who are going out from Morrisburg all very nice girls and well trained servants.

With kind regards, SECRETARY OF THE GUILD.

GIFT WAS ACCEPTABLE

Dear Margaret—We have sent you an express parcel. Hope it will be a little help to your little friends.

HAZEL AND NORA LEWIS

I am sending membership cards and thank you from my heart for your loving thought. Nothing will be wasted, there are so many calls.

MARGARET

FOR GIRLS CLUB

Dear Margaret—I am directed to say that Lady MacMillan has very much pleasure in accepting your invitation to be present at the opening of the club room of the Sunshine Guild which is to take place early in September. I am also to say that Lady MacMillan is greatly pleased to hear of the success of the Guild and would ask your acceptance of the enclosed cheque for \$10.00 to be used in connection with the equipment of the room.

J. M. THOMPSON

Private Secretary,

Winnipeg.

Dear Margaret—I enclose a cheque sent to me from an admirer of your Society in England. Will you kindly acknowledge the cheque to the sender—Miss Maude S. Fair, Clifton Hall, near Preston, England.

LADY M. McMILLAN

It is with great delight I acknowledge both the gift from Lady MacMillan and also the gift of our English friend, Miss Maude Fair, Clifton, England. There is nothing dearer to my heart than our Girls' Club and I will indeed be happy when it is equipped in such a manner as to make it the most useful and brightest spot imaginable. Just the sort of room you look into and feel "How very comfy", as the children say.

MARGARET

A BUSY MOTHER

Dear Margaret—I am a very busy mother with three small children, a very limited income, and poor health, but manage to do all my housework except the housework. I often and often wonder, when reading articles on the training of children and household affairs, why they invariably seem written for people who can indulge in what people in our circumstances would consider luxuries of life. I am seldom out anything for the mother who must manage babies, houses, and limited income, that seem to be written by one who really understands what trials a mother so situated has to contend with from day to day. I am not grumbling but there are so many things that I would like to really understand. I don't know why I have bothered you with all my woes but you always seem to understand. May your work prosper in the loving wish of

A FRIEND.

Mononm. You never bother me, in fact your letters are always a delight. I suppose the readers belong to so many different classes it is hard to write to suit all. If you send you in any suggestion please write and I will write to you. Glad you enjoy the Sunshine and best thanks for your kind wishes.

MARGARET

H. F. Blackworth, Man.—Pray accept my hearty thanks for all kind wishes. I am truly sorry to learn that you have been sick but am happy to learn that you are feeling better. Write often.

MARGARET

A LOVER OF LITTLE CHILDREN
Gleichen, Alberta:—I thank you for kind gift and should be pleased to hear from you again.
MARGARET.

Harry Bidloo:—I should be delighted to admit you to our Guild, my boy, but unfortunately you omitted your address. If you will write again supplying this I will then forward membership card with which I am sure you will be pleased. The boy's Sunshine work is often carrying wood for mother and doing all you can to keep your school friends happy. I will also send button with "S.G." to be worn on coat.
MARGARET.

Hopeful Sluggert, Sask.—It was very sweet of you to send your own 10 cents, my child, and I warmly appreciate it but I grieve that the letter did not contain better news of your health. I know the winter is a trying time for you and you have my heartiest good wishes.
MARGARET.

A Constant Reader, Lunenburg, Alta.—It is always good to have your letters my friend and I know what a great deal of good you accomplish in a quiet way. Very many thanks for the pretty cards which I shall be delighted to distribute.
MARGARET.

Myosotis, Mandwell.—Very many thanks for your long letter. I sincerely hope you are now feeling stronger. Best of thanks for all kind wishes.
MARGARET.

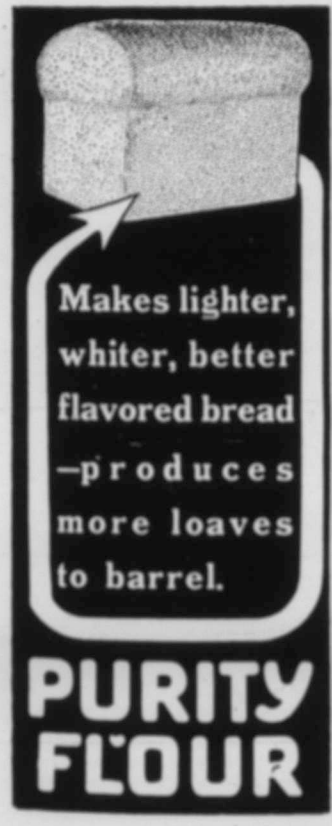
Mrs. Anderson, Alta.—I am very sorry to hear that you have been so ailing of late. You have certainly passed through a very trying time. Love to your dear little ones and hearty thanks for your loving wishes.
MARGARET.

WANTED, A HOME
A beautiful baby just one month old for adoption.
A baby boy, seven months old also to be adopted.

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AROUND THE FIRE SIDE

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Beauty of the Spirit

"Beauty is only skin deep," and "Handsome is as handsome does," were the rebukes most favored by anxious relatives and aimed as timely reminders to quell youthful vanities and save the possessor of conceded personal beauty from those maras and pitfalls that are so commonly supposed to dog the unwary footsteps of nature's favorites. Beauty was universally admitted to be the great handicap in the human race for salvation.

This was in the times of our grandmothers. Now opinion is changed. Every-body wants to be beautiful. Salvation is still very good but beauty is a necessity, pitfalls or no pitfalls. Girls want beauty because it is a first aid to popularity. It brings bon-hons and theaters and outings of every description. "Mere man" is the bounden slave of beauty. He is helpless before it. For beauty's sake he will tear in letters every precept in the ten commandments. Family, friends, relatives, children, wife, all will fly as chaff

before the wind, that he may back-jump hindered in the rays of beauty—beauty of feature—beauty of color—mere superficial beauty. What a magnet it is to the weak and frivolous. What sacrifices are made to acquire its fleeting phantasma. What beautiful harvests the beauty-doctor reap from their eager victim patients.

Men want beauty because it makes them a centre of attraction; wins them adulation—feeds inherent vanity and enters generally to man's prerogative selfishness. It stifles troublesome consciences and fertilizes self-righteousness till it flourishes as the green bay tree. Freill exarcent surface beauty! Were a minute fractional part of the effort so persistently made to grasp it devoted to the development of mental, spiritual, soul beauty, what a revolution would arrive in morals, in higher ideals, in truth and honor, in righteousness, in neighborliness, in kindness, patience and charity.

FALL CANNING

Sweet Mustard Pickles.—One quart cucumbers, chopped; 1 quart onions, chopped; 1 quart small cucumbers whole, 1 cauliflower, broken up. Put in separate vessels, cover with hot brine and let stand over night. In the morning drain and mix. Add 3 cups sugar, ½ gal. vinegar, ¼ lb. mustard seed, ¼ oz. celery seed. Let come to a scald. Make a paste of 2-3 cup flour, ¼ lb. mustard, ½ oz. turmeric powder, with vinegar enough to blend. Put this in pickles slowly and stir briskly until cooked.

paid according to merit. She works on an average twice as many hours as any other thing on the farm, man or beast, and very often under tremendous disadvantages.

NOT LACK OF COURAGE

Editor Fireside:—In your publication of August 3rd a letter from Rachelor Girl, Luxembourg, visiting her opinion on a matter of grave importance is worthy of a reply. I think her opinion is all right if the man has a fair prospect of marrying in a reasonable time and being able to



It's so Easy

Delicious Tomato Sauce.—Six quarts ripe tomatoes, peeled and chopped, 3 pounds apples and 2 pounds onions also peeled and chopped, 1 pound sugar, 1 quart vinegar, salt to taste, 1 tablespoon cinnamon, 1 small level teaspoon cayenne pepper. Boil till all the original ingredients are dissolved into a smooth sauce. Can while hot or it will keep if tied in bottles that are covered with white paper brushed with white of egg.

A Favorite Cabbage Pickle.

