

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

DOLLAR GOVERNMENT

WITH HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF CAPITAL, A SUBSIDIZED PRESS AND SERVILE POLITICIANS AT THEIR COMMAND, A HANDFUL OF MEN AMONG THE RAILWAY, BANKING AND MANUFACTURING MAGNATES OF EASTERN CANADA ARE RULING THE CANADIAN PEOPLE AS DID THE AUTOCRATS OF OLD, AND THEY ARE TAKING MORE MONEY FROM THE PEOPLE WITH LESS PROTEST THAN EVER WAS DONE BY ANY ROYAL TYRANT, BECAUSE THEY DO IT INDIRECTLY AND UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE LAW. THIS WILL CONTINUE UNTIL THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF IS WIPED OUT, THE RAILWAYS ACQUIRED BY THE PEOPLE AND THE BANKING COMBINE BROKEN.

OCTOBER 23, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

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Agents and Correspondents at all important centres in Great Britain and the United States.

LONDON, ENG., BRANCH: No. 51 THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C.

A general banking business transacted.
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Head Office, Winnipeg

Ten Good Men

Wanted

Salary
\$100 to \$150
per month

We want to engage the services of ten wide-awake, intelligent and energetic farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for three or four months, beginning Nov. 15. These men must every one be readers of The Grain Growers' Guide and firm believers in the cause of freedom for which the organized farmers are struggling. They must also be prepared to give us their full time. If they have a horse and rig the position will be even more remunerative. The work is pleasant and dignified and can be done mostly in their own vicinity. Any man prepared for business should write at once as we do not anticipate any difficulty in filling the positions. When writing let us know how you are situated, and state if you have the qualifications mentioned above.

Address all Communications to

The Manager, Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg - Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

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

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

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Volume V. October 23rd, 1912 Number 17

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

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

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

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

KIPLING PREDICTS CIVIL WAR

(Canadian Associated Press)

London, Oct. 19.—Rudyard Kipling came out as a political platform orator for Sir Max Aitken in Ashton yesterday. His main point was an indictment of the government for having betrayed the confidence of the country in regard to the reform of the House of Lords. His speech was able enough, but the only sentence which seemed to have something of the familiar Kipling ring came at the end when he said:

"We are within measurable distance of civil war, under the very shadow of Armageddon, for which by sea or by land in our dissipated souls we are quite unprepared. On our fate hangs the destiny of one-fifth of the human race."

CANADA'S IMPORTS FROM U.S.

Exports from the United States to Canada are now averaging \$1,000,000 a day. Three years ago they averaged a half million dollars a day, and a dozen years ago they averaged a quarter of a million dollars a day. The August statement of exports, just completed by the division of statistics of the bureau, shows that the value of merchandise exported to Canada from the United States during the 244 days from January 1 to August 31, 1912, is practically \$244,000,000, or, to be more exact, \$243,721,771. In the corresponding eight months of 1909 the value of merchandise exported to Canada was \$120,428,582, or an average of a half million dollars a day, the total value of exports to Canada having thus doubled in the three years in question. In the corresponding period of 1900 the value of our exports to that country was \$67,500,000, or an average of a little more than a quarter of a million dollars a day.—Minneapolis Market Record.

SAMPLE MARKET CONFERENCE

Winnipeg, Oct. 18.—Railway and grain men in this city are much interested in the announcement from Ottawa that a conference between the railway and grain commissions and representatives of Western railway lines will be held in Winnipeg soon in order to determine what facilities are needed for the establishment of a sample market here. Officials of the G.T.P. and C.N.R., however, declined to discuss the matter in detail. They said that a sample market was an innovation in Canada, and that they did not understand its requirements.

HON. F. D. MONK RESIGNS

Ottawa, Oct. 20.—It was officially announced tonight that the cabinet had settled upon Thursday, November 21, as the date for the opening of Parliament. A special issue of the Canada Gazette will appear tomorrow containing the proclamation.

Hon. F. D. Monk's letter of resignation is in the hands of the Prime Minister at the present time. The Duke of Connaught will arrive back from the West tomorrow afternoon, when Premier Borden will place in his hands the resignation of the Minister of Public Works. The retirement, it is understood, will go in effect on Tuesday, when an official announcement will likely be made.

There are many rumors as to the successor of Mr. Monk. It can be stated definitely that the new minister has not yet been finally selected. Two things can be stated with assurance; that he will be a Montreal man and a French-Canadian. Hon. T. Chase Casgrain is most prominently mentioned at the capital as the new minister, but the public may get a big surprise when the announcement is made.

WOULD RECIPROCITY HELP?

The following appeared on the front page of the Winnipeg Telegram on October 19:—

Calgary, Alta., Oct. 19.—Eighty thousand dollars for 800 head of Alberta beef steers is the price which George Lane, who has just returned from Chicago, received for topping the market. Mr. Lane will make several large shipments of cattle to Chicago this fall and estimates that the total amount of duty he will pay the United States government will be \$50,000.

BIG SLUMP IN C.P.R.

Montreal, Oct. 11.—Not since 1907 have shareholders of C.P.R. had such a scare as they had to-day. After several days of weakness C.P.R. came in over the cable this morning at the local equivalent of 270, this being about 11 points lower than the recent high point and four points lower than yesterday. The opening here was about the level of the London price, but heavy selling developed right from the start and the price closed at the lowest of the day in the vicinity of 263. This is eighteen points below the recent high level, 11 below last night and 7 below today's opening. The quantity of stock which came out on the decline was very large, and the sellers could not get sales made fast enough to fill clients orders at the level mentioned. Margins were called in and large losses were made by many of these who purchased recently in the hope that they would reach splendid profits out of new issue privileges.

The cause of selling was due undoubtedly to the Balkan war. The weakness came from across the Atlantic where European holders were evidently in a panic and determined to realize all the money possible out of their holdings. Wall street followed of necessity and Montreal stood no chance to stem the tide of selling. On October 19 C.P.R. had risen to 267 1/2.

ANOTHER BANK MERGER

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 20.—J. Y. Paysant, president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, confirms the statement that a merger of the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Bank of New Brunswick has been put through by the boards of directors of both banks, and will become effective as soon as the legal forms leading up to the merger meetings of the shareholders of both banks have been completed.

Mr. Paysant says there will be a new issue of stock by the Bank of Nova Scotia, the terms of the merger being share for share with \$10 cash to each share of Bank of New Brunswick stock. The new capital will be \$5,000,000, and paid up and the reserve \$9,264,447. The assets will be \$74,541,117, the liabilities \$60,004,347, and the total deposits \$53,111,840.

MANUFACTURERS APPOINT WESTERN SECRETARY

Winnipeg, Oct. 18.—With the view of more effectually handling the affairs of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, G. S. C. Poussette has been appointed Western Secretary, and it has been decided to open permanent offices in the new wing of the Industrial bureau on Nov. 1. Mr. Poussette was yesterday formally introduced to the members for the first time. Henceforth the executive will meet once a month, and it has been decided to institute an active campaign with the view of interesting manufacturers who are not already members of the association.

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

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

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

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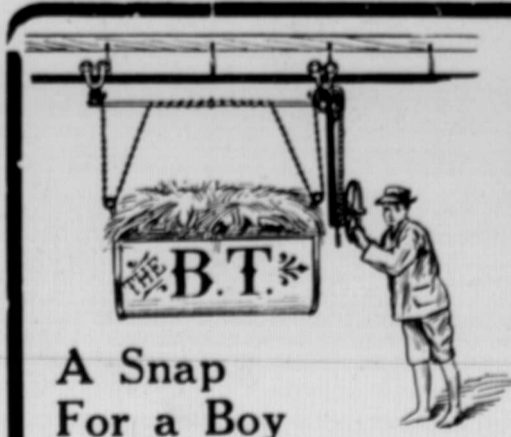
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That coupon has been the start that has brought better positions and larger earnings to hundreds of ambitious men and women. Are you willing to make a start for a better position and larger earnings?

If you really want to earn more, start to do so now. Let this coupon be your start. We train you in your own home, in your spare time.

Have you the will power to say "I will earn more; I will start now!" Then use the coupon.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



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A boy can run out HALF A TON of manure at a time on the BT Manure Carrier.—one big load cleans your stable. It's easy to get the manure a good distance from the barn, even when the yard is heavy with mud or snow, for the BT Manure Carrier runs on an overhead track. With a BT Manure Carrier your boy can do the stable work IN HALF THE TIME it would take a man with a wheelbarrow.

Write Us Today for Prices

BEATTY BROS. LTD.

192 Pacific Avenue, Brandon, Man.

We also make Steel Stalls and Stanchions, Horse Stable Fittings, Waterbowls. Please ask for Catalogs.

Your Stable Work's Made Easy With a BT MANURE CARRIER

You can lower the BT Manure Carrier right down to the gutter behind the stalls, and easily pitch FOUR WHEELBARROW LOADS into the big wide-mouthed bucket. In a minute you can run the Carrier out a good distance from the barn, and dump the load on the pile or into the waggon—no paths to shovel through the yard—and the beauty of it is a boy can do the work as easily as a man.

Write for our Catalogue and Prices

Your stable is not complete without a system of overhead track for handling the manure. You can use the BT Manure Carrier to clean your cow stable or your horse stable, and in each case save yourself disagreeable, tedious work.

Mail Coupon for prices. We want to show you how cheaply you can put in a BT Manure Carrier Outfit, and we guarantee that it will pay for itself in a single winter in the labor it saves you.

CLIP OFF COUPON AND MAIL TODAY

BEATTY BROS., 192 Pacific Avenue, Brandon.

Please send me your Catalog on BT Manure Carriers, and quote me prices.

I have cows and horses. I expect to put in a Manure Carrier Outfit about feet of track.

and will need about feet of track.

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OLD HOMESTEAD



A range for the large family or boarding house. Equally well suited to smaller households wishing to buy a range of most durable construction.

Every part is made to stand constant and severe usage. The fire linings are heavy and will stand the constant heat of a big fire. The range top and lids are extra heavy. They will support heavy pots and stand a hot fire without sagging or warping. The oven is large—20 1/2 x 20 1/2 x 15 1/2 inches.

The oven door is strongly braced, a man can stand on it. This range gives perfect satisfaction and is in every respect equal to many ranges sold for upwards of \$60.00.

NOTE OUR LOW PRICES

We sell the Old Homestead, 6-hole size, with reservoir and warming; closet for only **\$45.00**

The same range without reservoir costs you **\$37.50**

Our prices represent one profit only on the foundry price. We are first hand distributors of stoves and ranges. We keep two large foundries busy the year round, and we sell every stove direct to our customers. Under these conditions it is easy to see how we can sell stoves at lowest prices.

WE GUARANTEE EVERY STOVE

Our liberal guarantee stands back of every stove and range we sell. We guarantee full satisfaction and unequalled value, or will refund the purchase price, and pay all charges for freight both ways. Buy where satisfaction and good value are guaranteed. Consult our Catalogue for prices on other ranges, cook stoves and heaters.

NO CHRISTMAS CATALOGUE

It is now high time to think of Christmas and your Christmas needs. A little later on the mails will be so heavy that delays are liable to occur.

We are not issuing a Christmas Catalogue this year, but our regular Catalogue contains a very full list of articles suitable for Yuletide remembrances.

The great advantage of including these in our regular Catalogue is that our customers can order their Christmas requirements at the same time as they are ordering other goods, and in that way save considerable in transportation.

Make your selection early and order early so as to have all the advantage of an unbroken assortment.

Of course we have made provision for big business, but it always happens that there is a big run on certain lines which quickly exhausts our supply. You can avoid disappointment by ordering early.

If you have not had a copy of our Fall and Winter Catalogue, write for it and we will send it to you at once. It is well worth having as it is the biggest and best we have ever issued, while our values, too, are the best we have ever offered.

If you already have a copy of the Catalogue test our values and our service with an order. You are sure to be pleased with both.

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Country Elevator Inspectors

Fred. W. Green Appointed to Position Under Board of Grain Commissioners

An important new departure, and one that should be of great assistance to farmers in the shipping of their grain, has just been inaugurated by the Board of Grain Commissioners. It consists of a systematic inspection of country elevators which will be carried out by a staff of inspectors who will be constantly employed investigating and reporting upon the grievances of shippers at country points.

For the present four inspectors will be employed. Fred W. Green, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, has been appointed for the Moose Jaw district; Charles Brown, formerly manager of the Farmers' elevator at Holland, Man., for the Saskatoon district, and A. F. Campbell, who has been acting as secretary to the Grain Commission at Fort William, for Manitoba, with headquarters at Winnipeg. The fourth inspector had not been officially appointed when the scheme was explained to The Guide representative on Monday morning by Commissioner W. D. Staples, but the appointment will be made immediately and the fourth inspector will have headquarters at Calgary.

Protect Farmers' Interests

"The object of appointing these inspectors," Mr. Staples explained to The Guide representative, "is to secure a square deal for the farmers from the elevator companies and the railways at initial points. There have been a great many complaints in the past, and especially during last winter, that the Grain Act has not been properly observed, that the car order book has not been properly kept, and all that sort of thing. Our inspectors will be on the road continuously and they will send in a report to the board every day, giving all particulars as to the facilities for the handling, storage and shipping of grain, and the methods of doing business of the elevator operators and railway employees. If a farmer has any grievance against the elevator company or the railway all he will need to do will be to send a letter or a wire to the Board of Grain Commissioners, Winnipeg, and the inspector who is nearest to his point will be sent to investigate the matter at once."

May Appoint More Inspectors

"Four inspectors will be kept pretty busy if they attend to all the complaints received, will they not?" Mr. Staples was asked.

"They certainly will," he replied. "We already have enough complaints in the office to keep them busy. They will be on the road all the time. We hope that the fact that there are inspectors engaged in this work will make the elevator and railway men more careful, and that there will not be so much cause for complaint in the future. If we find it is necessary, however, in order to protect the interests of the producers, we shall appoint more men."

The daily report of the country elevator inspectors will be made on an official form under the following heads, among others: Name of elevator, storage charges, are sample receptacles kept that can be locked or sealed; does agent show gross and net weight on all tickets; condition of scales; are scales in full view of party delivering grain; amount of available storage; does agent draw a sample out of each load delivered both in cases of special bin and in cases of disputes as to grade; is platform built at a curve; is platform in good condition; easy of access; dimensions of platform; is platform adequate for shippers' requirements; number of orders on car order book; number filled; number unfilled; condition of car order book; does station agent give applicant a numbered receipt for each car order; give number of cars and dates loaded of twelve different cars, to enable dates of arrival at terminal being checked; are cars promptly loaded at platform; at elevator; are cars of merchandise unduly delayed in unloading; do shippers as a rule see that cars are in good order before loading same; is there any dissatisfaction regarding distribution of cars? Street and track prices

of wheat, oats, barley and flax of all grades must also be reported.

The New Secretary

The position of secretary to the Board of Grain Commissioners, rendered vacant by the appointment of A. F. Campbell as country elevator inspector, has been filled by the appointment of Charles Birkett, manager of the Bank of Hamilton at Treherne, Man. Mr. Birkett is 26 years of age, an expert accountant and is considered to be highly qualified for the position.

FARMERS IN AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS

Australian farmers, like our Canadian agriculturalists, are evidently keenly alive to the necessity of protecting their interests through representation in Parliament. They are, in fact, considerably further advanced than Canadian farmers in this respect, and in two states have a strong representation on the legislative body. In Queensland there is a political organization known as the "Farmers' Party" which has 26 members in the Legislative Assembly in a house of 74, while in Victoria the "Country Party" has a representation of 28 members in a house of 65. The Country Party in Victoria is allied with the Liberals and constitutes a majority of the Government supporters, so that it really controls the situation. Recently the farmers of New South Wales also decided to have their own representatives in Parliament, and the Farmers' and Producers' Association at their annual convention resolved that henceforth they would be a political body. The Labor Party is in power in New South Wales, the Opposition being formed by Liberals, and Labor Ministers and Liberal leaders both attended the convention and pleaded in vain for the support of the farmers. The Producers' Review, of Perth, Australia, in commending the farmers upon their decision says:

"Between the platforms of the Liberal and Labor parties there is not a great deal to choose. Both are protectionist, socialistic, and favor increased centralization. The State Liberals admittedly stand for freehold tenure and would certainly never degrade Australian politics by giving preference to Unionists, abolishing postal voting, or making scandalous partisan appointments. Of the two, Liberals stand on a far higher plane as regards justice, honor and statesmanlike outlook. But they are hampered by the acceptance of a policy that has been whittled and compromised until it is mainly negotiations and an imitation of that of their opponents. Therefore the plain duty devolves on the Producers' Party, not only to formulate a practical policy, but to force Liberals to stop their aimless wandering and get back to the straight path from which they have strayed."

