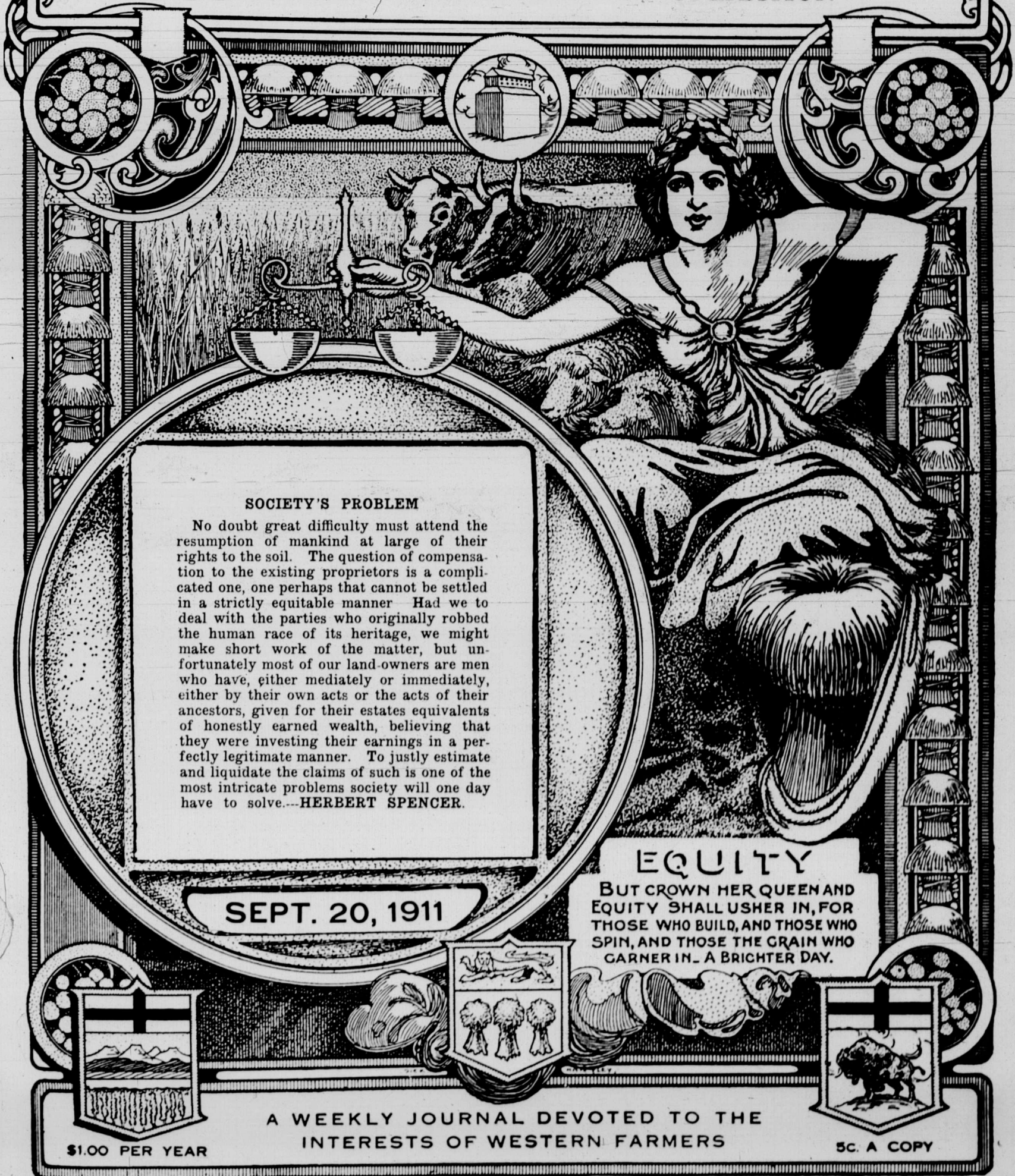


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION • EDUCATION • CO-OPERATION



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SEPT. 20, 1911

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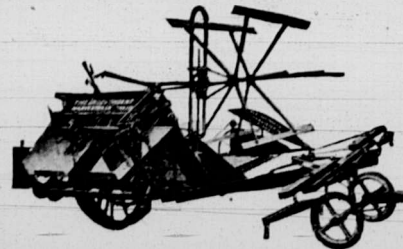
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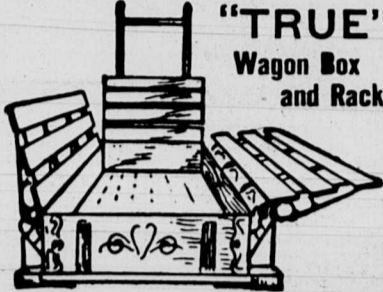
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PROPOSED CO-OPERATIVE CANNERY

One of the most patriotic proposals that we have heard of is the scheme to oppose the big fruit canning merger by co-operative enterprise. Such movements do not always succeed, but every failure should remove some mistakes from new efforts. Some of them have been the work of ingenious theorists who had no idea of the business conditions they were facing. Some have been the work of adventurers out of a job. The weak points are that the genius needed for business success is often lacking, and that the interests of the management are not concurrent with the interests of the enterprise. The object of the Co-operative Union of Canada is announced to be to organize industry for the use of the people rather than for profit. The plan for the enterprise proposed is that the capital needed shall be subscribed by co-operative societies only. This will protect the movement from becoming capitalistic. A committee of business range has been appointed to inquire into the feasibility of such a scheme. We always heartily hail such movements as efforts to solve the problems of industry, which we think will never be solved till the interests of labor and capital coincide, or in other words, till the workers and the owners are one. We are as yet a long way from this, but it is a good thing to see how heartily and hopefully some face the problem. The movement proposed is certainly that which reason would suggest as the way to cope with a monopoly.—Montreal Witness

FARM WOMEN'S CONGRESS

The first International Congress of Farm Women opens at Colorado Springs, October 17. The subjects to be discussed include equipment and beauty of and food values in rural homes; conservation of time and strength; labor saving devices; economic value of women and children on the farm; influence of clubs, granges and other agricultural associations; care of infants and young children; the rural church; rural schools; recreation in rural districts, etc. Ample provision is being made for entertainment features. The secretary of the congress, Mrs. John T. Burns, of Colorado Springs, will be glad to furnish information as to rates, accommodation, etc.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing 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 wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY 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.

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Advertising Rates may be had upon application. Change of advertising copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

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Volume IV. September 20, 1911 Number 8



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GIVEN AWAY

THE SIEGE OF OTTAWA

This little book, "The Siege of Ottawa," is the full story of the great delegation of farmers from all parts of Canada that went to Ottawa last December and told the government what they wanted. It will be sent to any address for 25 cents, postpaid, or 5 copies for \$1.00. But it will be sent free to any person who subscribes to The Guide for \$1.00 from now till the end of the next year. Those who send in \$1.00 to renew their subscription will also receive a copy of this book free, but the whole dollar must be sent in either case.—Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

It will be of interest to the young ladies of the province to know that arrangements have been made to provide living accommodation for a limited number of Home Economics students in the main

building of the Agricultural college. Rooms which heretofore were occupied by men, are being repaired and equipped with new furniture, and a large sitting-room, available for study, is being provided in the same building. The next course in Home Economics opens on October 24 and continues until March 28.

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LAKE OF THE WOODS PROFITS

It is now about twenty years since the Lake of the Woods Milling company was organized. During the first half of the company's life, the stock was held privately, not being listed on the stock exchange. The capital of the company had been but \$500,000, and as the profits frequently ran into large figures, the dividend was a handsome one. During the year ending August 31, 1902, the dividend paid by the Lake of the Woods company was 20 per cent., while the amount set aside to the reserve, etc., was exactly 50 per cent. on the capital of the company. The contingent account received nearly ten per cent. of the capital. Altogether the net profits that year amounted to \$397,655, or almost 80 per cent. of the capital of \$500,000; the reserve account was already twice the amount of the capital.

It is not often that the net earnings of an industry equal 80 per cent. of the capital. Nor were the earnings of the Lake of the Woods long to maintain this percentage. This was due, so much to a falling off in the earnings as to an increase in the capital. The time had come when the Lake of the Woods began to attract the attention of outside financiers. It was no doubt through their intervention that the capital of the Lake of the Woods was increased to \$1,500,000, seven per cent. preferred, all issued, and \$2,500,000 common, of which \$2,000,000 was subscribed and paid up. In addition to this was issued \$1,000,000 six per cent. bonds.

Profits Continue to Increase

The profits during the year ending August 31, 1904, amounted to \$500,374, which was considerably greater than those already mentioned. The surplus during the same year was \$253,394, but the amount of reserve was very much less.

than in the past, being after the surplus had been added, only \$564,142. The assets were now \$5,267,557, or more than double.

For some considerable period no further alteration took place in the capital of the company. The assets of the company steadily increased until they reached \$6,302,163, at the end of the fiscal year 1907.

The net earnings for the year 1905 showed a very heavy falling off, but the dividend was maintained and a surplus of \$80,000 was yet shown for the year. Out of the larger earnings and increased surplus for 1906 the reserve was considerably increased. The net earnings in 1907 reached \$618,473. The dividends were still maintained at their former rate and the excess was carried forward in the surplus of \$393,473. This brought the total surplus up to \$835,345.

As the surplus increased, the shareholders expressed their dissatisfaction with the six per cent. dividend they were receiving. Representations were made to the president, who replied that there would be no increase in the dividend until the rest account equalled the amount of the bonded indebtedness, so long as he remained president. The following year, although the net earnings fell off largely, the amount carried to surplus was considerably smaller than in 1907. The reserve account now amounted to \$935,265, which was the largest since the increase in capital mentioned. In 1909 the earnings were \$723,380. The surplus for the year was \$391,880, bringing the reserve up to \$1,284,395. The shareholders were given a bonus of 40 per cent., making a total payment of 16 per cent. to the common stockholders that year.