One quart raw cabbage chopped fine, 2 cups sugar, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 teaspoon pepper, ¼ teaspoon (small) red pepper, 1 quart boiled beets, chopped fine. Cover with cold vinegar and exclude the air. Slice horse radish and place on top to keep from moulding.

WIFE SHOULD HAVE HAIR

Dear Ladies:—If you will allow me to join in the discussion I should like to ask "Bach" of Saskatoon: Does the woman want to be master or partner, and does he really think many or any farmers' wives cost the poor farmer "412 per month." (Being a hired girl's cost of maintenance) in dress, spending money, doctor's bills, etc., and if "sums when married are fortune" makers on a farm—make half of it, then who on earth should have it?

A. BLACKFOOT.

Note.—This is a point well taken. The farmer pays the hired girl "\$12 per month" in money—often \$50 and \$25 per month. He has to board her after that, which means another seven or eight dollars per month. Even at the lowest rate of \$15 per month this means \$180 per year in cash. "Bach" says she "spends all this in dress." Is that true? At the medium wage of \$20 per month a wife should receive \$240 per year and board and she would really earn twice that if

to have the contemplated correspondence pass through Fireside, but since we cannot hope for that, if Rachelor Girl cares to take up this subject privately with "Mere Man" and will favor Fireside with her address it will be forwarded to him promptly.

Any communication addressed Grain Growers' Guide, Fireside Department, will only be opened by the one in charge—Editor.

MUSIC CHARMS ANIMALS

Many of the forest folk are very fond of music and seem to take as much pleasure in it as we do ourselves. A young bluejay at one time spent two months as a guest in my home. We all know what harsh voices the jays have. Did any one ever hear a jay sing a sweet, tinkling little song, I wonder? asks a writer in the Nashville Visitor. While the small jay lived with me it was my custom to practise singing for half an hour every morning. No sooner had I ceased myself at the piano and struck a few chords than "J" hopped over the door-sill and settled himself on the rung of a nearby chair.

He listened with rapt attention, and after a few days he tried a bit of song himself. At first I had to stop and laugh, his performance was so amusing; but after a few weeks practice he could sing very sweetly—not exactly the tunes he heard, but little ones that he made up as he went along. If any noises pleased him he began to sing. A heavy thunder-shower or the whir of the sewing-machine always moved him to express his delight in song.

ON COWARDS

ANONYMOUS

I don't mind the coward who winces at pain, and shrinks when the dentist is grinding. I can stand for the coward afraid of the skin his own foolish actions are winking And I feel for the coward whose courage is gone, and sigh for his lost moral sense. I can stand for the coward afraid to go on, I can stand for the battle of life is intense, but, oh! I've no use for the coward who knows something good of another to say, Yet silently, heedlessly, onward he goes, afraid to speak praise when he may.

More than two hundred years ago a young violinist, Isidore Berghaus, was obliged to practice on his violin many hours daily. One day he saw a spider peeping at him from its crack in the wall. Soon it ventured forth, and every day it grew a little bolder, drawn irresistibly by the sweet sounds from Isidore's fiddle.

At last one day the boy had the great pleasure of seeing the spider take its place on his bow arm. Presently his sleep-nodder, coming into the room and seeing the spider, killed it with a blow of her slipper. The death of his pet was such a blow to the boy that he fell fainting to the floor, and was ill for three months after ward.

When the great herds of cattle on the plains become restless the cowboys sing them to sleep, and often prevent a stampede in that way. They say that the steers are especially fond of "My Bonnie," "Lorena," and "The Cowboy's Lament."

Squirrels and mice are ardent music lovers. Dr. Chonot tells us that one day while strolling in the woods he sang an air from an Italian opera, and changing to look around he saw a number of squirrels all listening with delight to his song. The next time you take a woodland ramble try singing a few songs; or if you play a flute or fiddle, play a few tunes and see what effect it has upon your little forest friends.

BACHELORS' BREAD

Mrs. Jacob Wetmore, wife of a guide in the Adirondacks, is credited with being the inventor of a new bread receipt which is to be tried in the United States army. Its great advantage is that it will keep indefinitely. The directions: "Make a sponge about three or four o'clock in the afternoon by adding a cake of yeast foam (which has previously been referred in a little water) to a batter made of a tablespoonful of mashed potato has been boiled, with sufficient good bread flour stirred in so that the batter will drop from the spoon, not run as a liquid. Let this rise in a warm place, after giving it a good beating, until about nine or ten o'clock at night (the lighter it gets the better); then add a pint of lukewarm water, a tablespoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of sugar, and a bit of lard the size of a hickory-walnut, though the bread will be as good, perhaps, if this is omitted. If a bread-kniver is used, put all these ingredients into it and add three quarts of

flour, measured before sifting, first deducting therefrom the amount used in making the sponge in the afternoon; mix, or, if a mixer is not used, knead with the hands until when poked with the finger-tip it seems elastic and does not stick to the finger. Cover and let rise over night in a warm place (75 degrees), and in the morning turn out on a board and pound with the back of an axe for twenty minutes, working in all the flour you possibly can. Then roll out about an inch thick with a rolling-pin and cut into squares of about two inches, place on a greased baking sheet, such as cookies are baked on, and let rise until nearly twice their height. "Bake about half an hour in a moderately hot oven, and then leave in a warming oven or about the stove somewhere. Keep in a dry place, and when wanted to use roll one over once or twice in cold water, drain carefully from one corner, place on a plate, and in a short time it will puff up much larger and seem like freshly baked bread."

NO BABY IN THE HOUSE

By CLARA G. DOUGLASS.

No nicknames, "Dove" and "Moose;" No baby in the house, I know, 'Tis far too nice and clean. No toys, by careless fingers strewn, No finger-marks are on the parson, No scratches on the chaper, No wooden men set up in rows, Or marshaled off in pairs; No little stockings to be darned, All ragged at the toes; No pile of mending to be done, No little troubles to be mooted; No little hands to hold; No stories to be told; No tender kisses to be given; No nicknames, "Dove" and "Moose;" No merry frolics after tea— "No baby in the house!" Labor, calling, profession, scholarship, and arbitrary distinctions of all sorts, are incidents and accidents of life, and pass away. It is only manhood that remains, and it is only by manhood that man is to be measured.—Joshua Gilbert Holladay.

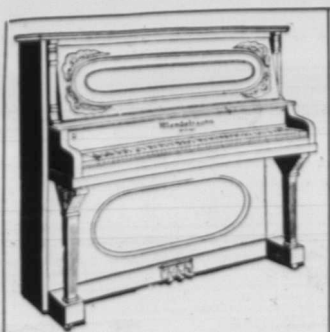
A nursing mother should eat plenty of nuts, macerating them thoroughly, for they contain a large amount of nourish-

Note.—It would be highly interesting

A MERE MAN.

New Ottawa, Sask.

Note.—This is a point well taken.



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Every-day Helps

When making jellies that will not "jell" easily, add a pinch of powdered alum. The result is fine.

For starching muslins, gingham and calicoes, dissolve a piece of alum the size of a hickory-nut for every pint of starch. This will keep the colors bright for a long time.

To remove paint from window-panes, rub briskly for a few minutes with baking-soda, then wash in clear water. This will remove paint if it has been on the window for years.

To butter bread-crumbs for the top of scalloped dishes, melt the butter required and stir the bread or cracker crumbs into it adding salt and pepper to taste. The butter is more evenly divided than by the old method of putting little "dabs" of butter on the bread-crumbs and it takes less time.

One of the most difficult things about sewing on hooks and eyes is to do it so the thread does not show on the right side of the garment. If the hem where the fastenings go is narrow, slip a piece of whalebone into it, sew on the hooks and eyes and then take the whalebone out. If the hem is wider than the whalebone, cut a heavy piece of cardboard the proper width and slip that in. This is a very simple way and saves one a great deal of time in sewing.

FICKLE MAN

(By ROBERT BURNS)

Let not woman e'er complain
 Of inconstancy in love;
 Let not woman e'er complain
 Fickle man is apt to rove;
 Look abroad through Nature's range,
 Nature's mighty law is change;
 Ladies, would it not be strange
 Man should then a monster prove?