"One striking illustration will suffice—the case of agricultural machinery and implements. The so-called Liberals put on high duties in the sole interests of one or two manufacturers. These gentlemen were calmly presented with a monopoly of the Australian market. The Socialist Party supported the high duty in the interests of their city members. There was a tacit understanding that Labor should support protection provided its members were given a share of the spoils—spoils wrung from the producer. This beautifully immoral proposition was called the "New Protection." The manufacturers got their monopoly and the Socialist got left—but they are coming again. Neither party considered the farmer in the slightest degree. His welfare was quite beneath the notice of these broadminded statesmen sitting in the rarified atmosphere of Federal politics. But to-day it is different. The farmer's

numbers and influence are swelling, their votes are becoming valuable, and the political carpet-baggers are driven to think. Hence they weep crocodile tears over the producer and tell him how he is being robbed by "trusts and combines." They talk plausibly to him about how, given absolute power and unlimited money they will start State factories to make all machinery the farmer requires and sell it to him on forty years' terms. The cold, hard facts are that Liberals and Laborites together have passed the laws that have built up combines and monopolies and left the farmers at their mercy. To-day they shrink in their selfish cowardice from interfering with those laws. Instead they plead for more millions to be taxed or borrowed in order to start State factories for everything. The game is clear enough. The State factories will mean more fat billets for political friends, and a further army of State employees to vote for Labor and support Caucus Government, and more wages for themselves. Is the farmer content to be fooled by this shallow claptrap, or is he to get into politics and start on a most desirable cleaning-up?"

Australia after all is very much like Canada.

C.P.R.'s CAPITAL INCREASE

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's announcement that C.P.R.'s new \$60,000,000 stock issue at 175 had been made under the authority of a moss-grown "joker" clause of the C.P.R. Act of 1892 was well received by the "Street"—if not by the country at large. The announcement is taken to mean that the C.P.R. will issue no more consolidated debenture stock, but that new capital stock will be issued to stockholders in future for all purposes for which the company has authority to market debenture stock. This will mean still more numerous "melons" for C.P.R. shareholders. The financial markets are now awaiting developments in connection with the C.P.R.'s application to the Dominion Government to make a further increase of its capital stock. The amount of the increase applied for will not be divulged by the company until Parliament convenes next month.

The three railroad companies have virtually intimated that they will carry the freight rates case to the Privy Council if the Commission's decision is adverse to them. Hence the "Street" feels that it need not worry itself about this case for many months yet.—Canadian Finance.

Don't Use Drugs For Constipation

Just Try Nature's Cure

We all know that Constipation brings on countless other complaints if not taken in hand, appendicitis among them—also that any drug will lose its power after being taken for a time—but we should also know that every drug forces Nature instead of assisting her, and will, if continued make us slaves to them.

There is now a method of Internal Bathing which will keep the intestines as clean and pure and free from waste as exacting Nature can demand—which taken occasionally will prevent constipation, biliousness with its depression, and the countless more serious diseases which are caused by the blood taking up the poisons from the intestines, and carrying them through the system.

That method is the J.B.L. Cascade, which is being enthusiastically used by many thousands, is prescribed by the most enlightened physicians everywhere, and is now being shown and explained by Harry Mitchell, 466 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. Send for Booklet "Why Man of To-day Is Only 50 Per Cent. Efficient," to Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., Room 746, 280 College Street, Toronto.

GRAIN GROWERS! We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 23rd, 1912

A FAKE NEWSPAPER

The great Toronto News (the name seems to be a misnomer) has not yet replied to our challenge of September 11. This great champion of protection and plutocracy has crawled into its hole. We thought that such an eminent advocate of Special Privilege would welcome a debate and thus demonstrate its ability to confound any one who dared suggest that the protective tariff was a crime. The News should change its name to The Half-News, The One-Sided News or The Diluted News or something of that character.

A DAYLIGHT HOLDUP

This issue of \$60,000,000 of C.P.R. stock a few days ago was nothing more nor less than a holdup of the Canadian people in broad daylight, under the protection of the law. It was a cold-blooded scheme to take from \$45,000,000 to \$60,000,000 out of the people in the shape of a "melon" and put it into the pockets of the shareholders of the C.P.R., and it must be remembered that the great majority of C.P.R. shareholders reside in Great Britain, other parts of Europe and a number in the United States. Thus the C.P.R. has been built up by the Canadian people into a powerful institution which is now milking Canada for the benefit of foreign millionaires. There was no need of any stock issue as the C.P.R. could have borrowed all the money it needed at four per cent. and thus saved a heavy tax upon the Canadian people. The C.P.R. is spending millions in building railways in the United States where it charges lower freight rates than in Canada. The C.P.R. is also spending huge sums in supplying luxurious railway equipment in Austria. Under the financial management of the C.P.R. the Canadian people are like a golden goose laying golden eggs for the benefit of foreigners. If the Canadian people permit this without a protest, can it be said that they are deserving of anything better?

THE PEOPLE'S WILL

The greatest objections to our present-day forms of government arise from the fact that the elected representatives do not give effect to the will of the people. Sometimes the politicians have a fairly good excuse to offer, since the mass of the voters are carried away at election time by blind partisan feeling, and wildly support their party, letting important measures they believe in drop out of sight. So long as the electors forget vital questions and allow themselves to be switched off into flummeries and side issues raised by crafty vote-seekers, it is idle to expect those men when elected to have more regard for the public welfare than a majority of the people themselves. Just now from one end of Canada to the other, press and people are asking where the Grain Growers of the West stand on certain great issues. The Guide Referendum is framed to allow a full, frank and free expression of opinion by our 25,000 readers, who, it is agreed, represent the feeling of the Prairie Provinces more truthfully than any other body of opinion which could be named. For this reason it is important that our readers give their best thought to the eight questions in the Referendum reprinted in this issue, so that by December 11, when the ballot will be printed in The Guide, every subscriber may be ready to vote intelligently.

The speculator who holds land out of use must be taxed until he is driven out of busi-

ness. He is performing no useful function but is hindering thousands who want to use the land.

COSTLY INVENTIONS

An English paper just to hand says:—

"Experiments carried out during the past few months having shown that hydro-aeroplanes can make most deadly attacks on warships, the admiralty have decided to add largely to the number of hydro-aeroplanes at Eastchurch. It is said that a bomb can be dropped down a warship's funnel with great accuracy from a height of 1,000 feet or more. This, of course, would cause an explosion in the engine room, and cripple the vessel at once. To protect them from bomb-dropping aeroplanes, the new warships now being designed for the British navy are to be armoured on their decks as well as on their sides, and the top of the funnel will be similarly protected."

The manufacturers of aeroplanes, bombs and armour plate are no doubt congratulating one another most heartily on the increased profits which this development in the means of destroying human life will bring to them. Someone, of course, will soon discover a new explosive which will penetrate armour plate, and then someone else will invent a new armour plate which will resist the new explosive. And so on ad infinitum.

IS THERE HOPE?

In July, 1910, our readers will remember that we sent a circular letter to the Western members of the House of Commons asking their opinion on tariff reduction. Their replies were published in our issue of July 6, 1910, and the following are extracts therefrom:—

R. S. Lake (Conservative):—"The agricultural implement industry holds a unique position at present in Canada. . . . It is an industry which I believe could hold its own without any protection at all."

Thomas MacNutt (Liberal):—"I have always been and am now in favor of a low tariff, especially on agricultural implements."

W. W. Ruttan (Liberal):—"I fully endorse the reduction of the tariff."

J. G. Turriff (Liberal):—"I am now and have always been in favor of lower duties."

G. E. McCraney (Liberal):—"I am in favor of the reduction of the tariff."

W. H. White (Liberal):—"I am in favor of the reduction of the tariff."

M. Clark (Liberal):—"Protection is an uncompensated burden on the back of the farming community."

John Herron (Conservative):—"The reduction of the tariff on agricultural implements is a crying need in the Western country."

J. M. Douglas (Liberal):—"I would be in hearty support of any measures designed to reduce the cost to the Western farmers of all farm implements, lumber, etc."

F. L. Schaffner (Conservative) enclosed a copy of his speech in the House of Commons in favor of reduction in the duty on agricultural implements to 10 per cent.

W. J. Roche (Conservative):—"I believe there are a number of articles bearing too high a rate of duty, such as agricultural machinery."

Clifford Sifton (Liberal):—"My belief is that the tariff on the whole is satisfactory, and an agitation for a further reduction is not likely to bring about beneficial results."

E. L. Cash (Liberal):—"I am, and always have been, in favor of low tariff."

In addition to this we would like to call attention to an address delivered in the House of Commons on January 18, 1911, by Arthur Meighen, in which he moved a reso-

lution calling for a reduction in the duty on agricultural implements. Here are two extracts from Mr. Meighen's address:—

"What are the manufacturers of agricultural implements enabled to do? They are able, under this tariff, to exact a higher price than they could exact if the tariff were lower. I do not say that a reduction will, to any very enormous extent, affect the price; I believe it will materially, and I think it will render some relief to, particularly, the farmers of the West, many of whom, notwithstanding any statements that have been made here, are struggling between success and failure every hour. It will accord some relief to them and I believe it is the bounden duty of the government to so afford it."

"I say that to my mind this tariff is designed to benefit the revenues of other countries rather than the revenues of our own country. As at present constituted, this is not so much a tariff for the revenue of Canada, as a tariff for the revenue of Spain, as a tariff for the revenue of Austria. In Austria, the manufacturers of binders and mowers are able to leap over a duty of some \$33 on every binder, and yet they sell at a profit in Austria. It is a tariff for the revenue of Roumania, a tariff for the revenue of Russia, a tariff for the revenue of France, rather than a tariff for the revenue of Canada."

These statements indicate that practically every Western member today claims to be in favor of tariff reduction on agricultural implements. Dr. Roche is now a member of the government and Arthur Meighen one of the influential supporters of the government. Clifford Sifton no longer has a seat in the House of Commons. If the Western members who claim to be in favor of tariff reduction really mean business they can secure it at the next session. Of course we know it would be against all precedent for members on opposite sides of the House to agree on anything of interest to the people, but we would suggest that they make the experiment just for once, and see if the people generally do not appreciate it.

SOMETHING NEW

The majority of renewal subscriptions coming into The Guide office are for long terms. Our readers are taking advantage of our special terms:—

Two years	\$1.50
Three years	2.00
Five years	3.00

We would be glad to have every subscriber renew for five years. We would not then have to bother him annually for a dollar. Further, we are going to ask the co-operation of our readers in paying their renewals before they are due. We have about twenty thousand renewal subscriptions coming due in the next four months. How many of our readers are willing to help us out by paying now? Look at the label on your paper and see when your renewal is due. Then send us \$3.00, then we will extend your subscription five years from the date on the label. If you can't afford \$3.00 then renew for two or three years. Let us have a shower of five year renewals. There is nothing more encouraging. And another great advantage it gives us, is that we don't have to bother with our old subscribers but can devote all our energies to getting new ones. Those who are interested in seeing The Guide prosper, can lend great assistance by renewing at once and not waiting till their time expired.

Z. A. Lash, president of the Canadian National Anti-Reciprocity League, can send his "Made-in-Canada" money into Mexico and Brazil to build up foreign countries and yet he is loyal. But a Canadian farmer who sells grain or cattle in the American market is a traitor. Alas, some good Canadians actually think this is true.

THE PREMIUM NUISANCE

In the United States an effort is being made to discourage the practice of various journals in giving premiums to their subscribers to induce them to read the paper. It had come to such a pass that visitors to state fairs were obliged to force their way through a horde of subscription agents armed with fountain pens, cheap jewellery, soap, perfume, spectacles, tobacco, pipes and various farm tools, and wagon loads of other articles. It would be beneficial if some such a movement as this were inaugurated in Canada where many publishers induce farmers to subscribe to their journals by handing them a fountain pen or some other article supposedly of greater value than the subscription price of the paper. The use of such a premium to induce the farmer to read the paper is an admission by the publishers that the journal is not worth the price asked for it, or else it is a reflection on the intelligence of the farmer. Farm journals are like most other people, they do not generally give something for nothing. Their aim is to secure as large a circulation as possible so that they may secure a large price for their advertising, and thus prosper. When a subscription agent comes round loaded down with all sorts of merchandise to extract a dollar or two from the farmer's pocket the farmer should be on his guard. The paper that is not worth its subscription price is not worth the farmer's while reading it, and when the farmer has been induced by these premiums to subscribe to a paper he will not generally renew his subscription without another inducement, which is quite natural. Further than this, it will be better for the farmer if he subscribes to every paper on its merits alone. Every farmer should read the best journals in his line and not be influenced by the value of the premium.

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF

The ranks of the organized farmers in the Prairie Provinces are steadily becoming strengthened by the enlistment of those who have for some time held aloof. There are still tens of thousands of intelligent farmers in the West who are not identified with the Grain Growers or United Farmers. This hardly can be due to the fact that these farmers are satisfied with their lot. If this be not the case, then either the organization has not been properly presented to them or they are influenced by other reasons. How else than through their own organization do the farmers expect to secure justice? No one in these days, not even the wildest politician, will claim that any political party will protect the interests of the producers unless they themselves are organized and able to present their claims forcibly to the government. If these same farmers will not join the organization how can they expect to secure a square deal? We have no doubt that many a farmer avoids the association because some politician of his own party says "Beware! Tory!" or "Beware! Grit!" The farmer should see that the politician is only working to keep him out of the organization and keep the farmers divided among themselves. Surely the time has come when the farmer is intelligent enough to know that he has been the loser by being either a loyal "Grit" or a loyal "Tory." Surely the farmers can get together and work for their common interests without suspecting each other of political designs. If not, then where and how is the farmer to be protected? The Manufacturers' association have no politics when they get together to keep up the tariff; the Bankers' association know nothing but banking and study how to make more money by special legislation; the railway magnates never allow any feeling of rivalry or suspicion to turn one against the other, but all stand shoulder to shoulder to compel the government to give them special privileges; the insurance companies have their organization

for mutual benefit; the big flour millers never allow any foolish whims to lessen their profits by fighting each other, and all of them are solid on the tariff; the lumbermen have their combine to keep up prices; the elevators have their organization to profit from the farmer, and thus it goes through every calling in the land. None of these organizations ever allow the "Grit" and "Tory" appeal to bother them in the least. But the farmer has always been the victim of the political parties. Surely by this time the farmer ought to know that these two parties are too much under the influence of these big financial organizations we have shown above. What have the organized farmers accomplished? Some disgruntled farmers say: "Nothing." But let us see. But for the farmers' organization the Grain Act would still allow the elevators all the privileges of old. The Grain Act today means at least ten cents a bushel more to every farmer on his wheat. But for the farmers' organization there would be no Grain Growers' Grain company and no Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company. These two companies are helping to drive the speculator out of the grain trade and give the farmer the full value of his crop. But for the organized farmers there would be no government terminal elevator now building at Fort William. The Hudson Bay railway would not be actually under construction if the organized farmers had not unanimously demanded it. The fact that the Railway Commission is investigating Western freight rates is due to the demand of the organized farmers. Entirely on account of the demands of the farmers the government has announced that the bank act will be amended so that the banks may loan to farmers on the security of the grain on their own farms. Nothing but the organized farmers' demands has brought about the pledge of the Saskatchewan and Alberta governments to place Direct Legislation on the Statute Books of those provinces. It was the farmers' demands that caused the Saskatchewan government to promise to provide a system of supplying "cheap money to farmers." It has been the presence and activity of the organized farmers that has kept the tariff from being greatly increased and has even brought about some reductions. Nothing but the demands of the farmers' organization brought forth the reciprocity agreement. This is a partial catalogue of the accomplishments of the farmers' organization. These have been secured partially through each of the political parties. Every single farmer gets the benefit of these reforms, yet many of them will not raise a hand to assist in the work of the organization. The only thing needed today to give the farmers equal rights with all other classes is to have a strong and energetic organization. Every farmer that believes in a square deal must know that the only way to get it is for all the farmers to stand together. With such a record to their credit the farmers have every reason to be proud of their organization. By keeping their political feelings in control and standing shoulder to shoulder the farmers must win.