Attempt to Gain Control is Made

Another attempt to obtain control was now made. During this year the capital was increased \$100,000, making a total of \$2,100,000. The new shares were issued to friends of the directorate at better than market prices, the intention being, no doubt, to maintain control. The following year the profits showed a slight falling off again and the surplus for the year was but \$23,726, the reserve still continuing in excess of \$1,000,000. During that year a bonus of five per cent. was declared and the dividend was increased to seven per cent., making a total payment of twelve per cent.—*Monetary Times.*

INTERNATIONAL DRY FARMING CONGRESS

Many of the most famous agriculturists throughout the world have places on the program of the International Dry Farming congress, which meets in Colorado Springs, October 16. The congress is devoted to the propaganda of better farming, along the intensive lines known as "dry farming" methods. It has 15,000 paid members and is the largest agricultural society in the world. Among the prominent names are: W. M. Hays, first assistant secretary of agriculture; M. A. Carleton, cerealist, Department of Agriculture; Dr. A. C. True, director of experiment stations; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, director of agriculture of Saskatchewan, Can.; Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta, Can.; Hon. J. Ed. Caron, minister of agriculture for Quebec; and the following presidents of agricultural colleges: Dr. L. H. Bailey, of New York; Dr. K. L. Butterfield, of Massachusetts; Dr. J. H. Connell, of Oklahoma; Dr. J. H. Watters, of Kansas; Dr. J. A. Widtsoe, of Utah; Dr. J. H. Worst, of North Dakota; Dr. W. E. Garrison, of New Mexico; Dr. C. A. Lory, of Colorado, and others.

Lethbridge, Alta., hopes to secure the next congress, and the Board of Trade of that city is sending a big display and delegation as well as a silver cup for the best bushel of hard Red Winter wheat, Canadian exhibitors barred.

CATTLE IMPROVEMENT

Questions of breeding are generally regarded as being obscure, intricate and extremely difficult except to those skilled in the art through long years of training. It is true that the farmers of today can look back on achievements of the master breeders of history with feelings akin to reverence, for their tasks of type-founding, breed-forming and breed-improvement were difficult, requiring a whole lifetime in some instances to achieve notable success and in others the efforts of several generations of men in succession.

The initial step in cattle breeding for improvement confronting the farmer today

is an exceedingly simple one. He does not need to undertake the establishment of new types of breeds, as there are plenty now in existence to choose from. These judiciously chosen will respond favorably to the conditions to which they are adapted. The first step in the line of cattle improvement must come from a cessation of the practice of admixing the blood of the various breeds and using grade and scrub sires.

It appears certain that there must be a revival in cattle breeding. In some sections the West has been relied on solely for feeders. It is the opinion of many cattlemen that the time is not very far distant when beef cattle will be finished in the West and not shipped East in the feeder form. The time does not seem far off when the steer will have to be produced on the farm where he is finished.

Two Classes of Producers

The producers of cattle may be divided into two classes: First is that class comprising the small minority engaged largely in the production of pedigree animals to be offered for sale for breeding purposes. Closely akin to this class are those who own pure-bred animals, but have not been keeping the registration up, eventually losing thereby. There are some who own a single recorded animal, a bull, indicating an interest in live stock improvement and an appreciation of the value of good blood. The second class comprising by far the greater majority, is the one in whose hands the stocks producing markets are to be found. Because the last class comprises such an overwhelming majority of cattle owners, and because it produces nearly all the animals and animal products marketed, its influence in determining the character of Canadian meat and milk products is far-reaching. It is in the hands of some of this class that grade sires, animals of badly mixed breed and scrubs, are to be found.

After the few breeders of pure-bred animals have expended large sums of money for good foundation stock and offered good pure-bred males at moderate prices, it cannot be denied that they are slow of sale in many parts of the country. The ordinary producer of beef seems determined not to pay more than meat prices for bulls to infuse improved blood in his herd, and the breeder cannot make a living producing them at such prices. Failing to procure improved bulls at low prices, many producers fall back on the grade or even the scrub and frequently combine with this inbreeding, especially where bulls are chosen from within the herd. The greatest and most pressing needs of today in cattle improvement are more breeders of pure-bred animals, more good bulls, and more men willing to pay remunerative prices for them, together with the cessation of the admixture of the blood of different breeds and the use of grade and scrub sires.

Uniformity is Lacking

In some portions of the country the cattle are in greater need of improvement than in others. The chief fault of the common cattle is their lack of quality and uniformity, due as much to the indiscriminate admixture of the bloods of breeds of both beef and dairy types as to the lack of an infusion of good blood. In travelling about the country by wagon road or rail, one notes the number of animals in each herd, also the variation of type, form and more particularly color. Except for the few herds of the growers of pure-bred or high grade cattle, the common herds will be found to include a great variety of color and types. In some herds red, white, black, brindle and every conceivable combination of these colors are to be found; at the same time some individuals will conform in a measure to strictly beef forms, others quite markedly to dairy form, with all gradations between these two. The indication of blood as evinced by color will undoubtedly attract the casual observer more readily than other features.

The Remedy

Some are of the opinion that the only way to have good stock is to sell out the grades and buy thorough-bred stock. This would be a very good plan for the farmer who can afford to do it. The ordinary farmer, however, has to have milk and butter, and he cannot afford to sell off his inferior stock and buy expensive thorough-bred stock. The farmer with an inferior herd can gradually work into better stock by breeding only

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to good sires. If he is desirous of bettering his dairy herd, he should raise calves from sires of a good dairy strain, and if beef cattle are desired he should breed only to those sires that possess beef-making qualities. By this means, in a short

time, the herd will soon show a marked improvement. If the farmer has the money, he can invest in thorough-bred stock and as the thorough-bred herd grows up he can dispose of his grades and keep the better stock.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 20th, 1911

LEND A HAND

Now that the elections are over and done, we want to ask the assistance of our readers in another very important work. We want them to take hold with us and put their shoulders to the wheel in a campaign to increase the strength of the farmers' organization and its power for good. The history of Canada shows no parallel of the farmers' organization of the Prairie Provinces. It is because of their organization and the educational work that is being done that they have such an influence in public affairs. No single factor has done more to forward the cause of the farmers and to assist them in their struggle for a square deal than The Grain Growers' Guide. The Guide has done all in its power to disseminate information upon all matters of interest to the farmers and has conducted investigations to show how present conditions militate against the common people. No large organization can do its work properly without a medium of information, and The Guide has occupied that place in the farmers' organization. No other journal gives the news of the organization and no other journal has fought the battles of the farmers in the way that The Guide has done. The value of The Guide is limited by the number of its readers. No man can keep closely in touch with the work of the organized farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta unless he reads The Guide every week. Wherever The Guide is most widely read, the association is most active. The Guide and the associations must work together for their common good. We appreciate the valiant work that our readers have done for us and themselves in the past, and we urge them for still further aid. We are laying plans for a lot of good things for the coming winter. We will publish information for the benefit of our readers that can be found in no other paper. We will show up many injustices in the present economic, social and political system. We will endeavor to justify our name as "the farmers' friend." As in the past, The Guide will favor no political party, but will deal with principles and exercise neither fear nor favor in its campaign of education. Now, we want to ask our readers to give us a hand for the next few months to increase the number of our subscribers. We want to see every live farmer in the Prairie Provinces become a regular reader of The Guide. Every one may not agree with all that we publish. That would be impossible. We can only do our best. Our columns, however, are always open to any sincere criticism of any opinion we express. We want every reader of The Guide who believes in the value of the paper to see that every one of his friends becomes a subscriber. We have, in the past, paid agents to do this work for us, and we have also offered prizes to induce our friends to help us, but such methods have been only partially successful. Now we are not offering any reward, but we are appealing to all friends of good government and the square deal. We are now sending The Guide to any address in Canada till the end of the year for twenty-five cents, but we will send The Guide till the end of the next year to any address for \$1.00. In addition to giving The Guide for fifteen months for \$1.00, we will send to each subscriber who sends us a dollar, a copy of the "Siege of Ottawa," free. This book sells at twenty-five cents and is the complete story of the great delegation of farmers that visited Ottawa last December. This book will only be sent to those who send us the whole dollar, and will apply in the case of renewals as well as new subscriptions; but we will not send the "Siege of Ottawa" unless we receive the entire dollar without any deduction. Every farmer should have a copy of the "Siege of Ottawa" in his house and we give this oppor-

tunity to secure it easily. Any person who has already paid his subscription can secure a copy of the book by sending in another dollar to have his subscription extended for another year.

ELECTION DAY IN OREGON

In the State of Oregon where the people have the power to make their own laws by the Initiative and Referendum, elections are much different from the one, now being held in Canada. They have laws in Oregon that mean something. Burton J. Hendrick, writing in McClure's Magazine, says of elections in Oregon:

"Under the new regime, elections in Oregon today are as clean and orderly as they are in England itself. Money has ceased to play any part in the proceedings. Its use, even in the most remote and roundabout ways, is made a crime. The candidate for public office can spend, in election expenses, twenty-five per cent. of a year's salary of the office for which he is running—but no more. The most detailed account of expenditures must be kept and sworn to. The law provides that no descendant, no ascendant, no brother, sister, aunt, uncle, wife, partner, employer, employee, fellow official or fellow worker of a corporation can contribute in excess of that amount. No corporation or anything resembling a corporation, can contribute a penny. Anyone who asks a candidate to buy tickets to any entertainment, or to make any contributions for any charitable or religious purpose, commits a crime. The candidate cannot furnish any person with "food or meat or any other entertainment, or clothing, liquors, cigars or tobacco" with the idea of predisposing one favorable to his cause. He cannot "hand out" anticipatory jobs before elections. He cannot buy "reading notices" in newspapers or pay editors for friendly comment; whatever space he uses must be openly designated as paid advertising, and the source from which it comes must be specifically indicated. All ministers of the gospel, all preachers and all priests are prohibited from inducing members of their flock to vote for or against any candidate as a religious duty, and the threatening of 'spiritual injury' is in itself a corrupt practice. Outside of these prohibitions the election is made free to all. Anyone may talk, argue, speak or write in behalf of one candidate, so long as he is not compensated for doing so. The State of Oregon pays part of the candidate's expenses. It publishes a pamphlet—modelled somewhat after the Publicity Pamphlet for the discussion of proposed laws—in which the candidate may print his picture and his claims to official honors. It charges a sum for this which represents actual cost and mails a copy to every registered voter."

"Under the new regime, an election in Oregon is a solemn and God-fearing occasion. Even in the cities a sabbath stillness prevails. The town is closed tight. The voter casts his ballot, not in a dirty room back of a barber shop but in a neat, white, municipally-owned tent. These tents are pitched in the open streets, with all sides exposed, so that everybody may have a full view of what is going on. On his way to the polls the voter does not have to run the gauntlet of a line of bleary-eyed 'workers.' Election day under the new law, is strictly given up to voting, not electioneering. It is made a crime for anyone on that day to so much as to solicit any man's vote. One may answer questions provided the voter asks them, but no one may volunteer information or advice. There are no hired 'workers' at the polls, except the challengers, watchers and counters of the votes. Badges, campaign buttons or other insignia are illegal on election day. An especially serious offence is to transport the voter to the polls in a hired carriage, automobile or other conveyance. He must get there himself or he cannot vote. Thus in a few years, by the enactment and enforcement of a plain matter-of-fact law, elections in Oregon have been transformed from riotous mobs into proceedings as quiet and dignified as ordinary church services. And this change—it may be repeated—is the result of a law which the legislature refused to enact and which the people themselves had to enact at the polls."