Mark the winds, and mark the skies;
 Ocean's ebb and ocean's flow;
 Sun and moon but set to rise,
 Round and round the seasons go.
 Why then ask of silly man
 To oppose great Nature's plan?
 We'll be constant while we can—
 You can be no more, you know.

THE GIRL EVERYBODY LIKES

This is that rare, but altogether delightful type of girl who likes everybody and sees only the bright, cheery side of everything that happens. She is ready for anything. She never throws cold water on your plans, but joins enthusiastically to help carry them out.

She does not retail gossip, and she does not know how to be spiteful or sarcastic or bitter. She never exaggerates to produce an impression. She knows how to be clever and funny without being unkind, or untruthful or ill bred. She never suspects others of evil until they have done something to show themselves unworthy of her good opinion.

She prefers to consider the world good and honest until it proves itself otherwise. She always gets along, for she has friends everywhere. Her heart is big enough to have room for everybody. She never forgets her friends, and they are not likely to forget her.

ELOPING UP TO DATE

The coatless man puts a careless arm
 'Round the waist of the hatless girl,
 While over the dustless, mudless roads
 In a horseless wagon they whirl.
 Like a leadless bullet from hammerless gun
 By smokeless powder driven,
 They fly to taste the speechless joys
 By endless union given.
 The only luncheon his coinless purse
 Affords to them the means
 Is a tasteless meal of boneless cod,
 With a dish of stringless beans.
 He smokes his old tobaccoless pipe,
 And laughs a mirthless laugh
 When papa tries to coax her back
 By wireless telegraph.

Gray chambray wears much better for children's clothes than blue or brown. It does not soil as easily, and does not wear off white, or fade, as the other colors do. Gray chambray piped with white or red, makes very pretty and serviceable play suits for children.

Five Good Tips
On a Favorite

Are the **PATENT TIPS** on the fingers and thumb of the



RIPLESS GLOVE

These tips are protected by extra pieces of leather which **CONCEAL THE SEAMS** and **PROTECT THE STITCHING**.

The only practical and reliable glove made because it is positively guaranteed

NOT TO RIP

Unlike other gloves, the longer it is worn, the greater the protection to the stitching, consequently the less likelihood of a **RIP**. It is strictly an **OUTSEAM GLOVE**, with no seams inside to hurt the hand. Neat in appearance.

Comfortable on the Hand

More lasting than any other glove ever made.
 On sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.



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References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada

206 Grain Exchange - - Winnipeg



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Cold Weather
Snowy Weather

All look alike if you have a

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"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

MILK IN CHUNKS
In winter time in Siberia milk goes to the buyer in a chunk instead of a quart. The people buy their milk frozen, and for convenience it is allowed to freeze about a stick, which comes as a handle to carry it by. The milkman leaves one chunk or two chunks, as the case may be, at the home of his customers.
The children in Irkutsk, instead of crying for a drink of milk, cry for a bite of milk.

The people in winter do not say, "Be careful not to spill the milk," but "Be careful not to break the milk." Broken milk is better than spilled milk, though, because there is an opportunity to save the pieces.

A quart of frozen milk on a stick is a very formidable weapon in the hand of an angry man or boy, as it is possible to knock a person down with it.

Irkutsk people hang their milk on books instead of putting it in pails. It springs like some guy before a home-made apple pie. I'm glad, indeed, no woman's breath can say I've scared her half to death by whizzing past at dizzy pace, as if in a long-distance race. I never got the fever yet; thank God, I never will, you bet! For what with bills for tire or spoke, it even keeps the rich man broke. And then there's bills for each repair that make a deacon want to swear; and, gee, the gasoline "it will drink would put old Rokey on the blink!" Oh, no, I want no motor car to jiggle, jounce, and jump and jar, and shake your nerves and molars loose, and cut up like the very deuce, and leave you stranded when 'twill balk, so that you must climb out and walk. Stick to your auto if you will but good old Dolbin suits me still!—Los Angeles Express.

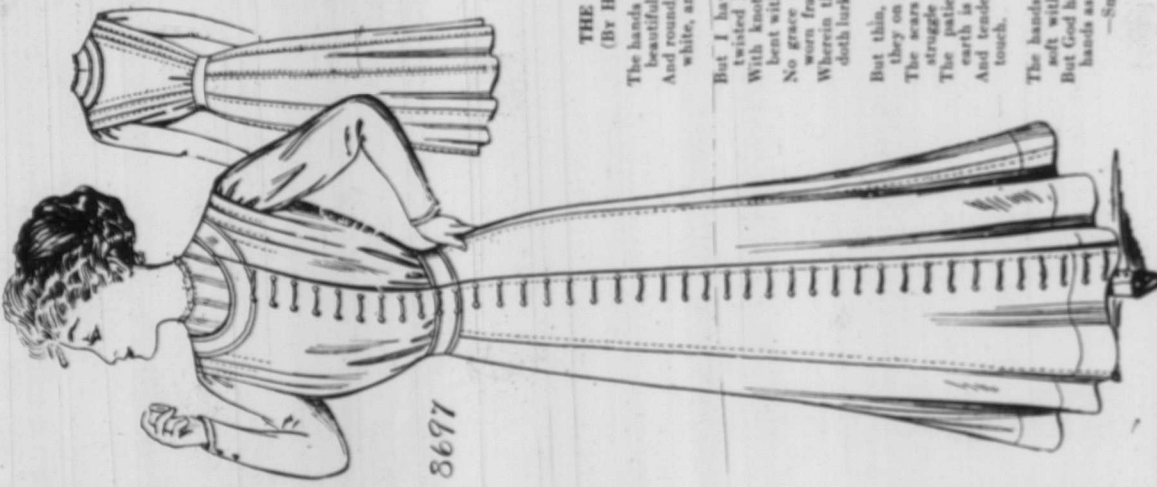
THE AUTO FIEND

I do not own an auto, gay that, rushes madly down the way, and eats up distance like some guy before a home-made apple pie. I'm glad, indeed, no woman's breath can say I've scared her half to death by whizzing past at dizzy pace, as if in a long-distance race. I never got the fever yet; thank God, I never will, you bet! For what with bills for tire or spoke, it even keeps the rich man broke. And then there's bills for each repair that make a deacon want to swear; and, gee, the gasoline "it will drink would put old Rokey on the blink!" Oh, no, I want no motor car to jiggle, jounce, and jump and jar, and shake your nerves and molars loose, and cut up like the very deuce, and leave you stranded when 'twill balk, so that you must climb out and walk. Stick to your auto if you will but good old Dolbin suits me still!—Los Angeles Express.

HARD TIMES

Jack Sprat could eat no fat,
His wife could eat no lean,
So in the happy days of yore they licked the platter clean.

But now for neither fat nor lean
Can poor Jack find the means;
They neither eat a bit of meat
But both go in for beans.



8677

THE HANDS OF AGE
(By HENRIETTA SPERRY)

The hands of youth are smooth and beautiful,
And round, and finely formed, and white, and cool.

But I have known two old and twisted hands,
With knotted veins, and fingers bent with work.

No grace of form is left to those worn frames
Wherein the hidden grace of life doth lurk.

But thin, and cramped, and old,
They on them bear the scars of those who toil and struggle much.

The patient strength of all the earth is theirs.
And tenderness untold is in their touch.

The hands of youth are white and soft with ease,
But God hath clasped such twisted hands as these.

—Smith College Monthly.

No. 8887—Ladies Gowns.
This pattern is in the latest of prevailing styles. Simplicity in the blouse of prevailing styles. The waist and skirt joined in one belt or waistband. Blue-jeans with white wash band applied in military style with trouser buttons and with tacked lava for the yoke portion, may be used for this design. For full details see our pattern book, No. 8887, 48¢. It is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. It is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. It is available in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

HOW TO SECURE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to The Pattern Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers.