The loyalty of manufacturers is becoming a by-word in other countries besides Canada. A few days ago the United States Government opened the tenders for about \$2,000,000 worth of shells and other ammunition for the navy. It was found that English manufacturers had underbid their nearest American competitor by hundreds of thousands of dollars. But the half dozen highly protected United States manufacturers, in order to prevent the contract getting away from themselves, practically told the Government that if this order went to England they would abandon shell making and let Uncle Sam get his war supplies from wherever he could. This ultimatum meant that in time of war the United States would be helpless, alto-

gether at the mercy of the enemy. There's loyalty worthy of our own manufacturers who laughed in derision at the idea of increasing the preference with the Motherland.

An Edmonton bank clerk has been arrested at Vancouver and has confessed to forging checks to the extent of \$60. A case of gay living, of card playing, theatre going and drink, some will say. But that is not so. This young man, who is 20 years of age, was receiving the miserable salary of \$50 a month, and on that he was supposed to pay all his living expenses and keep up appearances in the city of Edmonton. He could not live decently on that salary, and instead of going into debt robbed the bank. When arrested he had not eaten for three days, but had secured a position in a store at a fair salary, and even the police, who are proverbially hard hearted, believed him when he said he intended to live an honest life, and pay back what he had stolen. This young man no doubt did wrong in taking what did not belong to him, but what about the people who put him in a position of such temptation? The bank he was working for is paying a dividend of 12 per cent. It made a profit last year of \$704,045.94 and has accumulated a reserve fund of \$5,702,799.00. Its board of directors includes a knight who is also a member of Parliament, and several other millionaires. And they expect a bank clerk to be honest and live in Edmonton on \$50 a month.

Even the protectionists admit that Canada might lower her tariff without fear of annexation. They admit that if the American tariff against Canadian goods were abolished it would not cause annexation. But if both countries should lower their tariffs at the same time the protectionists say Canada would be annexed. And the worst of it is that many otherwise sensible Canadians allow this argument to influence them.

When some prominent citizen with influential friends commits an offence against the laws of the land he frequently gets off with a small fine. But when the offender is an obscure individual with no friends he goes to penitentiary "as a warning to evil-doers." If "justice is blind" then its hearing must be exceptionally acute.

The farmer who stands by his "grand old party" through thick and thin is doing just what Special Privilege wants him to do, and is pleased. But when the farmers get together in their own organization and demand a square deal Special Privilege gets nervous.

The railway blockade in the West is no longer "coming"; it is here. We hope Sir Thomas Shaughnessy will have the good grace to apologize for his reference to The Guide's statement on this subject. Perhaps he will now be ready to open the southern route.

When two farmers living on adjoining farms go to the polls and vote for opposing candidates, neither of whom will protect the farmers' interests, how on earth do they expect to get a square deal?

American imports to Canada average \$1,000,000 a day, yet we are not annexed. We punish British imports with a high tariff yet we are still a part of the Empire.

If some newspapers and politicians would devote less time to "saving the Empire" and more to common sense statements the country would be better off.

The ordinary politician loves the farmer only when he wants his vote; the rest of the time he laughs at him.

Jimmie's Infant Industry

By CHARLES JOHNSON POST

In Everybody's Magazine
Concluded from Last Week

At a profit of only one cent, each, which it is proposed to add to the cost of growing and marketing, they would produce a net profit of eight million dollars! Should the proper political and trade conditions be secured, a profit of two cents each may be considered which will, of course, increase the dividend to one hundred and sixty million dollars for the first year. The banana will bear the first year, under proper conditions.

Jimmie sat down; his part in the meeting was now over. His father leaned forward impressively and spoke:

"I want to say that those last figures on the profits are wrong." He paused as if to note the effect. There was none, for that highly sophisticated group knew the old man too well to be startled by anything except a loss; and he never lost. "They're wrong," he continued, "they're too small. It will cost, roughly, fifty thousand dollars an acre to put the land under glass. In order to make a return of ten per cent. on that investment it will be necessary to add six and a quarter cents to each banana above the cost of production. And there'll be nothing to stop us making it more—within reason, of course."

The head of the Sheet Glass Trust rattled his copy of the charter and looked over his glasses fustily.

"Six and a quarter cents apiece for a banana, Mr. Gorem, is a pretty high price, even if it is extra fine and hothouse grown. They're six for a nickel generally around my office—sometimes less." He was a thrifty man of noted thrifty habits, and a quiet smile went around the group.

The old man cracked his knuckles cheerfully: "Six and a quarter cents apiece! Who said six and a quarter cents apiece! I said six and a quarter cents above the cost—net profit—and probably more. I propose, Mr. Parkin-

son—and gentlemen—that our first crop shall sell for thirty cents apiece! It'll cost twenty-one cents each to grow 'em—can't be done for less under glass."

A gentleman in a white waistcoat leaned forward interestedly; he was the Consolidated Steel Trust.

"I take it," he remarked, "that you have, Mr. Gorem, of course considered the question and the relation of the present supply of bananas from the tropical countries? They are quite ample, and quite cheap, I believe?"

"Yes, I've considered it," returned the old man, "and I don't propose that another banana shall be landed on these shores. What's a tariff for, hey? Ain't it to protect American industry and capital, hey? I propose to have it made as dangerous to bring a banana into the United States as it is to forge a check, commit bigamy, or smuggle a petticoat!"

It was the president of the Consolidated Woollen and Textile Trust who chuckled dryly from the lower end of the table. "I follow you all right, Gorem, but isn't it a trifle, so to speak—ah—drastic? Thirty cents a banana—phew!"

"Well, if it is," retorted the old man indignantly, "it ought to interest you good and plenty. If you textile people can get rubber arctics tariff-taxed as

woollen goods and then get a duty on them or forty-four cents a pound and sixty per cent. additional, this ought to be right in your line. If there's anything more drastic or fantastic than that, it ain't in my banana proposition!" He prodded the table with a big forefinger in emphasis. "Forty-four cents a pound on woollen clothing is more than I'd have the nerve to ask for a tariff on bananas, let alone that sixty per cent. additional that you fellows put through!"

The other leaned back good-humoredly. "Oh, that's all right, Gorem, I guess. It can be fixed for bananas, too, probably. Let's hear a little more. This begins to sound pretty good already."

"If Mr. Gorem will allow me," spoke up the gaunt, saturnine chief consultant at his left, "I will run over this scheme briefly as it has been worked out and as it relates to our common interests."

The old man nodded, and Foote went on:

"Our charter, as you note, is extreme-

project—depends on the passage of an adequate tariff act, and I need not suggest that at first our united efforts must be centred in that direction. Our political party has been pledged for years to this great principle of protection for our American industry in every line, so that we can confidently look to it for support now, as in the past."

The Senators and the Congressmen nodded an indorsement. A little desultory discussion followed, and then the company was formally organized, its laws were adopted, the officers elected, and the little blanks, now filled in with pledged subscriptions, were passed over to Jimmie, in his official capacity, to file.

After the last magnate had departed, Jimmie turned to his father, who was standing before the onyx fireplace and rubbing his big-boned hands together in the way that Jimmie knew denoted perfect satisfaction.

"I say, Dad, at thirty cents a banana

them? Isn't there more money in circulation? Ain't that prosperity? Bananas cost more; more money in circulation; more prosperity—don't that stand to reason, hey?"

"I see," said Jimmie. "And the higher we sell bananas, the higher wages we can pay, so that the prosperity gets distributed!"

The old man chuckled abruptly. "Don't be foolish. You just pray for a proper tariff to keep bananas out o' the country, and immigration and the natural birth rate 'll take care o' what wages we pay—that's the natural state o' man in this world—competition."

"Still, Dad, it's kind of tough on those that can't afford bananas, isn't it?"

"Business is business," returned the old man briefly. "When you go, tell Ma I'll be home early," he added significantly, and Jimmie took the hint and left.

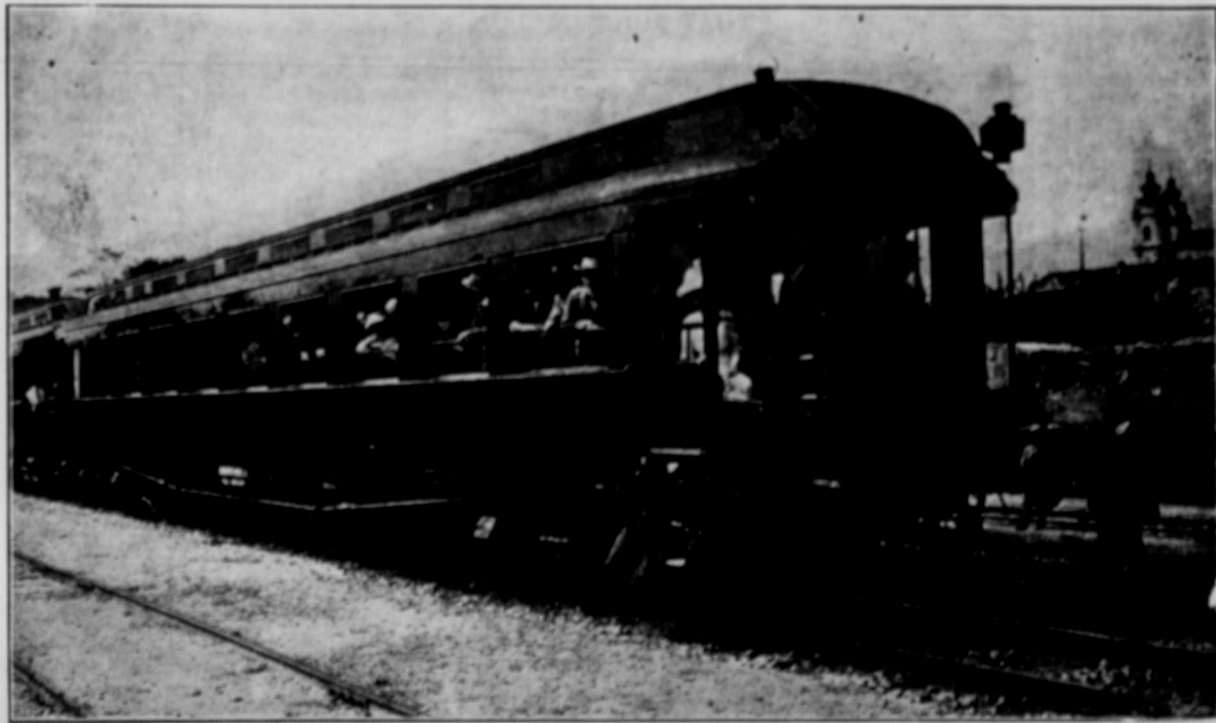
With a score of able influences at work, it was not long before visible

signs of the new business could be noted. The special Sunday editions of the daily papers throughout the country began to display blurred half-tones showing typical abandoned farms and desolate stretches of burned timber tracts with their blackened, sprawling ghosts of dead trees. Interspersed were imaginative drawings of vast greenhouses, the whole enclosed in a decoration of palm leaves and bananas. Later, the Sunday specials became more definitely informative; they were crowded with comparative statistics in p sugar-coated form—a ragged peon holding a bunch of fruit with a diminutive Uncle Sam gazing longingly at it. This was the present. The future showed the comparative size reversed, while a prosperous, square-capped workman clasped the avu-cular hand across a colossal banana. Occasionally the magazines drifted into the field, emblazoned with banana half-tones.

Rapidly sentiment roused itself on the great issue of a national, American banana and the inevitable prosperity that would follow the properly tariff-taxed fruit.

In the rural districts farmers' associations indorsed the banana and its protective tariff. In those same districts justices of the peace, road supervisors, school boards, poundmasters, and constables were elected—and occasionally defeated—on this burning issue of a national industrial patriotism. It was not long before the sentiment for the American banana seemed to spring from the very bosom of the people and merely to be reflected in the pages of the daily press, from the stalwart metropolitan journals on down to the little country sheet with its "patent insides."

The tariff must be revised; a tariff tax must be placed on the foreign, tropical banana that would effectually prevent its competing with the proposed national project; no longer could the country submit to the demoralizing effects of the exotic, pauper-grown fruit. The demand was specific, insistent, and there was no doubt that Congress would



C.P.R. IN AUSTRIA

This is a photograph taken in Austria showing one of the observation cars which the Canadian Pacific Railway is operating in Austria. The C.P.R. complains of lack of money to finance the needs of the Canadian West, yet has money enough (made out of the Canadian people) to provide luxuries for foreigners.

ly broad. It will take a large amount of capital, and Mr. Gorem agrees to finance the enterprise; it is also desired that you co-operate. Besides your assistance, there is a large amount of European capital that stands ready to come in as soon as we can secure a proper protective tariff on bananas. Such a tariff will of course settle the question of competition and make our market iron-clad. In fact, the foreign banks stand ready to take up heavily the bonds of the Consolidated Tropical Fruit Products Development company.

"We propose to place the contracts for these greenhouses and their equipment entirely with you representative gentlemen. Incidentally, I may point out that on the strength of these very profitable orders you will be enabled to make an extra issue of stock; to put it bluntly, add a little water."

The little group nodded appreciatively.

"Also, the moment these heavy orders become public, your water will become instantly a good, digested security. Of course the success of this

The Payne-Aldrich Tariff Tax Law of 1909 taxes woollen clothing at forty-four cents a pound and sixty per cent. additional and rubber arctics have been included in that classification.

a lot of people will have to give up eating them, won't they?"

"Well," said the old man good-naturedly, "if they can't afford them—why not?"

Jimmie thought of the office and messenger boys with their lunch of frankfurter and banana topped off with a spoonful of "hokey pokey"; also of the typewriters in his own outer office who brought their lunch in a paper, with the banana as the final effect. He could not help thinking that they could just afford them now.

Shrewdly the old man divined Jimmie's thoughts. "Jimmie, son, don't get sweet off by any sentimentality over individual cases. One's got to think o' things—big things—as a whole. Why, son, the minute I float that foreign bond issue abroad and the money's deposited here to the credit o' the Consolidated Tropical Fruit Products Development company, the per capita wealth of this United States will be increased over one hundred dollars a head, man, woman and child! Think o' that wealth, hey!—ain't that national prosperity? I tell ye, Jimmie, the Big Business men here are the country's greatest benefactors. What difference does it make even if fewer bananas are eaten by them that can't afford them, hey, if those that can, pay more for

The Mail Bag

CUSTOMS EXTORTIONS

Editor, Guide:—I was interested in your last week's issue to read an account in a letter from Maymont of charges at the Battleford customs office, as I have been bitten at the same office the last nine months, and would like to know how parcels will come through the Saskatoon office duty free, while at Battleford there is a charge on every parcel you receive. If it is done to help the manufacturers in this country they won't get any help from me, as the goods you buy in the stores in these Western towns are hardly worth the price of the soap you wash them with. At Battleford they charge you 35 to 40 cents for a small piece of cotton goods, almost as much as the goods can be bought for in the Old Country. It seems strange that at one place they should charge you up so, and it is a bad thing for any government who won't allow friends in other countries to send presents to help poor homesteaders out, without making them pay for it. They simply want us to cultivate the land, and if we won't support their manufacturers, well, we must pay for kindnesses which our friends are trying to extend to us.

NOT A LOVER OF THE TARIFF.