Compare this with our elections in Canada and then say if the people should not have the Initiative and Referendum in Canada. How much longer will the people permit such scenes as we have witnessed in the recent election?

MODERN JOURNALISM

The present time is very suitable for the consideration of some of the aspects of modern journalism as we have it in Canada. With few exceptions practically every leading newspaper in Canada is devoted to the interests of one or other of the political parties. Those who have been reading both party papers from any part of Canada during the campaign, have been assured by these papers that both parties would win the election with an overwhelming majority. Reports of political meetings have been colored to suit the party which the paper represents. The honest-minded reader has found it impossible to ascertain by reading a party newspaper an accurate account of the happenings at any political meeting. Anti-reciprocity papers report that every single political meeting in Canada was strongly anti-reciprocity, while the papers in favor of reciprocity report the exact opposite. It is borne home to the reading public that partisan newspapers are not only unreliable and misleading but that they are a positive danger to the country. They deliberately misrepresent facts for the purpose of deluding their readers, and they publish fake dispatches that are written in their own offices. The policy of all newspapers should be to purvey the truth and nothing but the truth in its news columns. They should be wells of truth, pure and undefiled. Its editorial columns are devoted to the expression of opinion which its readers may or may not agree with. But there is no justification for any newspaper deliberately publishing false reports in its news columns, and the laws of the country should provide severe punishment for such an offence. When a man offers himself as a candidate for a public position it is only fair and right that his public record should be thoroughly inspected, but the mud-slinging and misrepresentation of his private life is something deserving of the severest condemnation. There are some journals in Canada that do not stoop to the methods employed by such organs. The only way that newspapers will be forced to tell the truth and adopt better methods is to be rebuked at the hands of their readers. It is not necessary for a reader to cancel his subscription, because by so doing the reader often does himself more injury than the journal. But by setting facts clearly before the management of the journal they will be brought to understand that their tactics are not satisfactory to their readers, who want only the truth and nothing but the truth. It would also be a very wise provision if every newspaper were compelled to publish in every issue the names of its owners. A list of the stockholders of some of the leading newspapers of Canada would be the most significant utterance that could be published in their columns, and would explain many things that their readers are very anxious to know. There is no better field of labor for reformers than Canadian journalism. One of the reasons why Special Privilege and unscrupulous politicians flourish in Canada is because they control the press. The freedom of the press in Canada is a myth.

PARLIAMENT AND THE TRUSTS

Whatever may be the result of the general elections which are taking place to-morrow, one of the first duties of the new Parliament will be to deal with the trusts, combines and mergers which have been formed in Canada in recent years, and which through organized monopolies have been able to raise prices out of all proportion to the cost of production and make exorbitant profits. Free trade, and the competition which would result, is undoubtedly the only real means of frustrating the greed of the monopolists, but even those

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who believe in protection recognize the evil of trusts and profess their desire to prevent them from practising extortion. It is, therefore, distinctly the duty of a government which maintains a protective tariff to use every means in its power, and to create effective means if it has none, to compel the manufacturers in whose interest the tariff is framed to give the consuming public a square deal. The Combines Investigation Act, which was passed by the Dominion Parliament some years ago, was an attempt to make the undue enhancement of prices by combines and mergers impossible, but it has failed entirely of accomplishing its object. In order to set the machinery of this act in motion it is necessary for a number of private individuals, who have suffered by the operations of the trust, to take legal proceedings. Though there are many examples of the enhancement of prices by trade combinations, there has so far been only one case in which the aid of the act has been sought, and that was when the manufacturers of boots and shoes complained that the people from whom they purchased their machinery had combined to their disadvantage. There must be something wrong with a remedy which has accomplished no good in spite of the prevalence of the evil against which it is supposed to be aimed, and if the government is earnest in its desire to curb the trusts, it will investigate the cement combine, the sugar combine, the grocery combines and all other organizations of the same kind, and make their greedy exploitation of the consuming public impossible. The removal of import duties from all goods controlled by combines is not too much to ask even of a protectionist government, and would result in only a very small loss of revenue. The cheapening of the necessaries of life which would result from bringing the Canadian trusts into competition with producers in other parts of the world, and especially with British manufacturers, would mean an enormous saving to the consumers of the country, and if the profits of some Canadian manufacturers were reduced it would only be just retribution for their present bleeding of the public. It has been demonstrated in connection with many protected manufacturing industries that it would pay the country better to pension all the employees and keep them in idleness than to continue to pay the price which the trusts, aided by the tariff, exact from the people for the commodities they produce.

LEASING WATER POWERS

The government of the Province of Quebec has adopted the principle of leasing rather than selling outright any water power sites. This has been decided upon very recently, and during the present month it is announced that ten water power sites in different parts of that province will be put up at public auction to be leased for ninety years. Friends of progressive government will be glad to note that no more water power sites in Quebec will be alienated from the crown. But that ninety years lease, though the recognition of a sound principle, is only a slight improvement upon an actual sale. There are no people of the present day who will be around to take any interest in the water power sites ninety years hence. Such a long term lease will prohibit the adjustment of the annual rental on a basis of its actual value. Those who believe that the public revenue should be derived from the annual rental of natural resources will see that it is impossible to work out such a system under a ninety years lease. Vested interests all maintain that it will be impossible to lease water powers upon shorter terms, because it does not protect the investment of capital. Their reason for this is easily seen. They know that the value of water sites in Canada is continually increasing and, therefore, do not want an adjustment of rents very often. Suppose, for instance, that the value of these water power sites were continually decreasing. These same vested interests would be demanding in the strongest possible terms that the

rental value be adjusted at least annually. It is not very many years ago since the water powers throughout Canada held by the crown were donated to any capitalist who wanted them. These capitalists had power to hold them out of use and to sell at a high figure when their value increased. And they have been doing this to their own great benefit. They did nothing to increase the value, but they pocketed the proceeds which should have gone into the public treasury. Water power sites should not be leased for more than twenty years at the outside, and provision should be made for an adjustment of the rents, even more often in order that the people of the province should secure returns for the values which they themselves are creating.

SCIENTIFIC FARMERS WANTED

There is need of more trained men on our Canadian farms. The science of agriculture is making rapid strides and in order that the benefits which should follow each advance in agricultural knowledge may be fully realized, it is necessary that men trained in scientific as well as practical farming should be found following the plow in every portion of the country. The aim of our experimental farms and agricultural colleges is not to produce mere theorists, but to discover better and more profitable methods of farming and to teach us how to grow larger crops, to breed better cattle and to make every operation upon the farm easier and more profitable. Too many agricultural college graduates never return to the farm. They become professors, newspaper men, machine agents and demonstrators at fairs. While in this capacity many are doing most useful work, a larger portion of such men ought to be found back on the farm again putting into practice what they have learned at college and showing their neighbors how scientific knowledge practically applied is valuable. There are thousands of farmers throughout the West who can well afford to send their sons to the provincial agricultural colleges at Winnipeg or Saskatoon during the winter season, and thus give them an opportunity to acquire a training which, with the practical knowledge they already possess, will fit them to become leaders in the army of agricultural progress. In addition to learning how to farm scientifically they will have an opportunity to study the economic and business side of their profession; they will learn to study public questions and to express their ideas in writing and on the platform. When more of our farmers have been to agricultural colleges there will be less occasion for electing lawyers and doctors to represent agricultural constituencies in the legislatures and in Parliament. Science merely means applied common sense, so that we need all we can get in the agricultural as well as the other professions.

FRANCE AND GERMANY

Relations between France and Germany over the Moroccan question are decidedly strained. France has notified the kaiser's government that it is impossible to accept the demands of the Fatherland. It is now to be seen if Germany will accept something less or will enter into war. Commercial enterprise, or, in plain words, the greed of gain is at the back of the trouble. The natural resources of Morocco have been the envy of Germany for some time and a number of German firms have already established themselves in the country. The German government and their ambitious emperor is impelled by an overpowering desire for a greater territory. There is plenty of room in other lands for Germans, but their emperor wants them to remain under the flag. Great Britain is watching closely the progress of the negotiations because she is deeply interested in any move that might affect the entrance to the Mediterranean. There is an element in both France and Germany that desires war and it remains to be seen how great is their influence. Prac-

tically every European nation is under arms and war between two first class powers would mean devastation in a remarkable degree. The diplomats, the nobility, the speculators, financiers, governments and sovereigns have been to the front in negotiations so far. They are responsible for present conditions and they it will be who will declare war if it reaches such a stage. Then those who have, by their greed of gain or their lust for power, brought about war, will step to the back and the farmer and the artisan will come to the front. They will be armed with the most approved of man-killing weapons and ordered to advance and slaughter until one side or the other is annihilated. The men who do the fighting will have had nothing to say of the cause and will not have the slightest idea why they are fighting. All to gratify some ambition.

MISTAKEN SYMPATHY

Industrial Canada, the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, has the following to say in its last issue:

"A certain degree of picturesqueness is lent to the reciprocity controversy by The Grain Growers' Guide, whose hectic appeals to the farmers of the West are aimed at stirring up class against class and section against section. In a recent issue it warns its readers that if reciprocity is defeated 'the shackles of protectionism will be more closely rivetted upon the necks of the Canadian people.' It is astonishing how ready the people of other countries are to be enslaved. Into Western Canada, the part which The Grain Growers' Guide should know best, immigrants have flowed on an ever-rising tide. Fifty thousand, one hundred thousand, two hundred thousand, this year over three hundred thousand from Europe and the United States have taken up citizenship under the economic conditions existing and glad they have been to do so. Has there been any movement on their part to return to the land of their birth? On the contrary the best immigration agents we have are the prosperous farmers who are sending for their friends to come and enjoy the prosperity which is open to all. The prosperity of Canada has become the topic of conversation at home and abroad. Through the bounty of the government homesteads are free; through the bounty of Providence those homesteads produce harvests of golden wealth. So that in no country in the world can a man start in agriculture and attain a position of independence in so short a time. To talk about shackles to farmers who till a quarter, a half or whole section, who have modern farm machinery and drive their own motor cars, must be as amusing to the writer in The Guide as it is to the man who reads it. No class is being impoverished by another in this country."