Columbia

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Columbia 10 inch Double Discs (two different selections), \$5.00, new velvet finish. It says "The Columbia Record Company, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City." We need Records in (fewer than Ladies). Write for details.
Gold Mammoth Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, etc., 25¢, were 40¢.
Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45¢, beautiful tone, cannot break. It says "Columbia."
Four Nineteen Cylinder Records, 40¢.
Columbia Indestructible Four Minutes Records, most wonderful invention 45¢.
Edison Gram Phonograph and 14 selections, \$19.95, brand new.

Edison Phonograph with six genuine gold mounted records, with 16 large selections, \$33.19
Victor Disc Gramophone with 16 large selections, \$28.49 and upwards. Old machines, \$10.00 to \$20.00. Old records, 10¢ to 50¢.
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Summary of The Week's News of The World

GOLDWIN SMITH'S WILL

A Toronto wire of Sept. 13 said:—The will of the late Dr. Goldwin Smith given out in the court to-day, disposes of his estate of \$832,000, about half of which is notes and mortgages, and the rest in stock, bonds, real estate and sundries. The deceased made provision for his several servants, with him for many years, legacies of from \$500 to \$25,000 being provided for each of them. The famous library, university and The Grange, the late residence, is left to the city of Toronto for a museum and art gallery. One thousand dollars each to Beverley street Baptist church and the Labor temple is a feature of the will. The residue of the estate, about \$689,000, goes to Cornell university. The Ontario government gets \$60,500 in succession dues.

ARE HANDLING GRAIN

The Manitoba Elevator Commission acquired but six more structures during the past week but the members were kept busy getting the system off to a good start. Wednesday, Sept. 14 was the first day that the elevators received any amount of grain, the receipts that day being 58,000 bushels. Since that date the amount has steadily increased and Monday the system took in over 150,000 bushels into 129 elevators that they are operating at present, the balance of the structures needing some overhauling before they are ready for business. Members of the commission state that they are pretty well satisfied on the whole with the showing made thus far.

The six structures acquired during the week with the seller and capacity follow: N. Bawlf, Strathelair, 30,000; Geo. McCulloch and Sons, Pipestone, 30,000; Reston, 30,000; Standard, Rivers, 30,000; McLaughlin, Manson, 30,000; Dow Cereal Co., Neudale, 30,000. This brings the total capacity owned by the government up to 4,638,500 bushels, besides 250,000 bushels under construction.

SUCCESSOR TO HORN

An Ottawa wire of Sept. 15 said:—The appointment of a successor to David Horn who recently resigned as chief grain inspector at Winnipeg has not as yet been considered by the cabinet, but it is likely that the vacancy will be filled by the promotion of a member of the present staff as it is highly desirable to have the vacancy filled by some one familiar with such difficult and important work. Thos. Horn is senior member of the staff at the present time and it is understood that he runs a good chance of getting the promotion.

Another Western appointment which will be a matter of early consideration is that of a new lieutenant-governor of Saskatchewan. The member for East Assiniboia, J. G. Turriff, asserts that he is not seeking the post, but friends believe that he will shortly occupy the residence at Regina.

CANNON NOMINATED

A Chicago wire of Sept. 15 said:—In the primaries held in Illinois to-day the renomination of speaker Joe Cannon is indicated, but by a reduced plurality. A close race is being given George E. Foss by his progressive opponents.

The renomination of Lee O'Neil Browne to the state house of representatives and also E. G. Shurtief, republican and speaker of the house is indicated. The returns up to midnight show the nomination of Ira G. Copley by the eleventh congressional district republicans over G. W. Conn, Jr.

In this district centered one of the hottest fights in the state, Conn being backed by the standpatters and his opponent by the progressives; 43 precincts out of 147 in the tenth district give Eaglehart 1,092 votes and Ross 1,041.

BOTHA MAY RESIGN

A Cape Town cable of Sept. 16 said:—It is evident that the Nationalists, who represent the Dutch interests will not command a large majority in the new federal assembly, the elections for which took place yesterday and in which Gen. Louis Botha, premier and minister of

agriculture, was defeated by the Unionist candidate, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick. The Unionists have shown astonishing strength, especially in the cities and as a result Dr Jameson, their leader, will control a strong and compact opposition. It is rumored that Gen. Botha is so disappointed over the trend of affairs that he is likely to resign. Besides other losses to his party three of his ministers were defeated.—The position of the parties is now: Nationalists, 52; Unionists, 36; Laborites, 4; Independents, 10.

The elections have dealt a death blow to the reactionary section of the government which advocated the dual language system and the policy of Africa for the Afrikanders, known as Hertzogism. Sixteen of the seventeen seats in Orangia have gone solidly for Hertzog and this unit will probably refuse to support the government except on its own terms. Each man is pledged to extend Hertzogism.

BIG LABOR SHORTAGE

An Edmonton wire of Sept. 16 said:—There is a great shortage of labor in this district at present. Local employment agencies reported to-day that there is apparently no hope for relief for two months yet when railroad construction ceases for winter. Local works, railroad construction and several other branches are being held up because of the shortage.

There is also a considerable shortage in teamsters owing to the fact that many of them have left town for the country to engage in the work of moving crops. Again they find it a great deal more profitable to indulge in cutting hay in view of the shortage of that product. Hay at present sells for \$22 a ton, and so the teamsters secure cutting permits and go out on the waste lands.

TAFT IS WILLING

A Boston despatch of Sept. 14 says:—Convinced that there is a mutual wish for a reciprocal treaty with Canada, President Taft at the coming session of the U. S. cabinet in October will begin active negotiations looking to that end. First there will be made overtures to the Laurier government by the state department.

Though the president has no idea of visiting Canada to further his idea of reciprocity and no definite plan has been framed as to proceedings, he believes that on both sides of the line there is much sentiment in favor of an agreement on tariff matters, except among the manufacturers of Canada.

Rather as a continuance of the March conference with the Canadian commissioner Hon. W. S. Fielding, at Albany, which the president thinks did much good, he will propose a general treaty of exchange of goods between the two countries. For example, the president believes the entering of the wedge is to be made in regard to agricultural products. If the same kind of rates are imposed on both sides of the line that move will warrant proceeding to a general treaty of

benefit to both countries on other products of the soil, etc.

If exports of potatoes, for instance, from the United States to Canada and from Manitoba into the Dakotas, say, have the same rate going and coming, the first steps will have been taken towards a good sound agreement that will avert all tariff war in the future. President Taft has derived big encouragement from the recent speeches of the Canadian premier on the subject of reciprocity.

NEW MACHINERY COMPANY

The Judson company of Winnipeg are late arrivals in the field of trade that caters to the farmers. This company is selling direct to farmers and employs no agents. In this manner they claim to be able to give the goods to the consumer at a saving of ten to fifteen per cent. Their line at present consists of gas engines, the Domestic sewing machine, the Peerless cream separator, and the Star line of pumps. These will be added to from time to time.

Their gas engines, they are specially proud of, having a machine in two sizes. These engines are adapted to practically any use on a modern farm, are economical and very easy to start. The Peerless separator is well known as one of the best on the market, while the Domestic sewing machine is in general use in eastern Canada and the United States.

The company announces that they will handle none but the best goods and will protect purchasers with an iron-clad, air tight, double-riveted guarantee of perfect satisfaction or your money back. They will sell direct and will employ no agents and be satisfied with a reasonable profit.

FORTIFICATION FOR CANAL

A Washington, D. C., wire of September 18 said: Plans for the fortification of the Panama canal at a cost of \$11,140,000 an increase of \$9,760,521 over the estimate submitted in 1904 by the National coast defence board, of which Taft was then chairman, was sent to congress last April. The proposed expenditure refers only to "sea-coast defences" of the terminus of the canal, but it's also planned to provide means of defending the portions of the canal other than the terminal, from attacks to which these portions might be subjected by forces operating on land with the object of getting possession of the canal or of injuring the locks, dams, etc.

Twenty-five million dollars is a conservative estimate of what the final plans of sea coast and land defences will call for and it is thought by some that forty million will be nearer the final sum required. The plans of President Taft call for:

Ten four-inch rifles, twelve six-inch rifles, twenty eight-inch mortars, besides an elaborate system of submarine defences. Six of the four-inch rifles,

the most powerful in the world, will be placed on the Pacific and four on the Atlantic.