FOR A UNITED HUMANITY

Editor, Guide:—When the joyful news reached me that the U.F.A. had formed a union with the Provincial Trades and Labor Council in order to work together for their economic good, I met a farmer, quite prominent in his community, and a member of the school board, who said to me: "What is the sense of the U.F.A. joining issue with the labor unions when the interests of the two organizations are diametrically opposed to one another?" To get this man into an intelligent discussion of the subject was impossible, but he staunchly upheld that farmers were aiming to cut wages down, while labor unions seek the opposite. It seems as though no man of the slightest perception would maintain such a proposition, yet it appears he is not alone. Farmers are driven, of course, to hire their own labor as cheaply as possible, yet there is no class of employers who are so close to the "hired man" stage as the agricultural ones and therefore none who use their laborers better on the whole. To go further, who consume the products of the farm, the 15% of the nation who are capitalists or the 85% who are workers? Will a lower wage then, which takes the purchasing power from the workers, increase the price of food stuffs or not? Ninety-five per cent of the farmers have children who are compelled to join the ranks of the wage workers. How proud a father must feel if he has managed to lower the wages of his daughter as a domestic servant or toiling long hours in a mill or store. How he will revel in the fact that his son has received cut upon cut in wages and soon may expect to be jobless and destitute.

Poverty is the cause of drunkenness, infant mortality, prostitution and crime, and the farmer who uses his influence to lower wages, promotes all these hideous disorders in present day society. The United Farmers of Alberta are otherwise persuaded, thank the good God, who is today "filling the hungry with good things while the rich are being sent empty away."

Yours for a united humanity,
DANIEL F. BOISSEVAIN.
Strathmore, Alta.

DUTY ON THRESHING MACHINES

Editor, Guide:—Our attention has been drawn to the letter dated July 29, 1912, signed by "J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., R. B. Coleman, sales Manager," and published in your paper, as follows:—

"Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

"We have your favor of the 25th. It is true that the Canadian Customs Department has made a new ruling increasing the amount of duty collected on our class of machinery. Heretofore we paid 20 per cent. on 80 per cent. of the list prices. They now require that we pay 20 per cent. on 87½ per cent.

of the list prices. Ten per cent. is allowed on our factory list to cover agent's commission, and two and one-half per cent. to cover cash discounts.

"We have increased our prices an equal amount to customers. Our product has always been sold in Canada at factory prices, plus the freight and duty. In the United States we sell at factory prices plus freight. The increase that we are obliged to pay in Canada is collected from our customers.

"We are exceedingly anxious to keep the duty down as much as possible for the benefit of customers. To increase the duty makes somewhat of a hardship on the Canadian purchaser. It seems to us that it would be greatly to the advantage of the Western Canadian farmer if U.S. machinery was allowed to enter without duty.

"Our method of selling in Canada is public property for anyone who is interested.

"J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.
R. B. Coleman, Sales Manager.
Racine, Wis., U.S.A., July 29, 1912."

We wish to inform you that neither Mr. Coleman nor any other person in the employ of our firm had any authority to issue said letter. In addition we

20 per cent. off the published list price. Some time ago we reduced these discounts to the trade from 20 per cent. maximum to ten per cent. and six per cent. for cash, or a maximum of sixteen per cent. discount. When we did this, we, of course, recognized that in shipping goods to Canada the law might compel us to pay duty on the new price made by us, only deducting the new discount instead of 20 per cent., which we formerly allowed. The Canadian customs officials could not do otherwise than collect duty on the price at which we sold the goods in the United States. We, therefore, ask you to inform the public to this effect, as we feel that an injustice has been done to the Canadian Government by the letter purporting to come from our firm, which was not authorized in any way by any one in authority, and which we deny as containing the facts and which we repudiate as not only being unfair but as coming from our firm, from anyone who had any authority to write on behalf of our company.

Yours truly,
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.,
F. W. Norton, Treas.
Racine, Wis., Oct. 7.

THAT JUICY MELON



From the Calgary Albertan
The people of Canada should at least receive a vote of thanks from the C.P.R. Shareholders just to show "there is no hard feeling."

desire to state that the statements contained therein are incorrect. Representations have been made to us that the letter has been used to convey the impression that the present government has changed the tariff rate on agricultural machinery, and for this reason and only this we have advanced our prices. On our part we wish to remove this impression, and ask you to inform your readers that no change had been made in the tariff on agricultural implements by the present government. The tariff now in force is exactly the same in so far as threshing machines or any other agricultural machinery as it was for several years past.

For some years we sold our machines in the United States and allowed a maximum discount of 20 per cent., and the Canadian customs based their duty on the price at which we were selling the goods in the United States,—that is,

NOTE.—We gladly publish the above letter, being anxious to do justice to all parties. The letter complained of was signed "J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., R. B. Coleman, Sales Manager," and was published by us in good faith.—Editor.

C.P.R. AND NO TAXATION

Editor, Guide:—There is much ventilation let in on this subject nowadays, nevertheless I would like to add my mite. We in this district of McCafferty, Alta., have just formed a school district, in which there are 11,595 acres, but owing to the C.P.R. owning 2,254, only 8,460 acres are taxable, there being one school section and 241 acres of Hudson's Bay land also. The result is that in order to raise sufficient funds, the settlers have to be taxed the first year to the limit, \$16.00 per quarter section. There is not a wealthy man in the set-

tlement, and we have had two bad harvests, and have had this year's crop made a partial failure by the early drought and late heavy rains. The man who considers the law fair that allows a great wealthy company such as the C.P.R. to go free and makes the man who is struggling against adverse conditions to earn a living, carry the extra burden, must either be a shareholder in the C.P.R. or a well paid employee. The settler is the best, though most unwilling, servant the C.P.R. has, for he enhances the value of their land, and pays his own and their share of the taxes as well; while their land produces a good percentage of the gophers that do the farmer such incalculable damage annually. In this particular township, 42-4, W. of the fourth meridian, and I suppose many more are similarly fixed, the C.P.R. owns so much land, that no pre-emptions are granted, although we are within the pre-emption belt.

HERBERT SPENCER.

Doley, Alta.

FRANK CRITICISM

Editor, Guide:—I know the letters which appear in the Mail Bag are personal opinions, but the comments which appear after the letter, and only when it is unpleasant, are certainly by the editor, and I believe this is not right.

I believe free trade has ruined the farmers in England, and let me tell you that it is unfair to compare the situation now with sixty years ago. Then there were no railways, no steamers and even with free trade it was more costly to haul by roads, some land products costing as much to move one hundred miles as it now takes to move from Alberta points to Liverpool. Living to a certain extent everywhere on a local market it was not affected or little affected by free trade.

But let me refer not to sixty years ago, but to 1897, and read the report of the Royal Agricultural Commission established in 1893. I think it is hard to have a better work or better information. The conclusions were as follows: The values of land in England and Wales were, in 1879-80, £51,798,930; in 1893-94, £40,065,831, or twenty per cent. less. In Scotland the decrease, even smaller, was great.

There was the same decrease in laborers and wages. The total population from 1871 to 1891 in Britain increased by 6,955,888. The number of farm hands decreased in the same time 242,053. If that is a success it is hard to prove.

About the situation in Alberta, I think that our association instead of fighting for reciprocity had much better take up other questions. We need a wider market, that is self-evident, but what is more self-evident is that all our products in order to go abroad must be handled by some middleman and hauled by railways. All we buy is in the same condition.

By reciprocity I suppose we can sometimes get better prices and the duty removed would give a smaller cost to imported goods. But that is not so sure as many think, because the big combines who are strong enough to wring out of us extortionate prices now will be strong enough to do the same again. But I suppose we will pay smaller prices for our purchases and get better for our sales.

It is a fact absolutely beyond dispute, that the railways are extorting excessive rates on all our sales and purchases. By its charter the C.P.R. is not obliged to decrease its freight rates until the shares are paying over ten per cent. I don't know how the reports are made, but I know that as soon as a

Continued on Page 15

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Guide Referendum

The Grain Growers' Guide is a firm believer in the Referendum as the best means of ascertaining the true will of the people in law-making, and is going to give its readers their first opportunity of expressing their opinion upon eight questions that are agitating the public mind at the present time

Every one will admit at once that these questions are of vital importance in the development of the Canadian nation, and undoubtedly each one of them will some day in the near future have to be settled by the people—the ultimate source of power.

Readers of The Guide will not be asked immediately to vote upon these questions. There is no desire to secure a snap-verdict. Ample time and opportunity will be given for the full discussion of each and every one of them before anyone is asked to vote. This half page announcement will appear quite frequently in The Guide for the next two months, and in the issue of December 11th these questions will be published in The Guide in the form of an official ballot. Every reader will be asked to cut this ballot from the paper, mark "yes" or "no" opposite to each question and mail it immediately to "The Referendum Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man."

No one except a reader of The Guide will be able to vote on this question, but The Guide has a large number of readers outside of the Prairie Provinces, and it is hoped that each and every one of them will mark the ballot in this referendum.

REGULATIONS

1. The official ballot will be published in The Guide only once, on December 11, 1912.
2. Each of the eight questions are to be answered simply by "yes" or "no."
3. All men over 21 years of age (whether naturalized or not) are entitled to vote.
4. Where there are no men over 21 years of age in the home the ballot may be marked by any woman over 21 years of age, and will be accepted.
5. Special copies of the issue containing the official ballot cannot be secured. This referendum is only for Guide readers.
6. From the present time until the end of December every reader of The Guide is invited to write letters to The Guide expressing opinions on these questions. Any reader is welcome to write for information and other readers will answer. Those opposed to any question are invited to express their views and their letters will be published with the same freedom as those in favor. All letters must be kept as short as possible and the questions should be dealt with by number.
8. Lady readers may take full part in the discussion in The Guide. We would be glad to allow them to vote, but it is the opinion of voters that is sought. By urging the men to vote "yes" on Question 8 the ladies may help their cause greatly.
9. The ballot will be secret. No names will be published. Results will be published just as soon as received.

How Will You Answer ? These Eight Questions

1. Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the Statute Books of your own province?
2. Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff on goods imported from Great Britain reduced gradually so that there may be complete free trade with the Motherland in five years?
3. Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in natural products?
NOTE.—This is the agreement that was defeated on September 21, 1911.
4. Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements?
5. Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?
NOTE.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.
6. Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff reduced gradually so that it will be entirely abolished in ten years?
7. Are you in favor of having all railroads, telegraphs, telephones and express service owned and operated by the public?
8. Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?

MAKE YOUR GUESS

before
OCTOBER 31ST



The Silikstone Guessing Contest is open until the above date. Those who have not yet taken advantage of the splendid opportunity afforded them by G. F. Stephens & Company, Limited, will have just as good

a chance as anyone for winning the money. Make Your Guess Now. There are no difficult rules to comply with. For every quart of Silikstone, the beautiful and sanitary wall finish, bought, one guess as to the amount of money contained in the glass jar on exhibition in Winnipeg may be sent in.

**CONTEST CLOSES
OCTOBER 31**

The jar holds (9-16) nine-sixteenths of a gallon of water and it is now filled with money—gold, silver, bills and copper. The money contained is less than (\$500) five hundred dollars and more than (\$50) fifty dollars. Buy more quarts of Silikstone and send in your guesses at the amount of money at once. You may be the lucky winner. Don't delay. The prize is a big one. Send in your guess today.

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**SAVE OVER \$25
WHEN BUYING YOUR
RANGE
THIS FALL.**

**\$41⁰⁰
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AND WE PAY THE FREIGHT

You Can Buy "DOMINION PRIDE" RANGE At Factory Price
Direct From The Largest Malleable Range Works in Canada

If you want to save from \$25 to \$30, and at the same time get the most satisfactory kitchen range made, write for our Catalogue and look into the merits of the "DOMINION PRIDE," at from \$41 to \$49. If we sold you identically the same range in the usual way, through a dealer, you would have to pay from \$69 to \$78 for it. You would be paying two extra profits—to wholesaler and retailer—which would add \$25 to \$30 to the cost of your range, but absolutely nothing to its value.



The Evolution of the Cook Stove

TELLS about cooking from the time the Cave Dwellers dropped hot stones into the pot to boil it. It also tells all about "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy reading this book.

Write for Free Copy.

Besides costing much less than other ranges in its class, the "DOMINION PRIDE" is much more satisfactory. It is made of tough, strong, malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials which will not warp, crack or break.

The polished steel does not need blacking—simply rub it over with a cloth. With its cold rolled steel plate oven—sectional iron fire-box lining, with air chambers—and double-walled flues lined with asbestos—the "DOMINION PRIDE" is the most economical range you can buy. Actual tests have proved that it saves over 30% of fuel, burning either wood or coal.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with high closet shelf and elevated tank or flush reservoir, with zinc sheet to go under range, 8 sections blue polished steel pipe and two elbows, will be delivered to any station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for \$41, or to any station in the four Western Provinces for \$49—\$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when the Range is delivered at your station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont.
When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper. 7

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

DESIDERATA

Four things a man must learn to do.
If he would keep his record true:
To think, without confusion, clearly;
To love his fellow man sincerely;
To act from honest motives purely,
To trust in God and Heaven securely.
—Henry Van Dyke.

THE WORDS OF THE WISE ABOUT HOUSE FURNISHING

Every few years decorators and designers of house furnishings are seized with fads which they air upon every possible occasion for the benefit of us poor ignorant ones who don't understand the true inwardness of interior decoration. Then another generation of decorators comes along and tells us that these first people were insane and that the styles of decoration they recommended were hideous. So it remains for us to experiment for ourselves and discover which of their ideas are really practical and beautiful.

Just now they have instituted a campaign against the cheap woodwork, stained a light oak and highly varnished, and suggest as an alternative painting it a soft cream shade. Now I believe it is ugly. I have lived with it for a good many years and that is the general impression it has left on my mind, but I never dreamed of painting it cream until I read about it in a work on decoration. Even then I wasn't sure that the writer knew what she was talking about so I tried a little experiment on my own account. I got three samples of beautiful wallpaper and held them up beside some cream woodwork and tried the effect. The first was a bright hard tan paper and the effect was anything but pleasing, but the next was a dead fawnish brown with a shade of yellow here and there and it was delightful. The third, a dark blue foliage paper with dark brown stalks, also blended perfectly with the cream woodwork.

So now, from actual knowledge, I am prepared to say that the cheap oak-finished woodwork would look much better covered up with cream paint and, combined with wisely-chosen paper will make a beautiful room.

Speaking of papers, there are certain general rules that should be observed in order to obtain good results. Never use a large patterned paper except in very large rooms. On small rooms use papers with light colored grounds. They will add to the apparent size. It is always safe to choose fawns and browns and greens for color schemes as they will blend with pretty nearly anything you happen to have in furnishings.

If I were planning a house I wouldn't have a parlor in it at all, unless I had so much room I didn't know what to do with it. I would have, instead, a living-room with big cosy seats and lounges where one could sit down and be comfortable. This living-room would be a real homey place with books and magazines about and a few healthy plants, and, if I could afford it, a good picture or two.

All the authorities are agreed that the walls of our living-rooms should not be decorated with the pictures of our friends, either dead or living; that we should keep these personal trophies for our sleeping rooms. This comes to us as rather a shock at first, we have been so used to hav-

ing our friends smiling down upon us from every side but there does seem to be reason in it, doesn't there? It is safe to say that very few of the people who visit us in our homes will be interested in these photographs. On the other hand if we have one or two copies of really good pictures they will give pleasure to every casual caller.