There is a good deal of truth in the above. The writer, though, overlooks the fact that not every farmer has a quarter or half section free from debt, equipped with modern farm machinery and a good comfortable house and drives his own motor car. In fact, not nearly one per cent. of the farmers are in this class. The rest of them stand all the poorer show of ever getting there because of the greed of the protected manufacturers. Let the manufacturers' organ get acquainted with the facts before jumping at conclusions.

One of the foulest crimes that have darkened the pages of Western history was perpetrated last week in Southern Manitoba. A young lady school teacher was assaulted and beaten in her school house and then dragged into the woods and held captive all night where she was forced to submit to the grossest indignities. The human brute assailant was maddened by liquor. Without liquor there would have been no assault.

Premier Roblin has said that a Conservative who votes for reciprocity will not be voting against his party. This is true. Reciprocity is part of the traditional policy of the Conservative party. Many Conservatives will vote for reciprocity candidates in the present election and will vote for Mr. Borden's supporters after the reciprocity question has been settled. A vote for a reciprocity candidate is not necessarily an endorsement of the Laurier administration.

Now then, all together for an organization that will give every man a square deal.

Robbery at the Dinner Table

High Price of Sugar leads Guide representative to Investigate

and he finds many necessities of life controlled by greedy Combines who Fix Prices as High as they please

We all eat sugar. Some of us eat a lot—more perhaps than we think. Most of us use it in our tea and coffee and on our porridge. Some spread it on their pork and beans and even on tomatoes, and we all eat it in cakes, pies and puddings, in cooked fruit, in jam, and in lots of other things that would be tasteless and flat if the cook left it out. Then think of the youngsters' candies. And the trouble is sugar is dear, and getting dearer all the time. A year ago a dollar would buy 20 pounds of sugar in Winnipeg; now you get 15 pounds, and a 100 pound bag costs from \$6.35 to \$6.50 according to where you buy it.

Being fond of sweet things and fearing that he would have to take two lumps instead of three in his coffee, a representative of The Guide went out to investigate. The grocers had a very simple explanation to offer: the wholesale price was up and so of course they had to charge more. The grocer does not make anything out of sugar anyhow. Cane sugar in 100 pound bags cost them \$6.15 in Winnipeg on September 6, and giving 15 pounds for a dollar they got just 7¾ cents on a dollar's worth to pay them for handling the sugar, putting it up in bags and delivering it at their customers' homes.

The Wholesalers' Explanation

Going next to the wholesalers, the investigator got a little more light. A dozen of the leading firms in Winnipeg were called upon, and all attributed the rise in the price of sugar to the scarcity of raw material, or at least to the high price of raw material caused by speculation resulting from bad reports of the beet crop in France and Germany. All, that is, except one, and he said sugar was dear because the Canadian refineries have a combine and are able to fix the price just exactly where they like. The other wholesalers frankly admitted that there was a combine, and that they, through the Wholesale Grocers' Guild, were in league with it. The method of doing business, as explained or confirmed by each of the wholesalers visited, is simple. There are four cane sugar refineries of importance in Canada: the Redpath and St. Lawrence refineries at Montreal, the British Columbia refinery at Vancouver, and the Acadia Sugar refinery at Halifax, N. S. The Acadia sugar does not come to Western Canada, so may be left out of account, and practically the only other sugar that is used in the West is the product of the Wallaceburg refinery, which is a beet sugar, and though sold at a lower price has only about one-fifth the sale of the cane sugars in this country.

Competition Eliminated

The duty, which is from 72 cents per 100 pounds upwards according to quality under the British preferential tariff, and from \$1.08 per hundred pounds upwards under the general tariff, prevents the importation of sugar refined in other countries, and consequently Western Canada depends on the St. Lawrence, Redpath and B. C. refineries for its supply of the better quality of sugar. In order to protect themselves against possible outside competition and at the same time keep the price of sugar always in their own

hands these three companies have entered into a combination and made agreements with the Wholesale Grocers' Guild. A few years ago when the Canadian refineries put the price too high, sugar was imported from Scotland in spite of the high duty, but now the sugar combine will not sell to any wholesaler who does not agree both to buy exclusively from themselves and to sell at the price fixed by them. All three companies have the same price, not at their own refineries, but at the several wholesale points throughout the country. At Winnipeg, for instance, on September 6, all the wholesalers were selling B. C., Redpath's or St. Lawrence best granulated in 100 pound bags, at \$6.15. At Regina, though the Montreal firms have more freight to pay and the Vancouver people less, the price is also the same for each make, but a little more than at Winnipeg. The same applies to Brandon, to Calgary and even to Vancouver. The wholesalers, by their agreement with the refineries, have placed themselves absolutely in the hands of the combine. They sell to the retailers at whatever price the combine chooses to fix, they pay

however, commenced long before the probable failure of the present German and French beet crop was reported and predicted. In February last the wholesale price in Winnipeg was \$4.75; on July 14 it was \$5.15; July 21, \$5.35; August 9, \$5.60; August 23, \$5.70; August 28, \$5.80; September 5, \$6.05, and September 6, \$6.15.

The Wallaceburg refinery does not appear to be part of the combine, but, nevertheless, it follows the combine automatically in prices. Beet sugar is considered to be worth 20 cents per 100 pounds less than cane, and Wallaceburg always sells at Winnipeg for just 20 cents a bag below the combine price. Other wholesalers being precluded by their agreements from handling non-combine sugar, the Wallaceburg company has its own agents in Winnipeg who handle its output exclusively.

From these facts it will be seen that the consumers of sugar in Canada, and that is everybody except, perhaps, a few Indians, are forced to buy this necessity of life from four companies and at whatever price those companies

"In order to obtain most of these goods it is necessary to sign a binding agreement, and in many instances the goods are invoiced to us at selling price to the retail trade and a penalty imposed in the shape of forfeiture of all discounts should we sell the goods at less than dictated or arranged prices, such discounts or rebates being withheld by manufacturers for a period of two or three months.

"There is no honest alternative but to quote these combine goods in accordance with the conditions prevailing, though we are opposed to the excessive profit some of the goods carry.

"Any wholesale firm who allows its signature or verbal undertaking to be dishonored by cutting prices or violating agreements affecting these goods in any way should lose your confidence, and be branded as unreliable and not a safe one to entrust your patronage with.

"Other wholesale houses realize that our price list system means a saving of at least three to four per cent. in the cost of selling goods—as compared with using travelling salesmen.

"They realize that we can and do undersell them in all unprotected goods. The reason, then, is clear, why our competitors by means of an organization styled "The Wholesale Grocers' Association," want and strive to increase the list of Combine goods by using the Association's influence to induce manufacturers to establish selling prices on an arranged basis of profit, such selling prices to be bound by signed agreements.

"The Combine List"

"The following are combine goods or goods sold under signed agreements with manufacturers:

Price's Baking Powder, Royal Baking Powder, Magic Baking Powder, St. Charles Cream, Jersey Cream, Dominion Canner's Canned Fruits and Canned Vegetables, Am. Tobacco Co.'s Cigarettes, Gillett's Cream of Tartar, Cream of Wheat, Cox's Gelatine, Gillett's Lye, Montserrat Lime Juice, Reindeer Milk, Gold Seal Milk, E. B. Eddy's Matches, Old Dutch Cleanser, Sugar, Plug and Cut Tobaccos, Carnation Wheat Flakes, Gillett's Yeast Cakes."

Two Fold Remedy

What more need be said? Where is the "competition" that some people tell us is "the life of trade?" The remedy is two-fold: Free trade and co-operation; free trade to make all the products of the world available to the Canadian consumer, and co-operation to manufacture and distribute the necessities of life to the people without paying tribute to monopolists.

NATURAL GAS AT CALGARY

While boring at Bow Island, near Calgary, Alta, the drillers employed by the Prairie Fuel Gas company, which recently obtained a charter to supply gas to this city, struck a flow, which, according to experts, eclipses in volume anything hitherto found on the American continent. The flow has been measured by an expert named Coste, who declared that 28,000,000 feet each 24 hours would be a conservative estimate of its volume.



Farm Yard of Lumb Bros., Cartwright, Manitoba.

the same price to the refineries, and every three months, after making an affidavit that they have not sold any sugar below the price fixed by the combine or purchased any sugar from anyone else, they receive back four per cent. of their payments to the refineries, which is the extent of their commission or profit.

A Charitable View

The wholesalers interviewed by The Guide representative all agree that the combine can raise the price of sugar to suit themselves whenever they so desire, but most of them were charitable enough to say that they did not believe the refineries would do anything unfair, and that recent advances were fully warranted by the rise in the cost of raw material. The beet growing areas of France and Germany are the source of supply for a large quantity of the raw material of sugar, and as the crop there is reported to be almost a total failure it is believed that the cane sugar production will not be sufficient to make up the deficiency and that both beet and cane sugar must consequently be scarce and dear.

The rise in the price of sugar in Canada

choose to charge them. If the owners of these four refineries think they are not making their next million fast enough, all they have to do is to put up the price of sugar, and we must either pay it or do without sugar. It is the old story of a combine under the protection of the tariff, and the exploitation of the many for the benefit of a few.

Score of Grocery Combines

This condition of affairs, however, is not at all unusual. The grocery trade alone provides a score of other examples where precisely the same conditions prevail, evidence of which is furnished by the following extracts from the catalogue of a well known Winnipeg wholesale house issued to the retail trade:

"COMBINE GOODS"

"On next page will be found a group of goods which have to be sold at prices either dictated by manufacturers or by agreement between manufacturers and existing wholesale associations.

"We are strongly opposed to combines which are only calculated to benefit a few.

"We believe in combines organized for the purpose of benefitting the many.

City Government by Commission

Direct Legislation has made Striking Success
of New Plan of Civic Government

"It is a good thing that everybody persists in being proud of his town," says J. C. Welliver in *Munsey's Magazine*. "If we could only set up a better standard by which to measure; if we could get as much newspaper space for the most honest alderman as for the biggest boodler; if a public work erected at small cost commanded as much interest as one produced at preposterously high cost; if towns would brag about how well their working people were housed, instead of how many they had—then we should be on the road to better municipal things, and the ancient reproach of bad city government in America would close.

"That new standard, in fact, has already been established. The movement for better city government is one of the most important, and in its implications one of the most far-reaching, now going on.

"It is making our cities cleaner, better, more healthy both morally and physically. It is nailing tins over a vast lot of rat-holes into which we have poured our city revenues. It is teaching the people the value of public service franchises, the need to protect them, and the possibility of securing good public service at reasonable prices. It is reducing the cost of living to the denizens of the towns, and giving better living.