WILL EXHIBIT OATS

A Lloydminster wire of Sept. 18 said: The Canadian Pacific Railway company has purchased from J. C. Hill and Sons of Lloydminster forty-two and one-half bushels of oats at one dollar per bushel. These oats are from seed grown on J. C. Hill's farm, six miles east of Lloydminster. They are of the class styled "English Dudanee oats," and scored 95 points out of a possible 100 at Brandon winter fair. The threshing return for these oats showed a yield of eighty-six bushels to the acre, the weight being fifty pounds per bushel. The company will use the oats for exhibition and publicity purposes. Some seventeen thousand small bags, each containing about two ounces, are to be distributed.

GRAIN FIGURES.

Interesting figures just issued show how the 1909 grain of the three prairie provinces exported from the West during the crop year of 1909, extending from Sept. 1, 1909, to August 31, 1910, reached the head of Lake Superior, and demonstrate forcibly the rapid increase of grain growing in the western provinces. Out of a total of 87,940 cars, the C.P.R. hauled 56,383 to Fort William, while the C.N.R. hauled 31,557 cars to Port Arthur. The number of cars hauled by the C.P.R. represents an increase of 10,748 cars or 23.55 per cent. over the crop year of 1908. The C.N.R. hauled 10,767 cars in excess of the number of the previous year, or a gain of 51.79 per cent. The total number of cars of 1909 grain delivered at Port Arthur and Fort William was 87,940 against 66,425 in 1908, and 50,355 in 1907.

INTERESTING CHARACTER DEAD

Death on Sunday at Regina removed a picturesque figure connected with the early history of the West in the person of Peter Hourie, a half-breed, who took a prominent part in the early dealings between Indians and whites. The son of an Ojibwa islander and a full-blooded Indian squaw, Hourie was born in 1827 in the Stone Fort country, between the Stone Fort and Fort Garry. At the time when feeling often ran high between the Indians and white settlers Hourie gained the confidence of both, and frequently acted as intermediary with beneficial results for all concerned. It was largely due to his persuasive powers that the Indians were induced to go upon the reserves. It was his son, the late Tom Hourie, who was credited with the capture of Louis Riel. Made an honorary member of the Wascana lodge in 1886, the deceased was buried with full Masonic honors on Tuesday.

TAX FISH SHIPMENTS

A Prince Albert wire of Sept 18 said: An export duty or at least a royalty on white fish from the lakes north of here was advocated before the fisheries commission sitting here today by Hon. T. O. Davis. The senator was most emphatic in protesting against creating regulations permitting American organizations to come into Saskatchewan and ship out products from the lakes for consumption in the large centres of the states, declaring that with proper cold storage facilities every one of the seven hundred thousand inhabitants of the two prairie provinces would consume enough to eat up all the fish caught up north.

FINE CROPS

An Ochre River wire of September 19 said: Wheat threshing in the Ochre River district is now general and the turnout both as regards quantity and quality is up to the present time, quite up to the expectations of the farmers. Wheat being threshed today on the farm of George Young, two and one-half miles south of Ochre River, yielded an average of 31 bushels to the acre. On the farm of W. R. Boles, one mile south, yielded 27 bushels all round. The crops on these farms may be taken as



Note the Enthusiasm of the Animal

fair samples for the whole district along the Ochre River. The wheat in question is classed as a good 2 northern.

THANKSGIVING DAY
An order-in-council was passed at Ottawa on Sept. 15th, making Monday, October 31, Thanksgiving Day this year. The choice of Monday as Thanksgiving Day has proven to be so satisfactory to people generally that the practice will be continued, is the report sent out. The change from Thursday was made at the request of the Commercial Travellers' Association.

NEW AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
Last week a sale of 500 acres of good farm land at St. Vital was bought by the Manitoba government. This land is only two miles south of the city of Winnipeg. As to what purpose the land will be put to, the government has made no announcement. The land was purchased at about \$175,000. It is stated by those who have reason to know, that the agricultural college will be moved to the new farm in the course of a year or two. In that event the Deaf and Dumb Institute will likely be transferred from its present crowded city location to the present agricultural college buildings. The balance of the present agricultural college grounds which comprise the farm is about 80 acres. This was bought by the government at less than \$10,000 and could be sold to day for probably \$200,000 for residential property as it is located in the middle of the finest of the city's suburbs. In this event the government would be making money and would also have a farm of sufficient size to carry on the college work. The present farm is far too small.

DIRECT LEGISLATION LEAGUE
On September 15th the Direct Legislation League, of Calgary, was organized at the meeting held in the Linton and Robinson hall on Eighth Ave., East. There were about seventy-five people present and the meeting was interesting and enthusiastic. At times there was considerable discussion on the various points which came up during the evening. A motion was made that a committee be appointed to elect officers, but this was promptly voted down, several speakers claiming that it was not in accordance with the principles of the league, unless the officers were elected by the people at the meeting.

W. J. Tregillus occupied the chair and explained the aims and objects of the league. A motion was then passed "That a league be organized in Calgary, to be known as 'The Direct Legislation League of Calgary.'" The officers were then elected as follows:—President, W. J. Tregillus; vice-president, C. Jacobs; second vice-president, W. M. Davidson; third vice-president, D. McGillicuddy; secretary, J. Connelly; corresponding secretary, Thornton Hall; treasurer, S. Beveridge. It was decided that the executive committee be composed of ten members and the following were elected: Messrs. Beveridge, Samis, Jamieson, Geddes, Clerry, Taylor, Lambert, Swift, Crow and Lathwell.

Arrangements will be made to have leagues formed at Edmonton, Lethbridge and other towns in Alberta. When this has been done a general meeting or conference will be held in Calgary to form a provincial branch. A motion of E. F. Taylor's that members take a definite pledge was defeated, only three voting for the motion. It was decided to draw up a set of rules and a constitution and submit them to the next meeting. An annual membership fee was fixed at \$1.00.

E. E. Taylor said that an organizer should be appointed to explain the objects of the league, who could canvass the stores and residential districts. The League should start out with the aim of getting a thousand members, and then it would have some influence and weight. There was considerable discussion over the appointment of an organizer. Nearly everyone of those present had something to say on this question. E. E. Taylor

FINAL CROP FIGURES

From Free Press, Sept. 14

The final figures of the crop of 1909 are all in, and it is now time to compare estimates with actual returns, and the Free Press is glad to be able to state that it was within less than a million of the actual crop.

Those most widely astray as to estimates were the Dominion and provincial governments, on the side of being above the crop, and the Grain Growers' Association and the Lake of the Woods Milling Company on the side of underestimating.

Table with 2 columns: Published Estimates and Actual Returns from Crop. Includes rows for Free Press, Dominion government, Provincial governments, and various associations.

Table with 2 columns: Actual Returns from Crop and Wheat by Provinces. Includes rows for Amount inspected, In store in interior elevators, Milled west of Winnipeg, etc.

The estimates last year were made up by provinces, and care has been taken to ascertain the returns, as far as possible in the same way. The actual inspections, the amount milled, and the amount used for seed have been obtained for each province. It has not been possible to secure the amount in store in interior elevators by provinces, but almost all of it is in Alberta and Saskatchewan, except in the case of the amounts in such mill elevators as the Western Canada flour mills, St. Boniface, the Ogilvie Milling Company, Winnipeg, and the Lake of the Woods Mill at Portage la Prairie.

Table for Manitoba showing Actual Returns, Free Press Estimate, and Govt. Estimate After Threshing for Inspected, Seeding, and Milled.

This shows that the Free Press estimate was too low by about five million bushels.

Table for Saskatchewan showing Actual Returns, Free Press Estimate, and Govt. Estimate After Threshing for Inspected, Seeding, and Milled.

Table for Alberta showing Actual Returns, Free Press Estimate, and Govt. Estimate After Threshing for Inspected, Seeding, and Milled.