Another thing that the professional decorator of today is trying hard to discourage is the habit we have of cluttering our rooms all up with nick-nacks. They don't appreciate of nick-nacks. This is more or less an outgrowth of the modern enthusiasm for sanitary homes. Shells and vases and picture frames and bric-a-brac generally all collect dust we are told and are not beautiful. We should get rid of them or put them in the attic. Most of us have no attics and we hate to deliberately dump out on the ash heap that queer bit of crockery that some old aunt gave us for our birthday away back in the joyful times when birthdays lagged instead of tramping on each others' heels as they do now; or this photograph album which we all feel to be ugly but which has pleasant associations. Perhaps they are right, however. It may be that if we compromised by packing most of our ornaments away in the bottom of our trunks that our homes would be vastly improved in simplicity and cleanliness and beauty.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A CHAMPION OF HUSBANDS

Dear Francis Beynon:—I am very much interested in your part of our Guide, the Country Homemakers and Sunshine. Yes, I think women should have votes. How can any reasonable man refuse women this right? But I do not think women should be too independent in the home. As "Ma" says about the butter money, John, poor fellow, who bought the cows (most likely) feeds and takes care of them the whole year round, should have no share in the profits. That is alright where a farmer is all fixed up so he has money, a little spare cash coming in from some other way, between crops. Or in an older country where the farmer is well fixed. Then yes, it is alright for a woman to have her own income. But not in our new country. The man needs every spare cent to pay hired men and other expenses that have to be paid with

cash. Then should not the wife, the woman he has taken for a partner, who has promised to go through good and bad with him, share all alike, be one in all with him?

No, dear women, a man cannot be ruled that way. Some men will give their women this or that money for themselves. What the butter or eggs bring is yours, or this cow yours, but generally these men give their wives nothing else. Here I know of an independent woman getting her share of wheat every year. She is not satisfied, because it never reaches around. Why? Because she always spends above her means. Hubby must help her along with his pocket book very often. Take good care of baby's shoes and his best dress. Do not let him wear his Sunday shoes for everyday because you forget where you put the old ones. Then they will not get shabby. Maybe John's purse could not always buy when new ones were wanted because it was empty. Most men take a pride in keeping their family and home in good order. When they see their wives doing their best they will do their best also.

The whole trouble is women do not spend enough time loving their husbands. My heart aches for the men whose wives let them kiss and hug them and talk nonsense to them before they were married and now they will not stand for anything like it. Women, have you ever thought what a power of love the good Lord has given us to draw our husbands with? Take time each day to pet your husband. Let Mary go with an un-ironed dress, or baby with a little less frills and fancy. Give this time to your husband and you will not need your own income. For hubby will be proud and do all he can for you within his means.

Then I want to thank you, dear Miss Beynon, for your noble work of selling these little books. It is a thing all children should know. Have you not a book suitable for girls, telling them about themselves? So many books that are bought for girls are too hard for them to understand. Mothers, teach your girls how to look after themselves. You may be the means of saving them from a lot of unnecessary suffering which they get from taking colds and other ways. Be faithful to the trust you have in hand. Teach your children what they should

know and you will not have to regret it.
PAUL.

WIVES OFTEN SERVANTS

Dear Friend:—Every time The Guide comes I get it first and read "The Country Homemakers" page, for I am very much interested in the articles printed there. Every week I learn something new and wish I could help too. Please send me your booklet "How to Teach the Truth to Children" for which I enclose five cents.

I have two children ages 14 and 16, the younger a well grown girl, the older a full grown young man, and I would like to know what books they should read on Purity. My other two are 4 and 10 and just the inquisitive age. I believe children should be told the truth when asking questions on life or any subject for how can our children be truthful and have perfect faith in mother if she herself is not truthful even in the small details?

I wish every woman had her rights in this country too, for so many of us are only servants or mistresses and without pay; we must obey because the law says so yet we are helpless to defend ourselves on the farm. The Canadian women do make splendid neighbors at all times and particularly in time of sickness or need.

Yours with best wishes,

AN ADOPTED YANKEE.

We are glad to adopt you into our family and hope you will feel very much at home with us as you evidently do in our country.
F. M. B.

GUIDE IS FEARLESS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Enclosed find ten cents in stamps, for which please send me the booklet entitled "How to Teach the Truth to Children," also your other little booklet, I just forget its name and can't find it in the last Guide, but I want it.

I enjoy your page, Miss Beynon, you have a chance to help a great many people. I admire the independent, fearless stand The Guide takes on other questions too.

It is in favor of Woman's Suffrage, but what is being definitely done to further the cause? I would be glad to help, so would my husband.

"PRAIRIE DWELLER."

VINEGAR ECONOMIES

As a cleanser vinegar is excellent. Used for cleaning smoke and dirt in general from walls and woodwork, especially yellow pine, vinegar works like magic. Put a pint in a basin, wet a flannel cloth in this and wipe the thing to be cleaned. When the cloth becomes soiled wash it out in clear water before wetting again in the vinegar. In this way no vinegar is wasted and there is no wetting of clothing. For removing fly specks from woodwork, picture frames, and windows there is nothing equals vinegar.

To take the odor of fish and onions from cooking utensils boil a little vinegar in them after washing them; then rinse thoroughly.

Vinegar will take shoeblacking from clothing, and, if the hands become rough or chapped rinse them well and apply a little vinegar, letting it dry on.

To make the roast tender, rub it with vinegar. A tablespoon of vinegar added the last thing to sponge cake improves it. Use vine-



PICTURESQUE SCENES FROM MADEIRA

A basket-sledge, or "carro," one of the peculiar vehicles in use in Funchal, the capital of Madeira. The streets of this town are so steep that the natives use these "carros" in preference to wheeled vehicles. Each sledge is drawn by a pair of bullocks, from whose necks tiny silver bells are hung. Madeira is frequently visited by Canadians.



BY APPOINTMENT
FURRIERS
TO H.M. KING GEORGE V.

Write us for
**Our New
Fur Style
Books**

On request we will mail free to any address a copy of our Fur Catalogue showing the new styles we have designed for 1912-13.

This book is absolutely the finest of its kind published in this country. It is worth having, even if you do not purpose buying furs this year.

But if you do intend to buy, this catalogue will help you order by mail just as safely and satisfactorily as though you came in person to our store.

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Please mention this paper

**Holt, Renfrew
and Co. Ltd.**
428 Main Street
Winnipeg

gar and a copper cent to [clean] paint from windows.

The best way to clean zinc is to wash with vinegar until the stains are off; then wipe and scour with any scouring material. Warm white vinegar is good for removing stains made by brass, on white goods.

Boil your lamp wicks in vinegar; dry them thoroughly, and you will have no trouble with smoking lamps.

If your iron scorches dip a clean cloth in vinegar, and rub on the spot until it disappears, then use clean water the same way and re-iron.

Use vinegar instead of water to mix your plaster of paris. The resultant mass will be like putty and will not set for twenty or thirty minutes, whereas if you use water the plaster will become hard almost immediately.

A couple of drops of vinegar added to the water in which eggs are being poached, will keep the whites from separating. When frying doughnuts, they will use up less grease if about a tablespoonful of vinegar is added to the hot lard.

When polishing furniture, add a little vinegar to the polish, and it will give great brilliancy to the surface. To polish copperware, teakettles and reservoirs use a teaspoonful of vinegar and a tablespoonful of salt. Heat it hot and apply with a cloth, rubbing until dry.

In winter weather you can hang out the weekly wash with perfect comfort; if you wet your hands well in vinegar, letting it dry on.

—Nettie Rand Miller.

SOME TASTY DESSERTS
Cornmeal Pudding

Bring to the boiling point a pint of milk, add to it a small pinch of soda, then pour it over one and a half cupfuls of sifted cornmeal, either the white or yellow. Stir well until perfectly smooth and free from lumps, then add two tablespoonfuls of beef suet that has been chopped very fine, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Let this mixture cool, then add two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of molasses and half a teaspoonful each of ground ginger and cinnamon. Beat well, turn into greased mold and steam for four hours. Serve with hard sauce, with cream and powdered sugar, or with maple syrup.

Peaches and Rice

Boil rice until tender, but not until it becomes a mush, sweeten to taste, and cook with it a few large raisins. Chill canned peaches, and when the rice is done chill that, too. Arrange with a little mound of rice on each hollowed side of the peach, and top with a raisin. Make a syrup with the peach juice, adding more sugar, and serve with the dessert. Instead of canned peaches large dried peaches well washed and steamed, or, if in season, fresh peaches are very nice. Another way to serve peaches or apples and rice is to boil a cupful of rice for twenty minutes without stirring, drain and let cool. Wring out dumpling cloths in cold water, rub on inner side—the side which will come next to dumpling—with butter, and put a large spoonful of rice on each. On the rice lay either a canned peach, a fresh peach or a pared apple, selecting in any case small-sized fruit. Sprinkle well with sugar, then tie up the cloth in such a manner that the fruit is surrounded with rice, and boil for one hour. Serve with cream and sugar.

Prune Mold

Wash one pound of prunes through several waters—until you have tried for yourself you cannot imagine how very dusty dried fruit becomes—and soak over night in water sufficient to cover. In the morning boil until soft in the same water, then drain, stone and put in a saucepan with a pint of the water, adding a small stick of cinnamon, and cook until the fruit is pulpy. Stir in two coffee cupfuls of granulated sugar, cook for two or three minutes, then put through a sieve, getting through as much of the pulp as possible, and return to fire, finally stirring in five tablespoonfuls of cornstarch that has been wet to a paste with cold water. Boil five minutes longer, then stir well and pour into a mold. Set on ice or in a cold place for two hours before serving, when turn out and decorate with large prunes steamed until plump, then stoned, and with blanched almonds. Serve with cream and powdered sugar, although very little of the latter will be required.



The New 1913 "Dingwall" Jewellery Catalogue

will please and help you in the choosing of pretty Christmas, Birthday or Wedding Gifts, more than you can imagine.

It shows many of the finest pieces of Jewellery, Silverware, Brass Goods and Leather Articles in our stock—with a number of them reproduced in actual colors. This book will soon be ready for distribution, and that you may obtain your copy without delay, fill in the spaces below and send to us.

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D.R. DINGWALL LIMITED
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SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

Table and Hanging Lamp

Just the Lamp for farm homes. Everybody wants one after having seen it in operation.

It will develop a powerful, white, steady, yet mellow light of approximately 300 candle power. Burns four hours at a cost of about one cent. Emits no odor, no smoke, no wicks to trim. The most simple, safe and economical light ever built.

Perfect combustion, lowest gas consumption, absolutely shadowless, highest candle power, will not blacken the mantle. Better than gas or electricity and infinitely superior to kerosene. Easy to light and while burning may be carried from room to room, held in an horizontal position or rolled around on the floor, without affecting it in any way. Supported on cork cushions so as not to mar the most delicately finished furniture. Send and get one; if after lighting it up, you don't think it is the finest light you ever saw, it is your undisputed and unquestioned privilege of sending it back to us, and we will refund your money.

AGENTS WANTED for this Table Lamp. Write us today and if there is no agent in your district secure an Agency at once. Remember by selling "ACORN" Table Lamps you not only make your friends and neighbors happy but you also make a good margin of profit for yourself.

Acorn Brass Manufacturing Co., 275 Fort St., Winnipeg



WORK THIS PUZZLE!

SEND NO MONEY!!

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\$50

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**CASH
PRIZE**

ALSO A PRIZE OF \$10 for NEATEST SOLUTION. Somebody who sends for particulars of this Puzzle Contest telling us **WHAT TWO CITIES ARE REPRESENTED** by the above Two Sketches, will receive a \$50 GOLD WATCH or \$50 IN GOLD MONEY! Try it at once. It may be you. Write the names of the Cities in a letter or postcard, giving your Name and Address plainly.

DOMINION WATCH CO., MONTREAL, CANADA

DEPT.

Alberta

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

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

On Sept. 28 last Rose View Union, of the U.F.A., was favored with a visit from T. L. Swift, of The Grain Growers' Grain company. The schoolhouse was comfortably filled and for two hours we listened to Mr. Swift with the closest attention. A discussion on the shipping of grain then took place. We were more than pleased by Mr. Swift's visit and feel very grateful for same. We hope that it will bring forth fruit in due season. At our previous meeting on September 14 the regular circular letter was read. The only matter that the union felt a motion was called for was in reference to the Flour Mill question. A resolution was carried unanimously that the union is in favor of the members of the U.F.A. supporting the efforts of The Grain Growers' Grain company in this direction rather than trying to branch out into the same line themselves.

L. B. HART,
Sec.-Treas.

Oneway had a fairly well-attended meeting last Saturday. The following resolution was passed:

"That this union is heartily in favor of the erection of a Co-operative Flour Mill and as soon as a practical scheme is brought forward is willing to support it financially or otherwise."

We are again having some trouble with the crossings on the C.N.R., but they usually put them right when we insist as a united body, so I will not trouble you. We have a short entertainment at each meeting now which we hope will draw our members more regularly.

A. A. BROWN,
Sec.-Treas.



Lumbermen Who Haul Logs

Use nothing but Gregg Malleable Knee Sleighs. Why? Because they are the best. Made in farm sizes, 2 in., 2 1/4 in. and 2 1/2 in. Write for descriptive matter.

Gregg Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Winnipeg



The Carrier For You

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

LOUDEN Litter Carrier

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

Write to-day for Illustrated Catalogue.

Our architectural department will supply free barn plans.

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

A correspondent writes:—

"Re circular on Parcel Post. I might say that I do not believe farmers realize the immense benefit to be derived from same, but as you say, the Retail Merchants' association will fight it to a finish. I was once at a meeting of retail merchants in the United States and what they thought of Parcel Post was enough to make any farmer want it. I hope Canada will have it at a near date."

The secretary of Letta Union writes: The meeting held by our union on Sept. 14, when we were addressed by T. L. Swift, representing The Grain Growers' Grain company, was a perfect success though quite a few of our members were unable to turn out on account of harvesting. Those of us who were present had a very interesting time with Mr. Swift who gave us a splendid address on the work of The Grain Growers' Grain company since its formation. We were also highly instructed in the marketing of grain and also how it was handled after it was shipped. We consider ourselves very fortunate in hearing Mr. Swift on these matters, this being the first year that we have had transportation facilities for shipping out grain from this locality and I have no doubt most of us will profit by Mr. Swift's remarks on the subject.

In reference to your circular No. 9, dealing with the matter of a Parcel Post service, I must say that this has been a live subject in this district for some time past. This union is heartily in favor of such a service and it is the intention of this union to go fully into the matter at our next meeting. We are at present considering a proposition of forming a committee drawn from each of the neighboring unions around, with the object of meeting occasionally at some central point to discuss the requirements of their respective unions and see where they may with advantage co-operate.

WM. H. HARRIS.

Seven Persons reports: We have had no meetings for some time, but all the same we are very much alive but just too busy to hold meetings. No doubt you will soon hear from us again. At this writing I must tell you that we think we did a very wise thing in building a grain warehouse for this year as ours seems to be getting at least three-quarters of the grain marketed at this point. The C.P.R. would not grant us a permanent site for an elevator as they propose to change or move their track next year, so we hopped to it and built a flat-house of the same material that is to be used in building the larger house once we get a site.

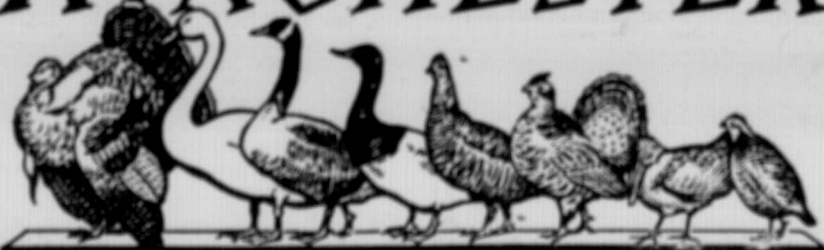
It may be that we will have another full list of new members by our next meeting.

A. R. HOAG,
Sec.-Treas.

Our Assistant Secretary, Mr. P. P. Woodbridge, has been in communication for some time with Geo. Putnam, Superintendent of Women's Institutes for Ontario, with the object of having Mr. Putnam address a few meetings in the province and thus give our Homemakers' Clubs a good start. Alas! for our hopes. We learn that Mr. Putnam will be in Alberta this month but his time will be so limited and his movements so uncertain that it will be impossible to arrange for any meetings with the object we had in view.

However, the Superintendent has promised to call at our office when in Calgary and we are hoping to get some fine pointers so that our Homemakers' Clubs may soon be an accomplished fact. In the meantime we would suggest that all the ladies who can possibly do so, go to the Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge and get an insight into the work of Women's Institutes and Homemakers' Clubs the world over so that they will be able to take an active interest when Alberta gets a start and thus make our clubs the success that we all hope and anticipate they will be.