The Commission Plan

All this betterment is being wrought in various ways in different cities; but the system of city government by commission, with its direct responsibility to the people, its close concentration of authority and its simplification of procedure, is the particular phase which is here to be considered.

"The commission plan of government proposes to merge the legislative functions (once exercised by the city council of one or two chambers) and the executive powers (formerly held by the mayor); to repose both in a small commission, commonly of five members; to have this commission elected by the people of the entire city, rather than by wards, as formerly; to make the commissioners subject to Recall by the people at any time; to give the people the right to veto the commission's legislation through the Referendum, and to supplant it through the Initiative.

How it Started

"It was practically as a war measure that commission government originated in Galveston. The disaster of 1900, which almost destroyed the Texas city, made extreme methods justifiable. In that day of utter chaos, three men, without warrant or color of law, took charge of things, established military rule, and set about restoring order. . . . They made it possible to save Galveston. They did more. They stumbled upon a new idea in city rule, and today, with various modifications, that idea is being seized upon by cities from one end of the country to the other. It has invaded Canada; it has set its pegs from New Brunswick to California, from British Columbia to Florida; and it has entered upon a campaign which seems likely to pervade all municipal life. . . .

"For seven years the plan worked well in Galveston, though it was not yet

perfected. In that period only one other city, Houston, adopted it. Then some Iowa people with interests in Texas, had their attention drawn to it. Des Moines needed reform. For its size, it was perhaps as sad an example of the corrupt and machine-ridden town as could be found in the country.

Direct Legislation Essential

"At this period the democratic features of Initiative, Referendum and Recall had not been engrafted on the commission plan. Los Angeles had these features but did not have the commission. There was sincere and well-grounded protest against the new plan without these checks, because it was liable to develop into an autoocracy. Five men vested with power to levy and expend taxes, to make appointments for all offices, and to pass all ordinances, could easily make themselves a very sanhedrim of bossism. . . . Then came the suggestion of combining the Galveston commission with the Los Angeles provisions for Direct Legislation and Recall. This answered much of the objection. But there was still a weakness which some people considered vital. The city government might yet fall into the hands of politicians, be connected with congressional and state machines, and become a menace. Governor Cummins, of Iowa, insisted that all party politics ought to be completely eliminated, and it was he who invented the next proposal—that of the double, non-partizan election. This was the finishing touch. It was adopted and the legislature passed an enabling act permitting Des Moines, by popular vote, to adopt the new system if it chose.

Details of the Plan

"Here are the essentials of the plan which Des Moines and Cedar Rapids both adopted and simultaneously set in operation on April 6, 1908:

The old division of the city into wards, each choosing an alderman, was wiped out. Political conventions and party names were abolished so far as concerned city affairs. The ancient system of having a long city ticket of mayor, engineer, treasurer, auditor, and so forth, elected each alternate year by the vote of the entire city, and of having an alderman elected from each ward, was ended.

Under the new plan nobody was elected but five commissioners. One of these was called mayor, and presided over the commission, but he had only the same vote as any other commissioner, and no veto.

Any citizen could be a candidate for mayor or commissioner by securing the petition of twenty-five citizens. This required that his name be placed on the ticket at the first or primary election. Names were arranged alphabetically on the ticket; no party name or emblem was allowed.

The eight candidates for commissioner, and the two for mayor, having the highest votes in the primary election, then made up the ticket for the final election. At the final polling, the one candidate for mayor, and the four for commissioners, receiving the largest votes, were declared elected.

"The commission thus elected chose

by ballot all other officers and employees, practically all from civil service merit lists. The city's business was divided into five administrative departments, each headed by a commissioner, thus: Public affairs, headed by the mayor; accounts and finance; public safety; streets and public works; parks and public property. Each commissioner had general supervision in his department, running it just as if he were executive head of a department of a great business. The five sitting as a commission made policies, passed ordinances, prepared the budget, levied taxes, and generally bossed the town.

"They could not, however, give away any public franchise. They could frame and recommend a grant, which must be submitted to the voters at a special election, and get a majority vote, to become effective. As to legislation, the plan provides that if the council passes objectionable legislation, twenty-five per cent. of the voters, by petition, may require that its operation shall be suspended, and that an election shall be called to pass upon it. Likewise if the council refuses to pass any desired legislation, then a like petition can command the commission to submit this legislation to a special election. In either case the legislation stands or falls as the majority of the people vote.

"Similarly as to the Recall. If the people get a "grouch" against a commissioner, a like petition requires the commission to call an election to fill his place. He is a candidate if he so desires; other nominations are made as already described; and in the election the man with the majority of votes wins."

The Results

Of course there were those who predicted all kinds of bad results from the new plan of government. One class of objectors feared that the Initiative, Referendum and Recall would keep agitators circulating petitions day and night, and the people voting constantly on unimportant issues. Another feared that the commission would be so powerful that it could prevent any special elections, perpetuate itself in office, and work its own will. The two factions debated long and learnedly. Experience, however, proved that both were wrong. The commission did not become an all-powerful but irresponsible quinquéviate, and on the other hand the people did not spend all their time running around in Initiative, Referendum and Recall circles. In the experience of more than a hundred American cities the Initiative, Referendum and Recall have proved, not the unbridled menace of mobocracy, but the impressively uplifted finger of admonition. The Recall has been invoked less than a half-score of times in the experience of all the cities now operating under this plan—often enough to prove it workable, seldom enough to prove it a safe instrument in the hands of sane people.

The first election under the commission system at Des Moines, resulted in the election as one of the commissioners of John McVicar, a former mayor of the city who had made himself dreadfully unpopular with the water company, the gas company, the lighting concerns, the street

car corporation, and other "interests." The corporations and the gangsters had financed his defeat, and for nearly ten years, with most people regarding him as the best man in town to be its mayor, he had no chance of office. The same "interests" planned of course to keep McVicar suppressed under the new system, but he headed the poll and has been a dominating force in the government of his home city since it adopted the commission plan.

Des Moines Cleaned Up

The result has been that with the exception of people with axes to grind, the citizens of Des Moines have uniformly approved the plan. From being a dirty, ill-governed, crime ridden town, the Iowa capital has become one of the show places of the middle west. The new civic centre, formed by grouping public buildings on both sides of the Des Moines River, is widely regarded as the finest effect of the kind in any American city. That the handsomely boulevarded, generously parked, gorgeously lighted, well ordered place which Des Moines is to-day, could be developed in so short a time from the Des Moines of four years ago, is simply a wonder.

At Cedar Rapids equally good results followed the adoption of the new plan. After three years' experience it was found that the city had reduced taxes each year, spent more on public improvements in three years than in the preceding ten, paid off \$155,000 of its bonded debt, and employed more men than ever before and paid higher wages.

Des Moines and Cedar Rapids suddenly found themselves the cynosures of nationwide attention. Middle class cities all over the central west began studying and agitating the new plan. No other movement in public affairs has in recent time made its way so fast. Twenty-two states now have laws under which cities may adopt the plan, and the latest available list, which is not complete, includes 122 cities in the United States which are being governed by commission.

MR. BLACKBURN CLOCKED

Mr. A. M. Blackburn, who has been until a short time ago manager of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, on his return from Europe, was on Sept. 8, agreeably surprised by the officers and staff of the company, and presented with a handsome French clock suitably engraved as a mark of the esteem in which he has always been held by them. The presentation was made by Mr. John Kennedy, Mr. Crerar, the president of the company being unexpectedly called away. Mr. Blackburn fittingly replied, mentioning the pleasant business relations he had had in the past with his fellow officers and staff of the company.

HAIL FOUR FEET DEEP

Horse Creek, Wyoming, reports a storm which has left hail four feet deep over a wide area of country. At the foot of Round Up mountain it is reported to be twenty-five feet deep. Crops are destroyed for a radius of twenty miles and stock killed by the score, while the damage from wind is enormous among the farm homes in that section.

Fire Guards

The following statement was presented to the board of railway commissioners by E. J. Fream, secretary of the U.F.A., at a sitting held at Calgary on Friday, September 8, 1911.

In the matter of fire guards and provisions of 6-9-Edward VII, chapter 32, section 10 and in re Order of the Board No. 3245, dated July 4, 1907:

Dealing with this matter, we are of opinion that the order above referred to is an arbitrary one, and it hardly seems fair that any railway company should have the power to enter upon a farmer's land and burn fireguards without paying compensation for the loss.

From cases which have been brought to our notice, we are led to believe that it is a practice for the railway companies, or of the contractors employed by them, to go right through a farmer's crop without leave or notice, and in one particular instance we have been given to understand that for the last four years two fences have been cut, the fireguard plowed, and the grass and herbage for a width of three hundred feet on each side of the track has been burnt off, and when through with plowing the fences have been left open, thereby enabling stray stock to get in upon the land and do great damage. Although the company have been requested to stop the trespass, they have refused to do so, and the damage which has resulted therefrom must necessarily be great.

Besides the loss of the use of the land and the loss incurred through stock straying upon the land, another heavy loss results from the fact that the fireguards are only plowed, with the result that all kinds of noxious and foul weeds are growing there and the troubles of the farmers are increased by reason of these weeds.

Heavy Loss to Farmers

In the instance quoted here, the owner first had to pay for the land, and he is now compelled to pay the rates and taxes which are assessed against the property. He estimates that the area of land used by the railway company in plowing their fireguards and burning through the section is about thirty-six acres, and as he values his land at \$35 per acre, the amount he has tied up in this land is \$1,260, and he loses, for at least eight months in the year, the use of this land for pasturage or for any other purpose. This, considering the cost of cropping the land, and the fact that a portion of it is winter grazing nearest to his main water supply, is a serious yearly damage and is one which should be unnecessary and indefensible. Further, in this instance, we are given to understand that the railway company makes no attempt to treat with the owners of the land in the matter, in fact, that they ignore him entirely, and that as far as the use of the land to him is concerned it might as well be many miles away.

Company Will Not Pay

Another instance has been given us which shows that the railway company officials are cutting the fences without permission in more than the one place.

We have also been supplied with the facts in another case where the informant is the owner of a block of land through which the line of railway runs for about three miles, and for ten years the man has had to fight the company, single-handed, on the gross injustice of a man having to give up the grass for three hundred feet on each side of the track to a railway company to protect that company from damages, without receiving any compensation for the use of the land. This man has had double guards plowed on his land, as the width of the guards was at first two hundred feet and when the width was increased to three hundred feet the second guard was plowed.