Summary table for Alberta with Total values for Inspected, Seeding, and Milled.

moved that an organizer be appointed at once to help get in subscriptions. He was of the opinion that a good man could get twenty members a day. H. E. Lambert moved an amendment that the appointment was too premature, and that it be deferred until the league has made more progress and was better understood. Several spoke in favor of the amendment, but it was not favorable to the meeting. An amendment to the amendment that the meeting authorize the executive committee to appoint an organizer, when that body deem it advisable, was carried by a large majority.

COLLEGE EXTENSION MEETINGS

The response to the offer of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture to hold meetings during the coming winter in districts throughout the province has indicated a deep interest in this class of work. The number of meetings in the newer parts of the province is greater proportionately than in the older settled districts. The seed fairs, arranged in previous years by the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, will this year be under the direction of the extension department of the college of agriculture. Already the director has been advised by forty-five societies that they will hold seed fairs during the

coming winter months. The meetings to be held at points where there are no agricultural societies will be held concurrently with seed fairs on the same lines, and some of this work will be undertaken this year in December.

In addition to the staff of the college of agriculture, who will take part in this work, the assistance will be sought of the leading farmers of the province, and various forms of agricultural work will receive attention at their hands. The offices of the college of agriculture are now located at Saskatoon, and the officer in charge of the extension work of the college of agriculture, formerly connected with the department of agriculture, Regina, and known officially as the superintendent of fairs and institutes, will henceforth direct the work of the agricultural societies from Saskatoon.

SHIPPERS PLEASE NOTE

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GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET



Winnipeg Market Letter

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, SEPT. 19, 1910.)

Wheat.—Since writing our last letter the market has declined about 2½ cents per bushel. We have had a steady demand for all grain which has been available for shipment. This demand has been principally from Ontario millers until the last few days when we have had a fair demand for export, although the quantity sold for export has not been very large. Still importing millers are more anxious for our wheat now than they have been any time on this crop, and we are of the opinion that the market has got pretty nearly low enough. The weather the past week has been good and deliveries from farmers have increased very rapidly. We expect to have heavy deliveries as long as the weather keeps fine. A good many farmers are selling just as soon as they get the outturns of their cars, but even with this grain coming on the market the demand has been heavy enough to absorb it all and we think that with the continued demand for export shipments, together with the demand from Eastern millers, prices will probably not work much lower. Should we get a greater demand for export, prices could easily advance from the present level, as we think that prices around \$1.00 per bushel are not high, taking all conditions into consideration this year.

It will not take long for Manitoba to ship and sell all the grain which farmers have this year, and with Saskatchewan shipments coming forward in greater volume, we will find that the quality of the Saskatchewan wheat is not up to the quality of Manitoba wheat for the reason that there is considerable frosted wheat in Saskatchewan. On the other hand Saskatchewan has had a very much heavier year than Manitoba, and will also have a good percentage of high grade wheat, but when Manitoba becomes exhausted, Saskatchewan shipments do not come forward as quickly as the former, and in consequence we should have a very steady market during the next three months.

Anyone desiring to hold their wheat had better hold it at home rather than ship it, as we do not advise farmers shipping their grain and holding in store, as storage costs up profits so fast.

Oats have been weak and in very poor demand but we think that this grain has declined far enough and is about as low as it will go. If we get an export demand for old oats we have in store, prices would soon advance four or five cents per bushel.

Barley is a slow sale but the demand for this grain will improve as the quantity becomes greater. Very little has been shipped up to date.

Flax is strong and will likely continue so as the crop is not great and the demand very good for all kinds.

Liverpool Letter

(By PROCTOR & Co. LTD., Liverpool, SEPT. 6, 1910.)

The past week has been dull so far as trading in the U. K. is concerned. The outstanding feature has been the sale of white-wheat cargoes, mainly Australian, to France. This assumed quite large proportions, and was to some extent responsible for quite a considerable firmness in our option market as the sellers of white wheat cargoes came into our market to cover in their hedges. Continental operators have mostly been buying here, which has also helped matters. Beyond this there has not been very much selling in favor of the market. The Continental demand seems to have been confined almost exclusively to white wheats for mixing purposes, and to judge by the freedom with which Russia is offering wheat to the U. K. there cannot be a very solid demand for this description for Continental account. U. K. buyers, however, are very reserved and take nothing more than a factual requirements, considering present prices too high to offer a reasonable prospect of a fair profit, seeing that at present there appears to be no end to the Russian wheat which is now flooding the market. As evidence of what the Continental demand has been as compared with the U. K., the shipments during the past week are very striking, out of a total of over 1,500,000 qrs. the U. K. only securing about 600,000. In spite of this the quantity on passage to the U. K. and for orders is about the same as a year ago, and the stocks in this country decidedly larger. We expect shipments for the U. K. to increase shortly, as we believe much larger quantities of Russian wheat will be put afloat for this country in the near future.

Russia.—Enormous quantities of inferior wheat are still offering and quite a considerable quantity of good wheat; indeed there is more pressure to sell Russian wheats than has been experienced for some years back. Estimates of the crop are being raised some saying that the crop is very nearly, if not quite, equal to that of last year in quantity though decidedly inferior in quality. With regard to the quality question, however, advisers state that later arrivals at shipping points are decidedly better in quality, indicating that the farmers are sending their worst wheat first. Argentina.—I here have news and advices of considerable rains in the North during the past week, but they have now ceased and our friends tell us that they have only been partial and more rain is wanted. The weather in the U. K. has now turned brilliantly fine giving farmers a chance of getting in their crops. The grain, however, is likely to be in a very soft condition and will require a large quantity of foreign wheat in order to make it usable.

Continental Europe Wheat Situation

(By H. WESSER & Co., Antwerp, SEPT. 9, 1910.)

Wheat in America closes from 4 to 5 cents lower on all positions both in New York and Chicago. The dark cloud which has hung all the time over the world's general position has at last exploded. We mean to say that America has waked to the reality, that the time has come for her to get rid somewhat of her accumulating surplus by appropriating values to an export basis. But, perhaps the decline has not been sufficient yet to attain this basis in such a way as to consider American wheat as cheap as Russian or Roumanian. It is therefore not at all impossible that the U. S. will send us again some lower quotations in the near future, and if any export should then develop, the atmosphere will be greatly cleared; the last drawback will then have disappeared to get a position without any reserve to be an absolutely safe one. We have already more than once pointed out in our former reports, that the period we are going through now, is probably that, when we shall have to fight against the simultaneous rush of all exporting countries—period during which a certain excess of offer over demand will be unavoidable. But at the same time we can state that the rush from the country which first forwarded its new crop, we mean the Balkan States, seems to have attained already its climax. It will be now the turn of Russia and America, and perhaps this turn will be the cause of very advantageous purchases, improbable to repeat itself, once the first half of October over, when the approaching winter will put forth other factors to be con-

sidered. It becomes more and more clear, that it is perhaps not so much the quantity which is defaulting, but the qualities in the consuming countries want a bigger contribution of dry wheats than it was ever supposed. The potatoes also have greatly suffered and cannot but increase the consumption of wheat, but, last not least, we have always to look at the basis of prices, which is such as to give all chances upwards and very little downwards. All doubts must now definitely be removed about the French precarious situation, and from the northern districts, which were so far rather reserved, a substantial demand has sprung up for nearest wheat, while the other destinations absorbed easily the quantities afloat attributed to them. News from Plate is good now, but it is useless to speak about this far-away crop already now.

Barley.—The market for this article has also been quiet and not much interest is shown here. On the other hand Germany, especially the Rhine, has proved a good and regular buyer and important quantities have been sold thereto of late. Prices rather lower.

Rye.—The large offerings from Germany, and partially also from Russia have affected the market. Nevertheless demand continues rather good and regular.