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Good shooters and sure shooters are Winchester "Nublack" and "New Rival" black powder loaded shells. They are strongly made and loaded with only standard brands of powder, shot and wadding. Their even pattern and deep penetration make them sure game getters. You will find nothing better. Sold everywhere. Look for the Red W on the box.

They Are Uniform, Highly Satisfactory Loads.



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These new prices, f.o.b. Walkerville, Ont., with all equipment. An early order will mean an early delivery. Get catalogue from Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited, Walkerville, Ontario.

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS

This little booklet will give the farmer information on the methods employed in Germany, Australia and New Zealand to secure money for farmers' use at 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. Credit for farmers in the Canadian West can be secured for 5 per cent. also. This booklet tells how.

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- Dr. Clark's New Century Horse and Cattle Food

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WHY

From the following of Ontario stagnating The exoc such pro natural i The cens balance l been des nothing urban p number i "What been too! the burd munity. tive adj represent rural re culturists favorable of the O declared, by high indulgen farmer i the price too' littl The rem less."

Every public at who doe whether ulator. four bur dred th 25% of will not or other leaving contribu change of whic health like a r the far

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Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

WHY THE FARMER IS POOR

From the Winnipeg Free Press I note the following:—"The heart and back-bone of Ontario. The rural counties are not stagnating but really going backward. The exodus from the farms reaching such proportions as to wipe out the natural increase of the past ten years. The census figures show that the economic balance between town and country has been destroyed. It profits a country nothing to gain a hundred thousand urban population at a loss of an equal number in rural population."

"What is the cause? Public men have been too much inclined to make the farmer the burden bearer for the whole community. The redistribution representative adjustment will require more city representatives and proportionately less rural representatives. How do agriculturists expect to get legislation more favorable to rural life? F. W. Thompson of the Ogilvie Milling Company, recently declared, "High cost of living is caused by high and extravagant living, the over indulgence in expensive luxuries. The farmer is not the party who has raised the price. Too few people on the soil, too little work, and too much play. The remedy is—produce more and waste less."

Every man who does not add to the public store is a drag and a drain on him who does and it makes little difference whether he is a retired farmer or a speculator. Why should a city contain four hundred thousand people, one hundred thousand of which only are men, 25% of which cannot work, 25% who will not work, 25% serving in some form or other those who cannot and will not work leaving only 25% of the men who really contribute a product for general exchange amongst producers, fully 50% of which are non-essentials to either health or happiness. Does it not look like a rather expensive outfit to compel the farmer to board?

To show something of the cost and divisions of living charges by the very ordinary family in a city, all of which in some form is taxed up to the father's business, the following statement is interesting. It shows that after all not very many of the charges are for food products. It is taken from actual accounts of a family consisting of three growing boys and five girls, ranging in age from 6 to 18, with their father and mother. The value of the home in which they live is assessed at fifteen thousand dollars, the assessment twelve mills on the dollar for municipal tax. There are other miscellaneous expenses which are not in the account such as birthday presents, Xmas toys, skates, lacrosse sticks, baseball clubs, hockey sticks, watches, rings, brooches, etc. The accounts are worked out to a per diem per capita cost:— Interest on home 25 cents, municipal tax 5 cents, Doctor's bills 1 1/2 cents, travelling 9 cents, musical instruments and music lessons 4 cents, picnics, shows and lectures 3 cents, donations and church finance 10 cents, dry goods and shoes 30 cents, household furnishings 3 cents, bread 2 1/2 cents, milk 2 cents, meat 6 cents, groceries 7 cents, butter 3 cents, vegetables 3 cents, fuel 3 cents, light 1 1/2 cents, and water 1 cent. This statement shows that it actually costs this family approximately \$1.20 per head per day or \$438.00 per head per annum and there are no allowances here for cigars, tobacco or expensive banquetings and tea parties. Of course hundreds have to live on much less but the relative proportions, I think, will remain largely the same. A smaller house will mean less interest, (or rent) less coal, less light, less municipal tax, possibly less donations, fewer books, less for music and less for travelling. However, the figures are actual figures and the people live moderately and fairly careful. Hundreds of ordinary business men have more costly homes and spend

a great deal more along every line but the whole thing is bound to be taxed to their business and ultimately up to the land outside of the city in some form or other.

A lady stenographer was asked, "How much salary do you get?" She replied, "Sixty-five dollars." "You will save \$2.00 per week out of that I suppose?" I said. She replied, "No Sir, I have to pay \$10.00 per month for a room—about 35 cents per day—75 cents for board per day, washing \$1.00 per week or 15 cents per day." "Why don't you do that in your spare time?" I said. "Well," she replied, "Owners of our rooms will not allow that." Then she went on, "My clothes cost me about \$10.00 per month, my shoes alone cost me \$30.00 per year and then there are many other minor accounts for things that a girl has to have, making her daily expenses about \$2.00 per day." Do many stenographers live like that?" I asked. "Oh yes, there are hundreds of them in the City. That is an average salary and average expense I think." But you are not trying to make out that is a tax on the farm, are you? Well, where else can it ultimately fall? F.W.G.

Enclosed please find the order for \$25.00 as membership fees for our Association for 1912.

A. W. OLSON.

Sec'y Churchbridge Branch.

A. W. Olson:

Yours of the 2nd inst enclosing \$25.00 membership fees for 1912 to hand. We herewith enclose our receipt with thanks. This is an encouraging letter. When we see farmers making an effort to help themselves we feel like buckling our belt tighter and attempting to help them further. We have heard a great deal lately about farmers being careless, faithless, stingy, etc., leading men finding out they can do a great deal better for themselves and win more favor by helping to trim the farmer than they can by helping to protect the farmer, etc. But such letters as yours is helpful, not that money is everything, but it is one thing and sending it in is indicative of many things, and for your encouragement we may say that we are receiving a number of a similar nature. We hope that you will watch conditions carefully at your point. See that the farmers get their rights by keeping up a live Board of Trade activity. See that you get your share of cars and that they are properly distributed amongst your people. Weigh your grain. Do not trust elevator men; not that they are bad or more imperfect than others, but as well not count the money that they give you for your grain, as to put the grain in their pit without weighing it. Keep your sample; see to it that if you have special bin grain, that the grain you put into the elevator goes into your car. Watch for any specific cases of unfairness, neglect or mistakes on the part of elevator men or Railway Companies; yes, or Farmers. Note when cars are placed, and when taken away. Keep a sharp lookout on the business at your point. Such information is very valuable at this office. Advise your people not to thresh wet or damp grain if it can possibly be avoided. Great losses are being sustained by shipping tough stuff.

F. W. G.

The following membership fees have been received during August and September:

Aberdeen, \$3.00; Macklin, \$3.00; Evesham, \$7.00; Hillsley, \$6.50; St. Boswells, \$10.50; Ladstock, \$3.00; Niry Creek, \$12.00; Moose Pond, \$18.50; Ravine Bank, \$10.50; Bangor, \$4.00; New Bank, \$1.50; Whiteberry, \$10.00; Cooper Creek, \$4.00; Howell, \$9.50; Gettysburg, \$7.00; Edam, \$2.00; Boldenburst, \$7.50; Lannigan, \$11.00; Thorndyke, \$11.50; Manna, \$5.00; Dundurn, \$3.50; Douglas, \$7.00; Orcadia, 50 cents; Meota, \$1.00; Melville, \$2.50; Langenburg, \$6.00; Parkdale, \$5.00; Ogema, \$1.00; Armley, \$4.50; Lockwood, \$6.00; Coburg, \$5.50; Sedley, \$10.00; Crest Wynd, \$5.50; Atwater, \$2.50; Daybreak, \$3.50; Lewvan, \$5.50; Springwater, \$10.00; Cory, \$17.50; Piapot, \$10.00; Green Briar, \$9.00; Gray, \$1.50.

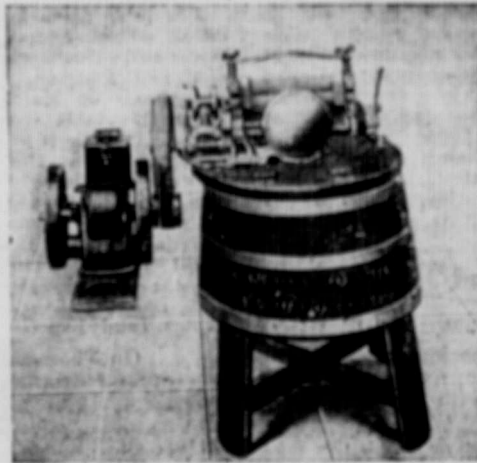
Harness Catalogue WRITE FOR IT

Thos. McKnight
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Make Wash Day a Pleasure instead of a Drudgery with a

Canada Power Washer



WASHER ONLY Complete with Ball Bearing Reversible Wringer \$22.50

OUTFIT COMPLETE Same as illustration including Engine, Washer and Belt \$65.00

Simple in Design, Efficient in Operation, Belt to any Gasoline Engine or Line Shaft. A True, Faithful and Tireless Servant.

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Outfit as illustrated, including washer, belt and our Handy Boy 1 1/2 H.P. Engine only \$65.00. Shipping weight, 350 pounds.

Our Handy Boy 1 1/2 H.P. Gasoline Engine can be operated by any woman or boy; has speed-changing device, auxiliary speed pulley for running two machines at once or for operating slow speed machines like washers, churns, cream separators and fanning mills. Weight, 325 pounds. Shipped complete ready to run only \$42.50.

We can sell you washing machines of any style. Order one of these outfits today or send for free catalog of washing machines and Stoves.

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Saskatchewan Sheep Sales

REGINA WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 30

THERE will be held at the Exhibition Grounds, Regina, on Wednesday, October 30, at Two p.m., an auction sale of Pure Bred Sheep, under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association. Males and females of all the leading breeds will be offered, also a few high-grade ewes. The Association will supply any individual or district with grade ewes to form the nucleus of a breeding flock at \$7.00 per head, laid down. Sales arranged privately.

Write to the Secretary for particulars

W. G. SUTHERLAND, Saskatoon, President

J. COCHRANE SMITH, Regina, Secretary

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When it's 50 below zero, or when damp or slushy, LUMBERSOLES will keep your feet snug and warm. That we guarantee, and you get your money back if it's not so. LUMBERSOLES have wood soles, specially made to keep out cold and damp. Men who have bought them for previous winters are ordering again. We have hundreds of testimonials telling us we have made the right footwear for Canada's severe winters.



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Men's Best Quality, 2-Buckle Style, Sizes 6-12 \$2.00
Two-Buckle Style, to fit all ages, Sizes 3-12. (Suitable for Ladies) 1.75
Neat Lacing Style, (fleece-lined) for both sexes, all ages, Sizes 3 to 12 2.25
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Children's 2-Buckle Style, Sizes 6-2. Fit ages 3-10 1.35
Children's Fine Lacing Style, Sizes 6-2 1.50
Sixteen other styles for all purposes Ask Your Dealer for Lumbersoles

The wood soles keep out the cold and damp better than rubber, leather or steel, and the felt lining keeps your feet warm and cozy even in 50 below. Remember that we GUARANTEE this. Get a pair for winter wear. The cost is trifling—the comfort great. Many wearers tell us our LUMBERSOLES have helped rheumatism, being damp-proof. Send for Catalogue of British goods. DEALERS WANTED.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Britain's Bread Basket

Canada ahead of United States in Export of Wheat

The fact that Canada is now exporting more wheat than the United States, both to Great Britain and to the rest of the world, is shown by official figures published by the Governments at Ottawa and Washington. In the export of flour the United States still leads Canada but while Canadian exports of this commodity are increasing steadily, those of the United States are practically at a standstill while the quantity of United States flour which is going to Great Britain is on the decline. Another interesting set of figures dealing with the source of Britain's bread supply is found in the Statesman's Year-Book, an English publication, which shows that India, Russia, Argentine, Canada

and Australia, all sent more wheat to Great Britain last year than the United States did. The exports of wheat from the United States, moreover, are steadily declining, the figures for the year ending June 30 last being considerably less than half those of 1909.

The table given below represents the latest official figures issued from Ottawa and Washington for the Canadian and American fiscal years ending respectively on March 31 and June 30. From this table it will be seen that Canada in both 1910 and 1911 exported more wheat to the United Kingdom than did the United States. The Canadian figures for 1912 are not yet available, but they would undoubtedly show that Canada also in 1912 exported more wheat to the United Kingdom than did the United States.

Total Exports of Wheat (In Thousand Bushels)

	Canada	U. S.
1909	49,127	66,923
1910	49,741	44,353
1911	45,802	23,441
1912	(Not available)	28,667

Exports of Wheat to Great Britain (In Thousand Bushels)

	Canada	U. S.
1909	45,891	24,457
1910	46,589	22,394
1911	43,637	11,298
1912	(Not available)	15,765

The Statesman's Year Book for 1912 gives the following figures for the imports of wheat to Great Britain in 1911. A cwt is 112 lbs.

	Cwts.
India	20,161,000
Russia	18,106,000
Argentina	14,748,000
Canada	14,373,000
Australia	13,910,000
United States	12,930,000

The latest figures published by the Canadian and United States Governments as to exports of wheat flour are as follows:

Total Exports of Flour (In Thousand Barrels)

	Canada	U. S.
1909	1,738	10,521
1910	3,064	8,992
1911	3,049	10,095
1912	(Not available)	10,982

Exports of Flour to Great Britain (In Thousand Barrels)

	Canada	U. S.
1909	1,029	4,025
1910	1,877	3,161
1911	1,884	2,790
1912	(Not available)	2,372

Thus we see that while Canada's surplus production of wheat and flour is steadily rising, that of the United States is just as surely declining. There is little doubt that within a few years the United States will cease to export either wheat or flour, and will eventually require supplies from Canada.

ADMITS GRAIN CONGESTION

Toronto, Oct. 14.—News that there would be a bad grain congestion in Western Canada this year was given out for the first time by Sir Donald Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, who returned this afternoon from a three weeks' trip to the coast. Sir Donald said that there was no doubt but that there would be a great congestion in all the grain growing provinces. He had seen 33 harvests in the West, but that there has never been so large a one in the history of the country as this year. The coming congestion, Sir Donald said, was not the fault of the railways, however, but was caused by the inclement weather that had prevailed during the past month, and which had resulted in so many storms as to make it an impossibility for the farmers to either thresh or harvest their crops. This will mean that the crops will be thrown on the railways in such a short space that it will be impossible for them to move the grain without causing a severe congestion.

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Save your fine Specimens! Every trophy you kill is worth money to you. You will be astonished at the prices you will get for your specimens. We can teach you, by mail in your own home, how to

Mount Birds and Animals also heads, fish, and to tan hides, make rugs, robes, etc.

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For a short time we are making a special reduced price to Canadian students. Act promptly. Write today. We will send you, absolutely free and prepaid, our handsome new book, on Taxidermy and the Taxidermy Magazine. Hundreds of letters from enthusiastic Canadian students sent on request. We want every sportsman and nature lover in Canada to write for these free books today. No postage whatever. Either a postal or a letter will do, but write today—now—while this special offer lasts.

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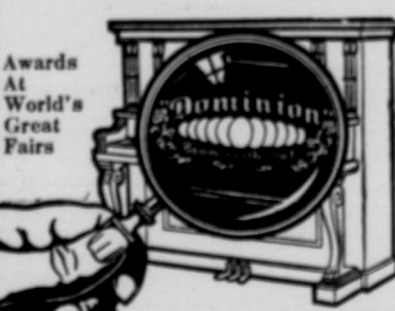
\$1. for a Horse

Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Don't sell or destroy any horses on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb Sprains or any lameness. Spend one dollar for a bottle of

Kendall's Spavin Cure
—the old reliable remedy. Mr. J. M. Gosselin of St. Lin, Que., writes "I have been using your Spavin Cure for many years, always with successful results." Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any drug store. Price, 50¢ per bottle, 2 bottles for \$1.00. "A Treatise on the Horse" free of charge with 50¢ bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. Dr. B. J. Kendall, 1111 Broadway, New York, N.Y.