At first, when land and grass was cheap, it did not matter so much as most farmers and ranchers were able to secure all kinds of fine grazing, but with the rapid settlement of the country and the fencing of the lands, the opportunity of securing free pasturage has been considerably lessened, with the result that each farmer wants every available acre of his land for his own use. In the instance quoted here, railway company agree to purchase from him a strip of land two hundred feet wide for part of the distance, land being cheap at that time, so this farmer is not quite so badly handicapped as some of the others.

Another example of loss which is occasioned by the burning of the fireguards shows that the farmer affected had a grove of trees, about one acre in extent, which he had nursed and protected for years, and the trees had just about reached the size where they would be of value to him, being about eighteen feet high. In the centre of the grove was an opening which he expected to use for building purposes, thereby having a good wind-break and shelter, but last fall, when he was absent from home, the railway employees started burning between the fireguards, although the wind was blowing a gale at the time, and succeeded in burning the grove of trees. When he saw the railway employees about the matter he was told that notice had been received from the road master

to burn everything on both sides of the track to protect the company, presumably another case where the company can protect itself at the expense of the farmer.

Company Has Free Hand

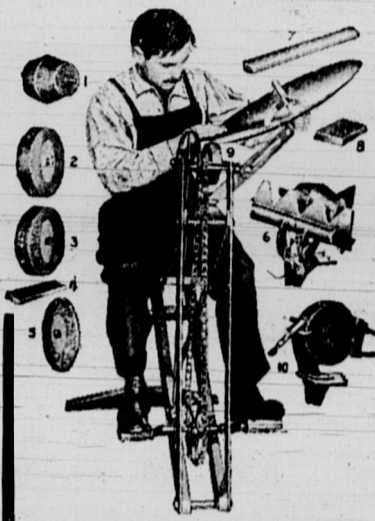
From the way that the Railway Act reads, it would almost appear that it is left to the option of the railway company whether they shall enter upon the property of another, and section 11 of the order No. 3245 would make us believe that it is impossible for a railway company to enter upon lands for the purpose of plowing fireguards and burning between the guards and the track, if the owner demands compensation, and sub-section 4 of section 298 of the Railway Act would apparently give the company permission to go almost where they pleased when making and burning fireguards, always without paying compensation for damages.

It seems to be passing strange that when a person purchases a parcel of land and is, to all intents and purposes, the

owner in fee simple thereof, that he is prohibited from deriving any benefit whatever from a portion of the land simply because a railway line passes through it, and further that when he improves the land by erecting fences and preparing the land for crop, his improvements are set at naught and it is possible for the railway companies, through their employees to break down the fences, go through the land with their teams and and outfits, leave the fences down for cattle and horses to stray upon the crop, and pay no compensation for any damages that may arise.

For Private Benefit

It would appear to us that the reason why railway companies should not be permitted to plow through private land, is that it is private land, and that the railway companies are using the land not so much for the public good, but for their own benefit, as by maintaining fireguards they lessen the chances of having



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to pay damages for destruction of property by fires which may be caused by their own or their employees' negligence, without having to pay compensation to the owner of the private lands.

The fireguard is sixteen feet wide, which in a quarter section, if the railway cuts squarely through the quarter, means about two acres under plow; but if the land between the railway fence and the guard is taken into consideration, in all about 144 yards, counting both sides of the right-of-way, it makes the total loss to the owner of the quarter section of about 28 acres of good hay or pasturage land every year, should the owner wish to preserve it as such, as the grass is burnt off each summer at as early a date as possible, often before haying time.

No Provision for Farmer

When the farmer purchases or homesteads his quarter section crossed by the railway line, he finds that no reservation of this amount of land has been made

either in the deed or in the Homestead Act, so he immediately becomes liable for all taxes against the property, and this actual outlay must be placed with the loss of the use of the land.

Another point to be considered is the loss incurred through cutting the fences and not repairing same, thereby endangering the crops by allowing cattle or horses running at large in the neighborhood, and it is problematic whether any damages for this loss could be collected, certainly not without going to the expense and worry of a long drawn out and complicated lawsuit with a rich and powerful railway company.

That fireguards through the more thickly settled portion of the country, where all the property is fenced and, to a large extent, under the control of the owner, are not for the public good but rather only for the benefit of the railway company, can be shown by the fact that the fireguards are a regular hot-bed for all kinds of noxious weeds (in southern

Alberta the Canadian thistle being especially bad) which are allowed to go to seed before the guard is replowed. In some instances it is reported that the guards have been disced after the weeds have been cut by a mower and let lie for the wind to scatter the seed throughout the district, thereby endangering not only the land adjacent to the railway, but many miles away from the railway also. What it costs the farmers in trying to keep the neighboring land reasonably clear of weeds derived from these guards would be very hard to estimate.

Loss by Wind

Another loss is occasioned by reason of the fact that the guards are plowed in the late summer or early fall and the soil is being gradually blown away in those portions of the country subject to high and persistent winds. Perhaps this does not signify, however, as it would appear under present conditions, that the land cannot be considered as belonging

to any one man while the present conditions are in force, but as a result of this, in some portions of the country, the guards are considerably lower, some have reported from eight to ten inches lower, than the adjacent prairie.

It has also been pointed out to us that in the older countries the railway companies do not have to maintain fireguards and use up a portion of the adjoining property owner's land, and that fires caused by sparks from passing engines are almost unknown and unheard of.

It would appear to us to be a great injustice to submit the owners of lands adjacent to railway lines to all the dangers, damages and expenses mentioned, without resultant compensation, and could not be justified either by expediency or economy.

It would appear to us that the order referred to, No. 3245, went in excess of the powers of the board, when it required railway companies to enter upon lands, other than their own, for the purpose of plowing fireguards, and that if it is necessary for guards to be plowed and burned, that the owner should be compensated in full for the losses he incurs.

The statement may be made that no compensation should be made for the burning of a strip of land used only for pasture, but in this country, where fences are now much in evidence and the farmers are being compelled to rely upon their own land for the sustenance of their stock, a strip of land which might mean one sixth of his farm is a serious one to the farmer and might result in considerable loss. This strip of land might mean pasturage for cattle and horses for many days in the fall and spring, and the saving of quite a large amount of cured feeds and grain which might be useful at a later date.

Recommendations

We would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the order referred to should be cancelled and that a new order should be issued which would cover the following points:

(1) Prevent a railway company from cutting down any fences without first securing the consent of the owner;

(2) Compelling the railway companies to repair all fences, cut by them, after consent of the owners has been secured, and making it compulsory for the railway companies to pay all damages which may arise through stock straying upon the land by reason of the negligence of the Company's employees in not repairing the fences;

(3) The consent of the owner of the land for a fireguard to be plowed and an equitable rental or compensation to be paid to the owners of the land for the use of the land required for plowed fireguards, further that the land so plowed shall be seeded down or worked to prevent the growth and spreading of noxious weeds.

(4) Prohibiting the burning of the land between the fireguard and the right-of-way of the company without first securing the consent of the owner and paying him equitable compensation for the use of the land.

(5) Such further regulations that will work to the advantage of both the railway company and the farmer in placing the matter of fireguards upon a proper basis.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA,

Edward J. Fream, Sec.-Treas.

PROGRESSIVE AUSTRALIA

The Australian federal Parliament has been opened by the governor-general, Lord Denman. The principal measures include the establishment of a commonwealth bank issue, the amendment of the arbitration act so as to bring public servants under it, and the taking of a referendum to extend governmental control of trusts.

The Victorian government is preparing a scheme for a great imperial exhibition to be held in Australia in two years time. The co-operation of the other states of the commonwealth has been promised tentatively.

WIRELESS TO NEW ZEALAND

Melbourne, Sept. 19.—The New Zealand premier, Sir Joseph Ward, announces that the government is taking steps to put a wireless station at Auckland, with sufficient power to establish communication with the islands of the Pacific, and through them with San Francisco. It is probable, also, that in future Vancouver will be linked up.



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Co-operative Implement Manufacturing

Among co-operative enterprises on this continent, one of the largest and also one of the most successful, is the Independent Harvester company, of Plano, Illinois. This company was formed six years ago to give cheaper implements to the farmers, and now has a membership of 16,000, the great majority of whom are farmers, and a paid-up capital of about \$2,000,000. The company manufactures a full line of agricultural implements, and its most important feature is the sale of machinery to members at a discount of from 15 to 30 per cent. off the regular market price, which is charged to non-members. An 8-foot Independent binder, for instance, is sold to the general public at \$150, f.o.b. Plano, and to shareholders at \$125. A share may be bought for \$100, and bears dividends according to the profits of the company, and as the implements turned out by the company have proved fully equal to those of other companies, the membership and business of the company are both growing very rapidly.

Facing the Trust

Plano, Illinois, was a leading centre for the manufacture of agricultural implements from the year 1875 until 1902, when the industry was wiped out of the city by the formation of the trust. The city, however, had in its vicinity all the necessary qualifications for the manufacture of agricultural implements—the raw materials, the coal, the skilled workmen and the market—and in 1905 W. C. Thompson, of Chicago, appeared on the scene and realizing the possibilities and at the same time the hopelessness of competing with the trust, organized the Independent Harvester company with the co-operation of 200 Kendall County farmers, who became stockholders in the company.

The Company's Plant

The years 1906, 1907 and 1908 were spent in perfecting the organization and its plans, and in the erection of foundry, blacksmith shop, wood-working shop and paint shop. A tract of 150 acres, with a frontage on the railway of three-quarters of a mile, was purchased, and here up-to-date buildings of concrete and steel were erected and a model farm established. The company was ready for practical business by the beginning of 1909, and at the end of that year several of the buildings had been enlarged, a store room and warehouse, 100 by 152 feet, had been erected, 250 men were at work in the shops and offices, and a business of \$100,000 had been transacted. On March 1, 1910, the company had 7,500 members and the subscribed and paid-up capital amounted to \$1,452,300. Today there are 16,000 members.

The buildings and equipment of the company are of the most modern type in construction and arrangement. In the main group there are six fire-proof structures, covering several acres of ground, and so constructed as to secure ample light and ventilation, and the various departments are all in charge of men thoroughly trained and skilled in their particular line. Many of the employees are stockholders in the company and therefore have a direct interest in its affairs, and others are sons of farmer shareholders.

The company has installed every facility for economical and efficient manufacture. They make their own metal patterns, wood patterns, grey castings and other preliminary essentials, and keep a full stock of parts and supplies at all their distributing stations. They have warehouses and agencies at Minneapolis, Minn., Des Moines and Fort Dodge, Iowa, Omaha, Neb., Watertown, S.D., Wichita, Kan., Chicago, Ill., Madison, Wis., Kansas City, Mo., Fargo, N.D., Oklahoma City, Ok., and La Fayette, Ind.