Oats continues quiet and not much news to be stated. Linnseed closes very firm and again higher on more domestic demand, further purchases by America and, last not least, on the very bullish American governmental report, giving the condition as 45.3. Spirits are greatly excited and in spite of the high level of prices there is not the slightest pressure to sell from anywhere. If America should be compelled to import regularly throughout the next campaign, present prices for new crop look relatively cheap, unless exceptionally large crops should be raised in Argentine and India. So far the prospects in the former country are not very encouraging.

Canadian Visible (Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange).

Wheat	Oats	Barley
Sept. 16.		
T1 wheat .. 5,289,846	7,013,753	610,442
Last week .. 4,795,425	7,002,055	630,503
Low year .. 3,374,950	530,899	300,463
Pt. William .. 1,444,954	2,317,953	210,846
Pt. Arthur .. 704,903	1,078,439	194,896
Dep. Harbor .. 40,014		
Meaford .. 51,027	45,965	4,387
Mid. Tiffin .. 456,061	1,631,684	4,795
Collingwood .. 84,387	463,400	10,710
Goderich .. 87,557	174,793	59,108
Sarnia, P.E. .. 36,894	148,045	4,954
Edward .. 73,303		
Pt. Colby's .. 175,000	378,840	3,000
Kingston .. 44,016		
Montreal .. 836,459	437,317	47,731
Quebec .. 40,000	40,000	47,000

Comparative Visible

Last Week	Prev. Week	Last Year
Wheat .. 49,497,000	49,499,000	13,384,000
Wheat .. 3,950,000	4,966,000	4,431,000
Oats .. 18,443,000	17,748,000	10,331,000

Terminal Stocks

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on Sept. 16, 1910, was 1,947,856, as against 1,396,450 last week, and 3,048,349 last year. Total shipments for the week were 655,855, last year 1,032,317. Amount of each grade was:

Grade	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard .. 49,363	59,835	40
No. 1 Nor. .. 865,439	1,433,918	40
No. 2 Nor. .. 545,938	1,050,993	40
No. 3 Nor. .. 165,809	425,494	40
No. 4 .. 37,266	10,318	10
No. 5 .. 10,146	10,691	30
Other grades .. 476,411	839,868	30

Stocks of Oats

Grade	1,907,556	3,084,389	30
No. 1 White .. 669,176	196,069	00	
No. 2 White .. 566,313	480,439	00	
No. 3 White .. 303,079	145,745	00	
Mixed .. 11,284	4,919	00	
Other grades .. 358,498	67,899	00	
Barley .. 3,996,192	892,554	00	
Flax .. 404,543	439,010	00	
Flax .. 15,318	43,387	00	

World's Shipments

Total world's shipments 14,194,000, against 17,655,000 last week, and 10,544,000 last year, comparison by countries being as follows:

Country	Prev. Week	Last Week	Year
America .. 4,560,000	1,792,000	4,464,000	
Russia .. 6,036,000	5,311,000	5,934,000	

Danube .. 2,532,000	6,096,000	1,484,000
India .. 376,000	684,000	152,000
Argentina .. 864,000	1,160,000	496,000
Australia .. 1,072,000	1,696,000	440,000
No. Africa .. 432,000	416,000	416,000
Total corn .. 5,760,000	3,878,000	1,381,000

WHEAT ON PASSAGE

Wheat decreased .. 1,484,000	against
decrease of 1,944,000	last year. Corn
decrease .. 1,439,000,	against 3,466,000
decrease last year.	

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for October, December and May delivery.

Wheat	Oct.	Dec.	May
14 .. 99½	97½	101½	
15 .. 98½	96½	101	
16 .. 99½	97½	102	
17 .. 98½	96½	101	
18 .. 99½	97½	102	
19 .. 98½	96½	101	
20 .. 99½	97½	102	

Oats

14 .. 54½	55½	55
15 .. 54½	55½	55
16 .. 54½	55½	55
17 .. 54½	55½	55
18 .. 54½	55½	55
19 .. 54½	55½	55
20 .. 54½	55½	55

Flax

14 .. 445	445	
15 .. 445	445	
16 .. 445	445	
17 .. 445	445	
18 .. 445	445	
19 .. 445	445	
20 .. 445	445	

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Winnipeg Live Stock

Cattle

The receipts at the stockyards last week were very heavy but figures are not available, the large number of arrivals putting the office force behind in their work, so that the returns have not been as yet compiled. The general run of butchers showed some improvement over former weeks and there were some real market toppers in the pens. Prices show no change, the demand for all classes being exceptionally good. It is very hard to draw first hand conclusions without the figures at hand, but it looks as if the demand was never better for stock that shows quality.

Eastern buyers are on the market in force and are after the best animals of butcher quality and also want an unlimited number of feeders and stockers. Eastern reports indicate that Ontario farmers are taking all the feeding animals that they can get hold of. This should point out the proper course to westerners. The Ontario farmer purchases his feeders from the West, feeds them on grain that costs more than it would in the West and sells the finished animals at a profit. This is an old story and has been oft repeated to western farmers and it is pleasing to note that there are fewer stockers and feeders on the market this year than ever before and farmers are demanding more for them. Western farmers can finish high class beef animals for many that came to market this spring were of the highest quality. But there are too few of them in the business.

There was a good sized run of exporters, mostly from Alberta points. The quality of these was excellent and the demand was good. Prices were steady with last week.

There is a strong demand for all well finished steers, but the outlet for poor ones is limited. It will pay to hold back half fat animals and put them into shape. They will repay the work. There was a light run of calves that sold at prices even with last week. Their quality was very common.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers	\$5.10 to \$5.25
Fair to good shipping and export steers	4.75 " 5.00
Best butcher steers and heifers	4.75 " 5.20
Fair to good steers and heifers	4.00 " 4.60
Common steers and heifers	3.25 " 3.75
Best fat cows	4.00 " 4.50
Fair to good cows	3.60 " 3.85
Common cows	2.50 " 3.00
Best bulls	3.25 " 3.75
Common bulls	2.50 " 3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.25 " 4.60
Good to best feeding steers 900 to 1,000 lbs.	4.00 " 4.25
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs.	3.75 " 4.00
Light stockers	3.60 " 3.50
Best calves	4.50 " 5.00
Heavy calves	3.75 " 4.00

Hogs

Receipts of hogs are reported to have shown an increase over last week and the bulk sold even with previous quotations. However, there were none went over the \$9.00 mark. Demand is strong and prices should hold steady if there is not too big a run after thrashing. There are too many light pigs coming. These should be held back and put in better shape as besides the added weight they will catch a higher price per pound.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$9.00 to \$9.25
Heavy sows	7.25 " 8.25
Stags	5.75 " 6.75

Sheep and Lambs

Sheep and lamb prices quoted are:
 Best sheep \$5.00 to \$5.50
 Choice lambs 6.00 " 7.00

Country Produce

Wholesale Market

Butter

Butter prices are holding steady under small shipments and a strong demand. Shipments have not as yet started to pick up but should in a week or so more

for the last shipments of the season. There has as yet very little dairy butter gone into storage and any surplus in this last run should be easily taken care of. There is still quite a lot of Ontario stock coming in. The new stuff coming from western points is very good indeed but there should be a lot more coming. Prices quoted are:

Fancy dairy	23c-24c
No. 1 dairy	22c
Good round lots without culls or mold	20c
No. 2	18c
No. 3	16c-17c

Eggs

Prices quoted for Manitoba eggs are level with a week ago, viz., twenty-three cents pre dozen, f.o.b. Winnipeg, subject to candling but the outlook is that they will stiffen during the coming week. There are very few coming and the trade is looking to Ontario for the greater part of the supply. For Ontario stock they are paying 24 1/4 cents per dozen. This looks like discrimination against Western product but the Eastern eggs are really worth the difference on account of better methods in handling and the fact that they are candled before shipping. Western farmers should give their egg crop more attention for there is money in it if properly handled. This subject will be given attention in THE GUIDE within a few weeks and we commend to every farmer a careful perusal of the article. City stocks of eggs have been greatly depleted during the past week and this points to extreme prices during the cold weather.