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DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KIND OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

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Five Hundred Live Agents Wanted Immediately

Are you one of the capable men of your locality?

We are anxious to appoint a capable man in your district to represent The Grain Growers' Guide. We want to have someone working for us at every point in the West who believes in the farmers' movement and the reforms The Guide advocates.

The work is enjoyable, and will keep you in direct touch with the activities of your community. As a representative of The Guide you will be received as one of the successful, progressive men of your district.

On each subscription you send us, you will receive a liberal commission. You will also have the assistance of our staff who will co-operate with you at all times. During your spare time in the fall and winter you will be able to make an income of from \$50 to \$75 per month with ease.

In addition to earning a good salary for yourself, you will be helping to widen the influence of a paper that will not graft nor dicker with the Governments, vested interests, or any self-seekers for support or favor.

It is the independence and sincerity of The Guide that makes it respected and esteemed.

Do not delay. Write today for particulars. We have a very interesting proposition to make to you.

Address your letter to

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

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 4

department of the C.P.R. is giving profit a special company is organized with special shareholders and the profits are put out of the annual report. There is the Land Department for one, but the most remarkable of all is the Dominion Express Co. Why does not the C.P.R. organize a Dominion Freight Co. and a Dominion Passenger Co. and take these profits also out of the C.P.R. accounts, letting them pay only the cost of operation and five per cent. to the C.P.R. shareholders? We must tender our sincere thanks to the officers of the C.P.R. for not yet organizing these subsidiary companies. Do you not realize that this is the fight, that we must get a very considerable reduction in freight rates, and therefore in everything we buy and sell?

Some one computed, in the Mail Bag, the amount a farmer paid during the year in duty. I would like to see this figure made for the Southern Alberta farmer, so that a comparison can be made. And then there is the other side of the question. What does free trade signify for Canada? Not more money for the government, so consequently there will be new taxes. And what will pay them? The answer must be the land, and where will the profit for the farmer be then? If you fought against the C.P.R. rates and organization instead of fighting for reciprocity we would now have a real and sure profit.

Yours truly,
ALBERTA FARMER.
High River, Sept. 22.

ARE YOU MAKING EIGHT PER CENT.?

Editor, Guide:—The usual rate of interest charged by loan companies and banks in the West is, I believe, 8 per cent. Now, I take it that every good business man should make allowance for interest on his invested capital, and it should come out of the earnings of his business. Now, sir, can you tell me how the average farmer in Western Canada can do this? I fail to know how to do it out of current revenue; it has to come out of the unearned increment.

LEONARD T. NOBES.
Innisfree, Alta.

BRANDON DRESSED POULTRY SHOW

A Dressed Poultry Show will be held at Brandon, December 12 and 13. This will be the first show of the kind ever held in Western Canada, and will be modelled after the very successful Winter Fair at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. The enterprise is being conducted by the Brandon Dressed Poultry association, of which Hon. G. R. Coldwell, Minister of Education is Honorary President; A. R. McDiarmid, President and W. J. Small, Secretary-Treasurer. Liberal prizes are being offered for various classes of exhibit and an expert will give practical demonstrations in killing and dressing poultry so as to command the best market prices. By this means it is hoped to encourage the poultry industry, which, it is conceded, constitutes one of the great needs of Western Canada.

WHAT'S THE QUARREL ABOUT?

The two hundred and fifty German physicians and scientists who visited Toronto, we are sure, have no desire to shoot Toronto physicians and scientists, and our physicians and scientists are equally free from bloodthirsty desires. The workingmen of Germany have no quarrel with the workingmen of Canada or England. The farmers of Canada have no quarrel with the farmers of Germany. Then who is going to quarrel, and what about?—Toronto Sun.

ENGLAND'S UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY

London, Oct. 14.—Chancellor Lloyd George, addressing a meeting of London journalists, declared that the prosperity of England at the present time was unexampled in its history. Some of the industries in the north of England, he asserted, were compelled to engage labor from the workhouses. The national insurance scheme was working smoothly, and 12,000,000 insurance stamps were being sold weekly.

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Winter Fragrance and Spring Loveliness
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CHINESE SACRED LILY, SCILLA
SIBERICA, LILIES, Etc.
These Bulbs are for Fall and Early Winter planting—they cannot be obtained in the Spring.
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Have your name added to our mailing list for Spring Catalogue of Tested Seeds.
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Your size in any garment with that trademark will fit perfectly, will outwear ordinary underwear, will not shrink. Yet you pay nothing extra for this extra value; and you get our Guarantee of "money back if you can fairly claim it."
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TRY a small sack this day and **T**OU'LL adopt it for good **FLOUR**

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91 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

NO PLACE FOR TROUBLES

One correspondent wants to know if I don't think we should keep our troubles out of the Sunshine page. I'm afraid I don't. Indeed, it was partly my idea that there are times when the woman away off on the prairie alone feels that she must tell someone how things are with her. So, under the protection of a non-de-plume, she sits down with pen and paper and in unburdening her heart of its cares feels a thousand times better. I wouldn't deprive her of this satisfaction for the world.

As for its not being good for the readers I am not too sure about that. My experience has been that it is the troubles of others that bring out the best in us. It is wonderful how quickly people respond to the cry of sorrow, forgetting, in the meantime, their own griefs and coming to a keener appreciation of their blessings.

So, my dear reader, I think it is a very good thing for the careworn farmer's wife to tell it all out, with the certainty that her confidence will be respected and it is good for all of us to face the fact that we are not the only ones in the world who have troubles.

I am reminded, as I write, that I have just had word from the Hiawatha friends that they are sending us in two boxes of clothing and I would like to hear from any one who is in need of this kind of assistance.

Also I must acknowledge a contribution from the boys and girls of Starr's Point which I sent on to its intended destination. To prevent further confusion of mails it had better be explained that this department has no connection with any other Sunshine organization in the city.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HOW TO MAKE TURNIP PIE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have enjoyed reading the Homemaker page very much and Sunshine corner also. I have two children, and I am also one of the Mothers that is lost for a way to tell the children, so I am enclosing 5 cents in stamps for the little booklet "How to Teach the Truth to Children." I am also enclosing a recipe for turnip pie. Make a nice rich crust as for a pie. Then line a deep pudding dish with crust, put in a layer of fried pork, next a layer of turnips, pepper and salt, and so on till the dish is filled and put a crust on top. It is nice for the supper served hot.

Now, I will go before someone thinks that I have stayed too long. Wishing the page success, and sisters and brothers good luck, I will sign my name

A CHILD OF MISFORTUNE.

Grape Conserve

One basket of Concord grapes, 25c worth of sugar, 25c worth of walnuts, 25c worth of raisins. Take out the pulp of the grapes and cook. Put through a colander to get all the seeds out. Seed the raisins. Chop the nuts in small pieces, then mix all together, skins and all, and cook down like jam and seal.

A Good Quick Cake

One cup of flour, one cup of sugar, one teaspoon of baking powder. Break two eggs in a cup and fill it with sweet cream. Mix all, adding half teaspoon of vanilla and bake.

One of our readers has sent us the three excellent recipes given above.

CHILDREN TO BE GUARDED

Dear Sunshine:—Having been reading your page every week for a long time now, I take a great interest in it and thought I would like to put in my say.

I read Lorna Doone's letter, and also Lasca's and Violet's, and I think Lorna Doone and Violet are quite right. I think a man meets enough temptations away from home without keeping it right in the home. More than that, I think a mother ought to be very careful and not have such examples set before her children.

I am a homesteader's wife and have

two little girls, the eldest won't be two until next month, and our baby is seven months, so I can tell you I find plenty to do. I will send you a good recipe for doughnuts: Three eggs, two cups sugar, one cup sour cream, two cups buttermilk, one teaspoonful soda and a little nutmeg and flour to make a soft dough. I also have some good cookie recipes. If anyone cares for them Sunshine will forward the letter. Will close with best wishes to Sunshine and all the readers and will sign myself

NELLIE.

ONE OF MANY REQUESTS FOR BOOKLET

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am one of the many readers of the Sunshine of The Grain Growers' Guide and am indeed much interested in it at all times and especially so in the last Guide as in it I see where you have announced the fact that you have now a booklet on maternity ready for mailing.

Now I am a young expectant mother and am very desirous of obtaining such a booklet, so herewith enclose the five cents which is the sum you ask for.

I will close with all good wishes for the future of the Sunshine.

JUNIATA.



PRETTY AFTERNOON MODELS

7539—Blouse or Guimpe for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With Full Sleeves in Three-Quarter or Full Length, or with Plain Long One-Piece Sleeves, with or without Peplum. Perforated for Round or Square Yoke Facing, or for Round or Square, Low or Dutch Neck. 1 1/4 yards 36 with 3/4 yard 18 inches wide for yoke facing and cuffs, for 16 year size.

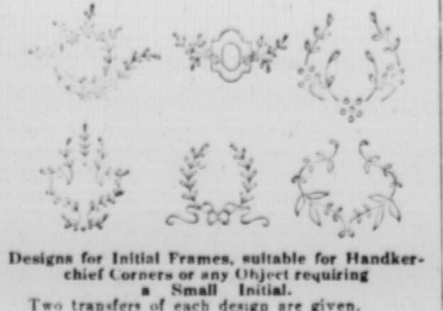
7532—Blouse with Long Shoulders, 34 to 40 bust. With One-Piece Set-In Sleeves, with or without Chemisette. 2 1/4 yards 36, with 1/2 yard 18 inches wide for round collar and cuffs, 1/2 yard any width for trim, 3/4 yard 18 inches wide for chemisette and stock collar, for medium size.

7538—Semi-Princess Dress, for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. 4 yards 36, with 7 1/4 yards of banding, 5 1/2 yards lace, 3 1/2 inches wide to trim as shown in large view, 1 1/2 yards 18 inches wide for yoke and under-sleeves, 2 yards ruffling to trim as shown in small front view, for 16 year size.

7283—Two-Piece Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With High or Natural Waist Line. 2 1/4 yards 36, width of skirt at lower edge 1 1/2 yards, for 16 year size.

7297—Four-Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line. 3 1/2 yards 36, width of skirt at lower edge 3 yards, 2 1/2 yards when plait is laid, for medium size.

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



BOVRIL

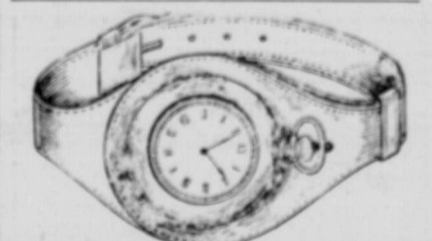
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This large and beautiful doll is about two feet in height, and is dressed in the very latest style from Paris. Her costume is made up of fine silk, trimmed with Irish lace, and she has a very stylish hat. We believe it is one of the prettiest dolls ever shown. Given absolutely free for selling only \$3.00 worth of our dainty art embossed and colored Post Cards at 6 for 10 cents, including Christmas, New Years, Birthdays, Comics, etc. You will be surprised at how quickly they sell as everybody will buy. Write now for Post Cards and we will send Doll as soon as you have sold them and returned us the money.

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SOL'D SILVER BRACELET WATCH FREE

FOR SELLING DAINTY CHRISTMAS POST CARDS at 6 for 10c.

This handsome Ladies Solid Silver Watch, 7 Jewel movements, French enameled dial, Gold Hands, beautifully engraved case, stem wind and set. Given Free for selling only \$5.00 worth of Christmas and New Year Post Cards at 6 for ten cents. Our cards are all highly colored, and beautifully glazed, and would be cheap at 5 cents each. Send now for Cards, and when sold, send us the \$5.00 and we will send Watch all charges paid. **STERLING PREMIUM CO., Ashdown Block, Winnipeg.**

HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE FREE

This fine Horizontal Steam Engine given free, to any boy selling \$4.00 worth of our beautiful glazed Christmas and New Year Post Cards at 6 for ten cents.

Boys! here is a great opportunity to get a high grade working Steam Engine for very little trouble, as our cards sell like hot cakes.

Don't delay but write now for Cards, and when sold, send us the money, and we will immediately send the Steam Engine exactly like the picture by return. **STERLING PREMIUM CO., Ashdown Block, Winnipeg.**

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE END AND THE BEGINNING OF A STORY COMPETITION

I have gathered in all the Unlucky Days and they do make a sorry tale. You wouldn't believe there could be so many dreary things happen to such a crowd of really good, well-behaved young people between bed time and bed time.

But—as one of our school inspectors always used to say after he had praised us—but I don't like these stories quite as well as those about animals. Please don't ask me why for I can't give a reason except that I just don't.

I have the story books on my desk ready to send out and I think if there were a first prize I would give it to Willie Smith, age 13, whose story appears in this issue of The Guide. The other two prize winners are Mabel Neil, age 13 years, and Hazel Peck, aged eight years.

The best stories we have ever had were those about the cleverness of an animal or bird, so I am going back to nature for my next subject. Will you all write me a story about "Preparing for Winter" and tell me how some animal or bird or plant prepares to meet Jack Frost. This must be a true story.

I don't know how many Young Canadians sent in stories for our other competitions but I want them all to send us one this time no matter whether they did or did not win a prize.

Three story books will be given as prizes for the three best stories received by November 30.

You must have your teacher or parent certify that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

DON'T FORGET THE CAMERA COMPETITION

Every boy or girl who reads this page and who owns or can borrow a camera is requested to send me in a photograph of The Oldest Inhabitant. The oldest inhabitant means the oldest person or thing on your farm or in your district. I fancy I can see a good many pairs of eyes fairly dancing as their owners hit upon the very thing for their pictures.

I will give three good story books for the best three pictures received before Nov. 15.

Get your teacher, father or mother to certify that the picture is your own work.

Mail photos flat so that they will not crack or break.

Address your letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

JERRY

Jerry is an old black horse that be-

longs to my uncle. About four years ago my uncle sold him, and since then he has changed owners several times, but wherever he was he always came back to uncle's place whenever he got the chance.

Last winter he came thirty miles across country in the snow, and the door of the stable being open walked right into his old stall.

My uncle was so pleased with Jerry's faithfulness and love of home that when the owner came for him uncle bought him again.

When the horses were turned out they all came and scratched Jerry as if they were glad to have him among them again.

One evening when the horses came home Jerry and another one were not with them. In about an hour Jerry came to the stable, whinnied and went away again. One of the men followed him into an opening in the bluff and there was a little colt lying down by its mother. When the two were being led home, if any other horse came near Jerry would kick at them or bite them, and in every way protect the colt.

KATHLEEN EASTON.

A PERSISTENT MOTHER

I have never tried to write a story so I hardly expect a prize this first time. But I will tell you about a wild duck that I think was clever.

It was the first spring that we came on to the homestead. When father was plowing he found a wild duck's nest with eight eggs in it, and as it was just where he wanted to plow I took the eggs and, thinking I would raise the ducks, I set them under a hen. They all came out and were nice smart little ducks and we used to give them a dish of water to swim in. But the clever old duck had watched around all these four weeks so when the little ducks were three or four days old the old wild duck came flying around the hen house and making such a funny noise and coaxed the little ones all away to the slough where she kept them till fall. But one day two men who were hunting ducks shot two of them and the rest all flew away. And that is the end of my story.

GRACIE BRAY, age 10 years.

MY UNLUCKY DAY An Excellent Prize Story

Last Wednesday night have been called with safety, an "Unlucky Day" for me at any rate.

In the first place I got up late and had to hurry everything, even my breakfast—worse luck—and then finished up by being late for school. This was caused by getting in a mix-up on the way, which ended in my smashing one of the wheels of the buggy.

This caused me to miss some of my lessons, and, as the teacher always makes us make up lost time, I lost my recess and part of my dinner-time. I found my arithmetic very difficult to do, and in fact everything seemed to go wrong. At dinner-time I got a black eye from Gordon Scott, and in the afternoon we were pretty nearly getting something else—from that teacher of ours.