Conduct of Business

With the exception of the liberal discount which the Independent Harvester company allows its own members in the purchase of machinery, the business of the company is conducted on lines similar to those of other companies. It is able, however, to make considerable savings by dealing direct with its customers either through the head office or one of the large shipping points, and as most of the customers are shareholders and most of the shareholders are customers, it is

not necessary to maintain the expensive selling organization which is the feature of most machine companies. There is also no "water" in the stock of the Independent company, the whole of the stock being sold at 100 cents on the dollar and the whole of the money subscribed being used for development and the maintenance of working funds. Thus, when a farmer subscribes and pays for a certain amount of the stock he is providing the capital with which to build his own machinery, and he also has the satisfaction of knowing that the earning power of the capital he has invested will not be decreased by a division with shares that represent no cash investment. A peculiarity of the constitution of the company is that shareholders who participate in the double benefits of a reduction in price and dividends on their stock have no vote in the management of the company, two kinds of certificates being issued, one giving the right to vote but no discount privilege, and the other the discount privilege and no voting power. All share equally in the dividends, however, and the great majority of the stockholders, being farmers, choose the discount.

THE KING IN SCOTLAND

(See Illustrations page 16-17)

All the ancient customs were carefully observed on the occasion of the king's visit to Edinburgh. The Scottish Archers and the Knights of the Thistle were reviewed by his majesty.

The visit to Edinburgh Castle aroused intense enthusiasm. As the royal party approached the castle a roll of cheers up the hill announced their arrival, and preceded only by royal grooms the king drove on to the esplanade.

Lyon King-of-Arms at once saluted, and said:

"Sir, I wait your majesty's command to summon the Castle of Edinburgh to open its gates to your majesties."

The king, who was wearing Field Marshall's undress uniform, signified his pleasure, and Lyon, in stentorian tone, gave the order, "Officers-of-Arms, right turn, quick march," and the ancient trumpeters and bearded pursuivants and heralds gallantly marched to the draw-bridge.

Here a fanfare was sounded, and the sergeant of the guard, with his rifle at the charge, challenged "Who goes there?"

"Lyon King-of-Arms," was the reply. "Stand, Lyon King-of-Arms; advance one and give the parole."

"March Pursuivant will advance and give the parole," ordered Lyon.

As March saluted and advanced to the castle gate it was interesting to discover in the pursuivant's splendid finery Captain Swinton, the popular Reform member of the London county council. Captain Swinton played his part splendidly. He knocked thrice on the gate with his baton, he gave the password through the wicket to the captain of the guard, he marched back to his place with proper dignity.

Then Lyon made his demand:

"By command of King George, I summon the Castle of Edinburgh to open its gates to the king."

"Advance, the king," shouted the sentry. "All's well."

In a second the walls of the castle were lined with soldiers. A band inside played the National Anthem, the gates were flung open, and a hundred men of the Royal Scots, with the king's color, doubled out, formed up and gave the royal salute.

It was done with amazing promptness and precision, and the effect was thrilling. As the king alighted from his carriage he was met by Sir Bruce Hamilton, who handed him the keys of the castle, which were immediately handed back with the smiling assurance that they were in good keeping.

Then the royal party went into the castle to inspect the regalia, which had been set out by Sir Kenneth Mackenzie.

Here, as in Wales, the king is pointedly approving local patriotism. In Edinburgh he is the King of Scotland. Scots Greys form his escorts, Scots Guards, Royal Scots and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders are his guards of honor.

A. Milikowsky, a grain grower of Gleichen, Alta., was married on August 7 to Miss Fanny Sanofsky, of Winnipeg. The wedding took place in Winnipeg and the newly married couple have gone to their farm.

DE LAVAL Cream Separators

are as much superior to other separators as other separators are to the old-fashioned "Setting" method. Why go but "half-way" when buying a Separator? Why not ensure satisfaction by getting a De Laval.

The De Laval Separator Co.
WINNIPEG

Send today for The Kramer Catalog. It tells all about the perfect seedbed.

This man uses Rotary Harrow Attachment

Save all this slavish work

By using a

THE

PAXTON, ILL., U.S.A.

The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 30 additional single bedrooms, two large parlors, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowle, Prop.

Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

Imperial Hotel

Corner Main St. and Alexander Ave. The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg. Centrally located. Good meals and warm, comfortable rooms.

Rate - \$2.00 a day

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JAMES MORTON }

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British and Foreign Correspondents in all the principal cities in the world



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. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. 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 aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

MR. BOWER'S STATEMENT

To the members of the U. F. A. and other Farmers interested.
Fellow Farmers and Friends:

It becomes my duty as president of the U. F. A. to reply to some of the criticisms launched at the directorate of our association as to the stand they have taken on the reciprocity question now before us. We offer no apology to anyone for doing as we are doing. We have before us the example of the directorate of the other provincial associations affiliated with us, and although political influences have been falsely attributed to them, they have one and all, regardless of their past party affiliations, come boldly forward and renounced any party or policy opposed to reciprocity. I have pointed out before and I repeat that our executive, at no time, attempts to outline the policy of the association, but that in every instance they try to faithfully carry out the policy that has been evolved by the work and thought of the members, condensed and outlined at our conventions. At all of these the most unanimous and hearty support has been given to the policy adopted by us years ago, namely, support to any scheme that would make for the extension of markets. Above all, the freedom of entering the American markets has been most coveted, the great advantage being plain to all who gave it due consideration. To those who studied it more deeply, the advantage was much more apparent and they believed what Mr. Ames, the anti-reciprocity candidate, admitted that "this freedom means the undermining of the out works of the system of protection and the breaking down of the system all along the line," a consummation devoutly prayed for by every intelligent farmer who resents the enforced enslavement of his class and of the masses in general to the protected interests.

To those who have given it deeper study, other great advantages are apparent, more particularly to this Province of Alberta. The unavoidable long rail haul to the East and the discriminatory rates to the West, and in our own province, have been a millstone around the neck of production in Alberta, has hindered the inter-provincial trade that should exist with B. C., and has been the chief instrument, together with the protective tariff in the hands of shrewd manipulators, to build up trusts and monopolies which to the square inch of populated area can outclass anything of the kind that exists in United States. None know better than those who have undertaken the work the difficulty of bringing into effect lower railway tolls, and we welcome reciprocity as a tremendous leverage in forcing down these tolls and breaking up these monopolies, thus giving us freer access to the markets of the world, freer and more profitable interchange of all commodities with the residents of B. C., making possible the importation of things we need, but cannot produce, without having to pay the extortionate railway rates or the tariff rates from across the line. The stand of the directorate has been taken because these things are true and because it has been the established policy of the association.

We have presented it in our demands to the government and Parliament of Canada as our policy, with the avowed

determination to support those who would support our policy. In this we are consistent, and, as president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, I am proud to know that not one of the members of the council in any province of the Dominion has gone back on it, be he Grit or Tory. It is also becoming the established policy of our association to demand the system of the Referendum. Here again we must be consistent. The life or term of the government had not expired but they have called a general election to determine by a Referendum vote of the people their desire on reciprocity, and anyone who is in favor of the principle of the Referendum must be unfaithful to his principles if he at this time permits any other question to cloud the issue. Here then is a strange proposition. The government have in a partial measure acceded to our demands, and to a full measure acceded to our demands in natural products, with an acknowledgement by both government and opposition that it is but a leader to better things. This being so, we would be less than men were we to go back on our former position and not bid them God-speed or give reciprocity our support.



R. L. Borden speaking at Grain Growers' Picnic, Shoal Lake, July 5, 1911

Now friends, while it is not a pleasant duty to perform, I must allude to the vicious personal attacks made upon myself and our other officials both in this and the other provinces. The deliberate untruth has been voiced that we are political office seekers. While these lies are made out of whole cloth they attempt to give color to their statements because the farmers have demanded that they be represented in certain executive positions. We have demanded that independent commissions be appointed to control certain departments and that the farmers be represented on the boards. Our demand that a commission be appointed to operate the elevators has been acceded to. It was then agreed between the provincial associations that in order to secure representation satisfactory to the farmers that each provincial association would nominate a man, with the understanding that in the event of any of these men being appointed—each association would agree to accept that appointment, even though the appointee were not a resident of their province, so long as he was the nominee of and satisfactory to the other provincial associations. In accordance with that agreement each

province nominated their man, in each case the application being made by the association executive after finding out if their man was suitable and available. The Alberta nomination, in which every director in the province concurred, fell on me, the only advance made by me being the intimation that I would be available. The anti-reciprocity millers and elevator men are tumbling over each other in their wirepulling and eagerness to have men appointed on that commission who are suitable to them, yet we do not hear them being accused as government supporters and party heelers.

I think I can safely speak for the other two farmer nominees as well as myself when I say that if a reasonable percentage of our members decided that I was not qualified for the position I would absolutely refuse to accept the position offered me. The directors, in making these nominations were not setting a precedent. About three years ago when there was an unfilled position on the board of railway commissioners, we requested that a farmer be placed there. Manitoba nominated Mr. Graham, of Pomeroy; Saskatchewan followed suit endorsing the nomination. At our convention considerable objection was offered to his nomination on the grounds that he was not known in Alberta, and that we had farmers whom we knew were well qualified. These objections were overruled because we concluded our chances were better in having a farmer selected by uniting with the other provinces in naming a man. As that position has not yet been filled I can venture the assertion that the united associations will soon again be heard from in no uncertain way demanding the appointment of some farmer in whom they have confidence.

Now then, fellow farmers, though I have no fear of many being caught by such clap-trap that your officials are office seekers, I very well know that if uncontradicted some who did not know the truth might be deceived. I offer an unconditional challenge to all, and defy anyone to offer a tittle of proof for their statement that such is the case. You are being tested now as Canadian farmers were never tested before. I appeal to you that in this crisis you be true to yourselves and to your country, and that you reject

READY FOR WORK

Before our readers see this issue the election will be history. Let us now devote the Mail Bag to other pressing needs. What are the organized farmers going to do during the coming winter. What plans are being matured by our readers. Let us have them for publication. Make the Mail Bag a clearing house for ideas. Keep your letters as short as possible.—The Editor.

increase in the value of the land. Landowners, great and small, will be the principal beneficiaries of this pact.

"Every permanent improvement of the soil, every railway and road, every bettering of the general condition of society, every facility given for production, every stimulus supplied to consumption, raises (ground) rent. The landowner sleeps but thrives."—Thorold Rogers, Political Economy.