Cheese

Cheese prices show an advance for the week and the last of the season's make is selling at 12 1/2 cents per pound f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Hay

Dealers prognostications on the hay market have gone wrong and instead of the predicted slump in prices a gain was registered during the week. Dealers state that while there is plenty of hay in the country it is necessary to bring it from points much more distant from Winnipeg than during former years. Prices quoted are:

No. 1 Timothy	\$17.00
No. 2 Timothy	16.00
No. 3 Timothy	15.00
No. 1 Prairie	12.00
No. 2 Prairie	11.00
No. 3 Prairie	10.00

Potatoes

Shipments of potatoes have greatly increased during the past week and carload shipments are coming in good shape. Prices have shown a decline and are now at 55 cents, Winnipeg. Dealers state that they are having many offers of stock and are having no trouble in getting plenty of tubers to supply all demands.

Live Poultry

Dealers state that there is a big run of live poultry and that the birds are in exceptionally good condition. The demand is strong. Abattoirs quote the following prices:

Spring chicken, per pound	15c
Fowl, per pound	11c
Old roosters, per pound	7c
Turkeys, per pound	15c
Geese, per pound	11c
Ducks, per pound	13c

Retail Market

Retail dealers quote the following prices: All kinds of poultry are down a little from last week on account of very heavy shipments.

Butter
 Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks 24-26c.
 Strictly fancy dairy, gallon crocks, 20-22c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered 24-26c.

Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet on	18c
Fowl (shipped the same as chickens)	13-14
Turkeys	20c
Ducks	13c
Geese	15c

(Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.)

Hides, Tallow and Wool

(By McMILLAN FUR AND WOOL CO.)

The hide market is rather weak. Prices quoted are:
 Green salted hides, unbranded, 88.25-9.25
 Green salted hides, branded 87.50
 Green salted hides, bulls and oxen 7.50
 Green salted veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs 10c. to 12c
 Green salted kip, 15 to 25 lbs. 8.25-9.25
 Dry flint butcher hides 15c.
 Dry rough and fallen hides 9c.
 Tallow 4c. to 5c.
 Seneca root 35c. to 35 1/2c
 Wool 8c. to 10c.

The Week's Grain Inspection

(WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14)

	1910	1909
Wheat—		
No. 1 Hard	2	40
No. 1 Northern	497	1836
No. 2 Northern	398	1238
No. 3 Northern	123	199
No. 4	20	8
Rejected 1	11	28
Rejected 2	3	17
No Grade	57	2
Rejected	24	135
No. 5	3	
No. 6	3	
Total	1141	3523

Winter Wheat—

No. 1 Alberta Red	3
No. 2 Alberta Red	15
No. 3 Alberta Red	1
Rejected 2	1
No. 4 R. W.	3
No. 5 R. W.	1
Total	24

Oats—

No. 1 C. W.	8
No. 2 C. W.	98
No. 3 C. W.	18
Rejected	20
Ex. No. 1 Feed	11
No. 1 Feed	7
No. 2 Feed	2
Total	164

Barley—

No. 3	15
No. 4	19
Rejected	7
No grade	1
Total	42

Flax—

No. 1 Manitoba	1
Total	1
Grand total	1374

Chicago Wheat

(SEPT. 19)

Professional speculators worked mainly on the buying side on wheat to-day and hoisted prices materially, but the close was at a reaction and left the market unchanged at 1/2 to 1 below the final figures of Saturday. Absence of export business

formed the dominating influence in last dealing. Corn finished 1/2 to 1/4 down to 1/2 up, oats unchanged to 1/4 off, and hog products varying from 7/8 loss to 1 1/2 advance. Covering of short sales, especially those of a southwestern operator, gave the wheat market its direction to a large extent. Some of the incentives were a decrease in primary receipts, the smallness of the visible supply increase, and a reduced estimate of the crop in France. World shipments, too, showed a big falling off. An impression prevailed with many that important buying was being done under cover by one of the leading elevator concerns. Simultaneously cash houses reported an improved inquiry. Disappointing yields in Hungary was noted, and it was said that a lowering of the French import duty would not be unexpected. What wavering there was in the market occurred chiefly in the first hour or near the end of the day. December fluctuated between 99 1/2 at 99 1/2 and 100 1/2 at 100 1/2, and closed weak at 100 at 100 1/2, a net loss of 1/2 at 1/4.

Oats were down with other grains early but rallied. September was relatively weaker than the distant months. December sold 35 1/2 at 35 1/2 to 35 1/2 at 35 1/2, and closed unchanged at 35 1/2.

Chicago Live Stock

(SEPT. 19)

Cattle.—Receipts 28,000; market weak mostly and 10c. lower; heaves \$4.70 to \$8.30; Texas steers \$3.65 to \$6.00; western steers \$4.15 to \$7.00; stockers and feeders \$4.15 to \$6.00; cows and heifers \$2.15 to \$6.40; calves \$6.65 to \$9.50.

Hogs.—Receipts 2,000; market 5 to 10c. lower than early; light \$9.50 to \$9.75; mixed \$8.45 to \$9.65; heavy \$8.50 to \$9.50; rough \$8.50 to \$8.50; good to choice heavy \$8.55 to \$9.50; pigs \$8.50 to \$9.60; bulk of sales \$8.65 to \$9.10.

Sheep.—Receipts 45,000; market weak; native \$2.75 to \$4.55; western \$3.25 to \$4.50; yearlings \$4.75 to \$5.70; native lambs \$5.25 to \$7.15; western \$5.50 to \$7.10.

British Cattle Markets

(SEPT. 19)

Liverpool.—John Rogers and Company, Liverpool, cable that trade to-day in the Birkenhead market held firm at Saturday's quotations, which were as follows: States steers from 13 1/2 to 15 1/2c., Canadians from 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c., ranches from 11 to 12c. per pound.

Glasgow.—Edward Watson and Ritchie report 284 cattle on offer trade similar to last week, and prices as follows: Top steers 15c., secondary 14 to 14 1/2c., bulls 12 1/2 to 15c. per pound.

London.—On the Deptford cattle market 391 States cattle, 325 Canadian, also 332 Canadian ranchers met firm sales. States at 15 1/2 to 15 1/2c., Canadian 15 to 15 1/2c., ranchers 12 to 12 1-16c. One thousand three hundred Canadian sold at 12 1-16, and 1,300 Canadian held over.

United States Supply

The visible supply in the United States on Saturday, Sept. 17, as compiled by the New York produce exchange was as follows:

Wheat, 29,207,000 bushels, increase 909,000.

Corn, 3,850,000 bushels, increase 884,000.

Oats, 18,423,000 bushels, increase 675,000.

Rye, 209,000; increase 33,000.

Barley, 1,379,000; increase 114,000.

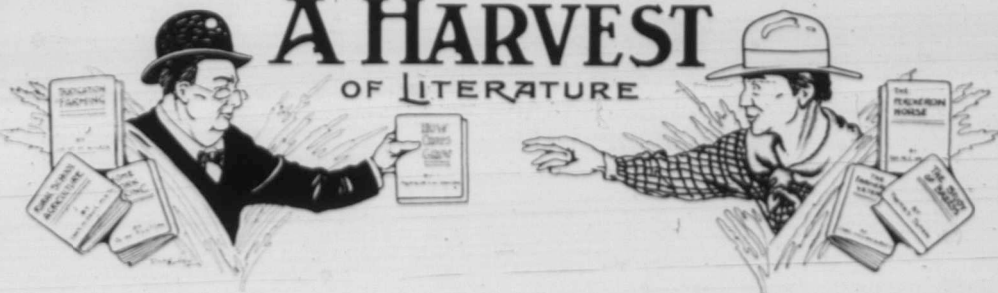
The visible supply of wheat in Canada last Saturday was 3,290,000 bushels, an increase of 497,000 bushels.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM SEPT. 14 TO SEPT. 20, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY		FLAX		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Feed	Ref. 1	Ref. 2	Ref. 3	Ref. 4	Ref. 5	Ref. 6	Ref. 7	Ref. 8	Ref. 9	
SEPT. 14	100 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2														
15	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2														
16	100 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2														
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