Afternoon lessons went as badly as in the forenoon and I was glad when 4 o'clock came. Before starting for home I began playing in a ditch near the school when the teacher rang the bell and told us to go home or we would soon find more trouble.

When I got home I went out to harrow and got into another dandy mix-up. The horses ran away. I fell off the harrow-cart, lost my wits and the teacher says I haven't found them all yet by a long way.

The harrows turned over, the seat of the harrow-cart was broken and one of the horses lamed. Oh my! It was a lively ten minutes I can tell you, but nothing to the ten minutes I passed with Dad afterwards.

Later on I made a raft and went sailing in the pond when all of a sudden I took a dive head-first into the water. After scrambling out, wet, muddy and cold I made for the house where I got "marching orders" for bed and to crown all, no supper, but a dose of medicine instead. Now, don't you pity poor
Aged 13. WILLIE SMITH?

Big Ben



Big Ben ends the over-sleeping of Farm Hands

Will you spend Three Dollars to insure yourself for years against that everlasting bother—getting the farm hands in the fields on time? Will you spend it to insure a full days work from each man six days out of every seven

Then, spend it for Big Ben. He's doing it on thousands of farms every day right now. More than a million people have spent it for Big Ben to help them get to work on time. Don't you want to join the Big Ben Army? Don't you want your farm hands to be members?

Alarms are sold at \$1.00 and \$1.50 less than Big Ben costs but such alarms are merely things to wake up by, not to wake on time with. They enable you to make a guess at the right time, that's all.

Big Ben enables you to know the right time. When he wakes you he

does it at the time you want, the right time.

Then, cheap alarms may last a year but Big Ben actually lasts for years and years. He's built of steel. He's a handsome clock plus a punctual alarm. You can use him all day long in any room for he fits bed room, parlor, dining room or hall.

The city man can get the right time of his neighbor or by picking up a telephone but that's not so convenient for you. You need a reliable time-keeper always in the house. That's why you need Big Ben more than you need a plain alarm.

Big Ben rings just when you want and either way you wait five straight minutes or every half minute during ten minutes unless you tag him off. His big keys make winding easy and his great open face and large hands tell the time plainly across the largest rooms.

Big Ben is sold by 5,000 Canadian dealers. His price is \$1.00 anywhere—if you cannot find him at your dealer's, a money order sent to his designers, Winslow, La Salle, Illinois, will bring him to you duty charges paid. Put him right now on your Xmas list.

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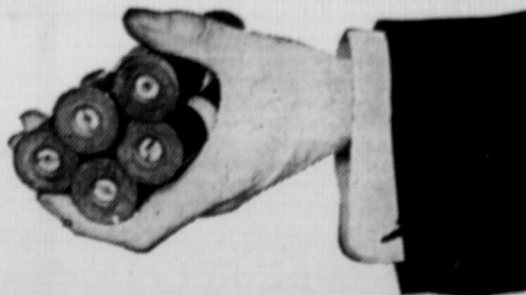
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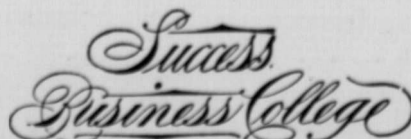
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OTEL

peg

STREETS

DAY

RAINS

IRD, Prop.

Jimmie's Infant Industry

Continued from Page 7

be forced to take up the question in response to the popular will.

When Congress met, the old man called Jimmie into his room. "You might as well go over to Washington a spell," he remarked. "Things are going all right, but it won't do you any harm to look on and learn, maybe."

So Jimmie packed up and hied him to Washington and sat through the slow hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the lower House, the first preliminary. Foote was there, in the background, but marshaling the forces. Many of the faces Jimmie recalled from the memorable meeting in his father's office weeks before. These men were experts in trade and industry, and were cheerfully bearing witness before the committee to the benefits of an adequate tariff on bananas. The amendment to the existing tariff act would place a tariff tax of thirty-two cents apiece on each banana—this amount having been decided upon as sufficient to afford the ordinary leeway.

It was a foregone conclusion that the bill would be reported favorably out of the committee, as finally it was.

Then came delay, though the bill was advanced as rapidly as possible on the House calendar. Its advocates knew that a few chronic malcontents might oppose it on the floor, but its passage was assured; in the main it was recognized by its party sponsors as an opportunity for some oratorical efforts that might come in handy back in their home districts.

When the Banana Bill, as it was popularly known, was moved, a flood of minor oratory broke forth. Faithfully Jimmie followed it from his seat in the gallery. It was the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee who was to make the closing speech. When it was known that he would speak, the old man himself came over and sat next to Jimmie. It was Jimmie's own business that was being launched; it was the old man's last project—he knew it; and to have this foremost orator speak in this case was, in a way, like his delivering the salutatory for the opening of Jimmie's career in commerce. Therefore the old man was on hand.

The chairman began with a review of the history of this country; he read the minds of the early fathers of the Republic and praised their transcendent wisdom. Those first early taxes on imports, he explained, were but the indication of the finger of Providence in our destinies.

"In those early days of struggle, Mr. Speaker, our country was poor; they dealt thriftily in small squares and had but faintly grasped the full principles of national prosperity. And I call the attention of the House, Mr. Speaker—and also of that small, unpatriotic minority who oppose progress and prosperity—to the indisputable fact that our country is more prosperous today than it was then; I further emphasize the fact that our tariff taxes were small then and are greater now. Never was the relation between the tariff and prosperity more clearly evident.

"As we have increased our tariff taxes so has our welfare thrived. Our great West, our vast natural resources, our inventive skill, and our industry—what are these but tributes to the genius of the tariff tax! Standing before the solemn altar of History, I say to you that those qualities do not make prosperity. It is the tariff.

"In past decades of timid tariff taxation it used to be apologetically stated that the foreigner paid the tax. We are a proud people, Mr. Speaker, and today we meet the issue squarely and say that the foreigner does not pay the tax! With a proper pride and self-respect we pay our own taxes—we ask no one to pay them for us. We have taxed ourselves rich and, as new fields of prosperity are pointed out to us by the great captains of industry, we should be proud of the opportunity to put our shoulder to the wheel of taxation.

"It has been alleged that this tariff on bananas will raise the cost of the banana to the American people. What of it! Is it to be said that an American is ashamed to buy expensive things—he, the highest paid worker on the globe! For this argument of cheapness I have the least patience. As that great states-



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A delightful sense of comfort and warmth—a feeling of being well clad is experienced the moment you don a suit of Hewson's Unshrinkable Combinations. Made from choicest wools—fits smoothly and snugly to every line and curve of the figure—yields freely to every movement. Then too—there are no rough seams to irritate the skin—each seam being bound neatly by special machinery.

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THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

We have the following letter from P. Peters, Wadlock, Sask.—I am enclosing one dollar (\$1.00) for which I wish you would send me a Threshers' Account Book. We got one from you last fall and it proved very satisfactory.

That is what they all say who use our Threshers' Account Book. We have already sent out a hundred copies to threshermen all over the West and still have a good supply on hand. Any thresherman who wishes to keep his accounts up to date and to know how he stands every night should have a copy of our Threshers' Account Book. It is complete in every way and gives duplicate accounts which may be handed to the farmer the minute the last sheaf has passed through the separator. The Threshers' Account Book will be sent to any address by return mail, post paid, for one dollar (\$1.00).

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 GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
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man, President McKinley, when discussing this same tariff principle during his brilliant career, said that 'a cheap coat makes a cheap man'—so do I say with all the fervor of my cause that no less does a 'cheap banana make a cheap man!'

"This bill which we report has been drawn by experts; it has been drafted on that vital tariff principle enunciated by President Taft—that a just tariff tax is one so levied as to equal the difference between the cost of production in the United States and the cost abroad, plus a reasonable profit for the American manufacturer. The Tariff Board has been of inestimable assistance in this matter, so that the tariff asked for is exact. As is well known, the cost of raising bananas in the tropics is trivial, and we therefore ask for a protective tariff on bananas of thirty-two cents apiece—the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, plus the reasonable profit."

The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee continued in a masterly protection address too long to reproduce. Then in a hushed silence he delivered the peroration:

"I see, Mr. Speaker, as in a vision, the now barren lands and stumps of New England covered with sparkling acres of glass—greenhouses from horizon to horizon and topping the snow-clad hills of those now bleak states. Under the vast glass roofs, and in those artificially humid groves of fragrant bananas, I see thousands of happy American working men singing at their labors; in their nearby homes a multitude of happy hearts throb with joy for the blessings brought by the home-grown, all-American banana.

"As against that inspiring vision I see the present: the banana of today, a cheap, pauper-grown fruit from a cheap, pauperized foreign country. A negro in a ragged pair of breeches and a tattered shirt—or no shirt at all—and with a machete in his hand, living in a wretched palm-thatched shack and working for less than half a dollar a day! That is the man who is growing bananas for a freeborn American people! No American will accept such a wage or such a life—nor can he compete without an adequate protection against this pauper fruit.

"Under the shadow of those Stars and Stripes that proudly floated from Sumter to Appomattox, and in the great name of our free people, I ask you to pass this bill and give justice to the American banana!"

As the speaker took his seat amid a wild scene of tumultuous applause, a mob of eager hand-shakers surrounded him.

The old man turned to Jimmie.

"Come on, Jimmie—no use waiting any longer. It's all over; the Senate'll pass it without debate, and you're launched in business at last, son, and it's profit-tight and fool-proof. Bringing a banana into the country from now on'll be a criminal offense, and you can make money as long as you don't have to sell bananas at over thirty-two cents apiece."

The next year the old man took his first vacation, and Jimmie slipped gradually into the sole control. Then the old man took his Final Vacation, and Jimmie was at the helm. Being, as the old man had felt, no fool, he continued to make monstrous sums of money from the banana business. But if he had been a fool the profits would have come in automatically, just the same.

COL. ROOSEVELT SHOT BY FANATIC

Milwaukee, Oct. 14.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt was shot and slightly wounded today as he was leaving the Gilpatrick hotel for the Auditorium to make a speech. The wound was superficial, and the colonel went on to the Auditorium and began his speech after he had seen his assailant arrested and taken to the police station. The man was seized and held until a policeman came up. A mob surged around the prisoner, who apparently is mentally upset on the subject of Roosevelt running for another term as president. The man admitted firing the shot, and said that "any man looking for a third term ought to be shot." In notes found in the man's pockets at the police station were statements that the man had been visited in a dream by the visit of William McKinley, who had said,



MANY LARGE FARMERS

have written us expressing their appreciation of the many valuable suggestions given in our "NEW 1912 EDITION OF DATA FOR GRAIN SHIPPERS." Have you received one? If not, ask us to mail one to you. We are sure you will find it of value.

Our "DAILY MARKET BULLETIN" is growing more popular every day. You should receive one to keep you in touch with the market when you are shipping. We will be glad to send one on request.

All cars consigned to us will be given the best possible attention. Highest grades and prices obtainable are always received by our experts in charge. Liberal advances, if requested, are made on receipt of bills of lading.

We would like to hear from you today.

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SAMUEL SPINK, The Pioneer Commission Man
 Bring Satisfactory Results

Past favors appreciated. May we hope for a continuance this season? We are still at your service and ready to give you the best that is in us. If you are not already on our shipping list we would like an opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of our service. TRY US. Shipping bills gladly sent on request. Send us your samples. Grading of all cars carefully watched.

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We make liberal advances on bills of lading.
 We give your grain our personal attention.
 We sell it to the highest bidder.
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indicating Colonel Roosevelt, "This is my murderer; avenge my death."

Colonel Roosevelt's injury is not serious. The colonel felt no pain at the time the shot was fired, and was not aware that he was shot until he was on the way to the Auditorium.

Colonel Roosevelt's life probably was saved by a manuscript of the speech which he delivered tonight. The bullet struck the manuscript, which retarded its force as it passed through the flesh.

Colonel Roosevelt spoke to the people and told them to spare the man, who then was taken into the hotel and held there until he was removed to the police station.

FLOUR PRICES REDUCED

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—The general reduction of from 30 to 50 cents per barrel has been announced by the big milling firms at Winnipeg in all grades of flour.

all their quotations to the trade by 50 cents per barrel. Their highest grade, "Royal Household," is now \$5.60 per barrel to the trade.

SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE

Regina, Oct. 18.—The first session of the third Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan will open on Thursday, November 14.

MILLING COMPANIES' PROFITS

The balance sheet presented at the annual meeting of the Ogilvie Flour Mills company, held at Montreal on October 11, shows that the company has had one of the most prosperous years in its history.

The Lake of the Woods Milling company has also had a good year. Its profits were \$45,000 more than last year amounting to \$437,011.61, from which dividends were paid of 7 per cent.

"SPECTRES OF THE NIGHT"

There has recently been issued from the press a book entitled "Spectres of the Night and Morning Light," by J. E. Paynter, of Tantallon, Sask., which sets forth the author's religious, social and scientific views in a very picturesque manner.

For the past twenty-five years the author has been deeply interested in the problems of science and religion, particularly in the apparent contradictions which are commonly thought to exist between these diverse subjects.

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VARIOUS KINDS OF SERVICE

in the handling of your grain are offered to you to-day. Your duty is to make use of the service that will be most advantageous to you.

The immediate advantages to be gained, as far as one particular car of grain is concerned, seem to you perhaps to be just about the same. Consider a moment, the future advantages. The difference here is at once apparent. In most things you are always figuring on building for the future; be sure that you do not overlook it in this particular.

Your grain is threshed, you choose your way of marketing it, and you know that a profit is made by someone in this marketing. You should, and you can now, participate in this profit and in the use of it. Just make up your mind to-day and take stock in and ship your grain to **THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY.**

If you are a shareholder you know what the gain is. If you are not a shareholder, you eventually will be and in the meantime there is every advantage Co-operation can bring to be got by shipping to The Grain Growers' Grain Company. You should act at once in this way as you will then be using an organization belonging to and being used by 13,000 farmers and which gives in the handling of your grain a service that for efficiency, progressiveness and result getting power cannot be surpassed. A'so, in addition, you will be helping to build up for your own future benefit an organization, that with a record of having bent its every effort and of having spent a large part of its profits towards improving conditions, is facing the future with plans for widening its scope into every helpful field and its determination fixed to eclipse each year its previous record.

Consider This Fact :

When you ship your car to any regular commission company the profits from that car over handling charges goes to that firm. When you ship your car to The Grain Growers' Grain Company all the profits over handling charges goes to bettering conditions for the farmer and in dividends on stock. Over \$50,000 of this profit was distributed last month to 13,000 farmers.

It is this IDEA BEHIND the service that really counts. It is only just the old proven way of getting results, co-operation. It is up to you to start co-operating now by sending your Bill of Lading to

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

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BEST QUALITY
your address
full instructions
to sell on
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YOU—you and your neighbors—would have a telephone system for your own community, if you only realized how easily you yourselves could construct it and get it going. If you knew, in detail, how you and the people around you could form, own and control a local, self-maintaining company, for your own use and convenience, you would have such a system. There would be a telephone system in your community to-day if you knew how easily you and your neighbors could build every foot of the line and install every instrument yourselves—and especially if you realized that you do not need very much capital to do it either. Now, there is no reason why you should not know all these facts; for we stand ready to give you, for the mere asking, every bit of this information, provided only that you are sufficiently interested in the subject to write and ask us for it.

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THE first step in getting started, is to enthruse your neighbors and get them all in with you. When you have read "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines," you will have a mass of information at your finger ends that will enable you to place positive, definite facts before your friends, to enthruse them with the idea of a self-maintaining, community-owned system and to make everybody around you anxious to help. All it needs to get a telephone system started, is for some one progressive man to start the ball rolling. With the information that we will place at your command, you can get everything organized in short order.

There Will Be A Telephone System In Your Locality — Get Posted

SOONER or later someone is going to start a telephone system in your community, just as systems are being started every day in farming centres throughout the Dominion. When this subject comes up, you will want the full particulars before you. Now is the time for you to post yourself. The book tells you everything and, if you are interested, we will be glad to send it to you free. Do you care to sign the coupon and send it to us now?

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