Thorold Rogers was right and the following words with regard to the effect of the Elgin-Marcy Treaty of 1854 corroborate his contention;

"Since the Maritime Provinces were peopled there never was a decade when prosperity was so marked among all classes, when land rose in value so quickly, when the wharves were so lined with shipping, when the workmen had such steady employment, when the farmers had such a good market, as between 1854 and 1866 when we had reciprocal trade with the United States of America."—Sir Louis Davis.

Admitting then that the economic result of reciprocity will ultimately resolve itself into an increase in the value of land and consequently will make it harder for the workers to obtain land, reciprocity and nothing more will produce little change in our social conditions. If the reduced cost of living will be swallowed up by increased rents what will it profit the working man in the long run.

Reduced taxation of the peoples' food and clothing must be accompanied by the increased taxation of the land values. This will act like a two-edged sword breaking up tariff monopoly on the one side and land monopoly on the other. The reason that the workers in Great Britain have not reaped any great benefit from free trade, is because until recently her statesmen have not recognized the relation between land value taxation and free trade. That Richard Cobden recognized this relation, is evident from his words in 1841:

"It is a war on the pockets that is being carried on; and I hope to see societies formed calling upon the legislature to revalue the land, and put a tax on upon it in proportion to that of other countries, and in proportion to the wants of the state. I will go on collaterally for the agitation for the total and immediate repeal of the corn laws, and I shall contribute my mite for such a purpose. There must be a total abolition of all taxes upon food and we should raise at least £20,000,000 a year upon the land, and then the owners would be richer than any landed proprietary in the world."

The British government is now slowly, too slowly, following out the policy advocated by Cobden. When will the government of Canada awake to the justice of raising public revenue by land value taxation? Not until the voice of the people is heard emphatically demanding this great reform. Reciprocity is a good thing and can but add to what we are pleased to call the prosperity of the country, but until we make a radical change in our system of taxation the landowners are sure to get the lion's share of any prosperity that is going.

John Stuart Mills wisely says, "When the object is to raise the permanent condition of a people, small means do not merely produce small effects: they produce no effect at all." This is a day of small things so far as Canadian politics are concerned. Reciprocity is admitted to be the greatest issue in Canadian politics since confederation. So much the worse for Canadian politics. However, it is an issue, and that is a welcome change from the old campaign of mud slinging and scandal mongering. The decision of

with disdain the seductions of the unprincipled politician and the disguised agents of the mergers and trusts, who are willing to move heaven and earth if possible, to sow the seeds of jealousy and mistrust between us, knowing full well that in our union, in independence and in our undivided vote lies the danger to their craft.

JAMES BOWER.

Red Deer, Alta.

RECIPROCITY AND THEN—WHAT?

Editor, Guide:—It is not with the idea of damning reciprocity with faint praise that these lines are written, but surely no sane man will contend that reciprocity will cure all our social and economic ills. However great the merits of this pact may be it is very evident that we shall have to "cut deeper" if we wish to permanently improve the social condition of the great mass of the common people. Admitting that reciprocity will reduce the cost of living by reducing the price of fruit and vegetables and will give the farmer better prices for his staple products, wheat, oats, barley, etc., by enlarging his market, the ultimate result will be an

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this question will mark an epoch in Canadian history. If reciprocity is defeated the shackles of protection will be more tightly riveted upon the Canadian people, privilege will entrench itself more firmly in our institutions and the progress of reform will be indefinitely delayed.

A verdict in favor of reciprocity will be a warning to the lords of privilege that the people of Canada are awakening to the iniquities of protection. It will mean the death knell of protection in this country, for as Clifford Sifton rises to remark, although the government has promised the manufacturers that there will be no further reduction of the tariff, that promise cannot be relied upon, because if reciprocity carries the people will force the government to make further reductions. Clifford is right.

It was public opinion which forced the American and the Canadian governments to act upon this question. Public opinion will not be satisfied with reciprocity and nothing more. Public opinion will not be satisfied to leave well enough alone. Public opinion will ultimately destroy all barriers to trade, and public opinion will finally force our legislators to adopt the principles of taxation laid down by Henry George. "No question is ever settled until it is settled right." The right way to settle the tariff question is to kill the tariff. The tariff is the most atrocious humbug that was ever foisted on a civilized people. It is foolish, immoral and unjust, when used for protective purposes, it robs the poor for the benefit of the rich. When used for revenue the burden of taxes falls most heavily on those least able to pay. Nobody knows how much he pays towards the expense of government, nor how much the government gets of what he pays. The tariff makes it more difficult for the people to get the things they want to get. It promotes ill feelings between individuals and hatred between nations. If we will liberate our trade from the shackles of protection and free our land from the grip of the monopolists, we can establish here a country that will astonish the nations of the world. If we fail to do this we will go the way of all flesh, and produce millionaires and paupers in about the same ratio as the older countries are doing and have done.

F. J. DIXON.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1, 1911.

SASKATCHEWAN ELEVATORS

Editor, Guide:—I notice in last week's Guide a very rose-colored interview of Mr. A. G. Hawkes over the signature of F.W.G. Now, sir, anyone unacquainted with the cold hard facts of the case would naturally suppose from a perusal of the interview that the getting of an elevator by a body of farmers who mean business at all, is as simple as falling off a log. However, as one of the number who have been up against the cold hard facts, I can assure neophytes at the business that their disillusionment may be slow but will be complete. We of this district have been agitating for an elevator all summer. We have sent up a delegate to lay our case before the provisional directors who were conducting affairs at that time; we have organized ourselves without any outside assistance; in short, I can safely say we have done more good solid hard work to get an elevator established at our point than any local yet organized, and still our elevator is in the clouds and likely to remain so for an indefinite period. When we see the company erecting elevators at points like Hanley with 100,000 bushels elevator capacity, Estevan with 175,000, Cupar with 115,000, Govan with 119,000 and Tugaska with 100,000, we have ground for suspicion that the splendid board of directors, to quote Mr. Hawkes, are using a certain amount of discrimination, to the detriment of the more outlying points that are unquestionably more in need of assistance. Charity begins at home is an old saying, but the directors seem to think it ought to stay there. In regard to the question of organization, this company was granted \$6,000 by the provincial government to defray the expenses of organization, and as far as I have been able to gather they have three organizers in the field. Now, sir, when can the directors hope to have all the points in the province that are in need of elevators covered? If they don't wake up this question will go down to posterity bracketed with the H. B. railway. But perhaps the directors think they can't find any more men in Saskatchewan capable of handling the job. As it is, it looks like the directors intend that these three men will divide the \$6,000 between them. Now, Mr. Editor, when can the

farmer hope for emancipation, when his own representatives, the moment they are pitchforked into a position of little brief authority, become as hidebound and apathetic as officialdom at its worst.

WM. RATCLIFFE, JR.
Sylvania, Sask.

THE LAND QUESTION

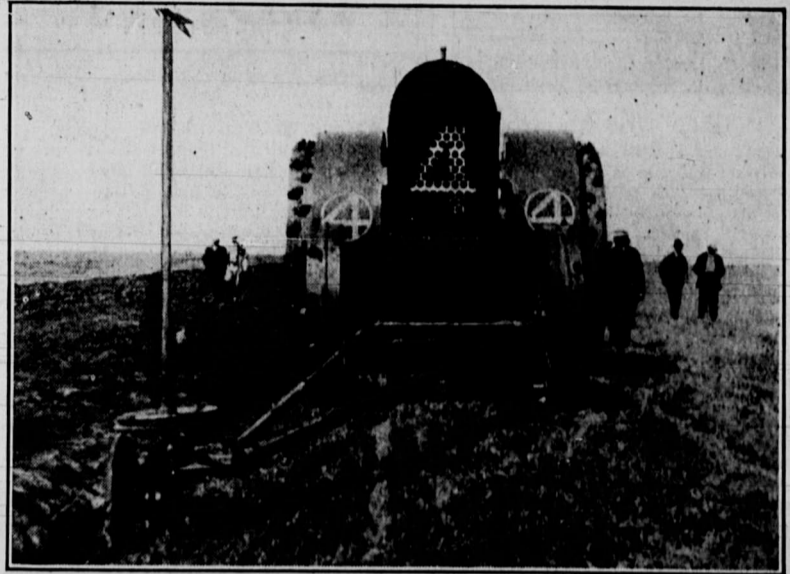
Editor, Guide:—In yours of August 30 you invite a full discussion of the economic aspect of the land question in your columns, and as I have made a special study of the land question during the last seven years, I cheerfully avail myself of the opportunity thus presented, and trust that it may be seed sown in a fertile soil. Farmers are discontented. Why? Because they see that, although they are the producers of the world's wealth, yet by one means and another the distribution of that wealth is very unjust, the farmer getting the smallest share. Hundreds of thousands of farmers are asking themselves the question:—How is it that we, the backbone of the country; we, who are up earliest in the morning and at work latest at night; we, who produce the crops, cattle, hogs, poultry, dairy produce, etc.; we, the admiration of the world; we, who are young in years though old in looks, wrinkled and warped and weatherbeaten; we, who are exposed to the heat of the summer and the blasts of winter—how is it that our homes are humble, scantily furnished and under mortgage at that, while a seemingly fortunate few live lives of ease and luxury although they toil not, neither do they spin? This condition is burning itself as with a red hot iron into the hearts of the thinking people everywhere and keenly they feel it as if they were the victims of some evil genius abroad in the world. For every effect there is a cause, and every cause has an effect. This is not a world of chance but of law, but it looks as if everything was the opposite of what it should be. Those who are poor should be rich, those who are toiling in their declining years deserve to have a bank account big enough to keep themselves comfortable the rest of their days. Many have arrived at the age of forty and fifty years who have not a dollar laid by for a rainy day and they ask themselves: "Where will I be when I get old and not able to work?" All power rests with the masses of the people, but that power they know not how to use, and until they realize their power and see what is taking from them the fruits of their daily toil, they must continue to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to a privileged class, who are their masters. Their not understanding what land is, how it differs from the many things produced by labor, what its value is, the nature of that value, how that value arises, who creates that value, who it belongs to and what God Almighty intended it for—until they understand these things and act upon the understanding, they are doomed to "drag at each remove a lengthening chain" and their every effort to better their condition only sinks them deeper, deeper in the quicksands of social injustice. The increase in land values that we hear so much about is a growing public debt on the farmers and toilers of all classes, and a growing debt without any compensating advantages. That growing debt is sinking farmers deeper, deeper in despair as the years go by. That value is not wealth but is power in the hands of the owner of the title deed to take more and more from the people who must use it. The land question is the only great economic question that must be settled, and once that question is settled all other economic questions will settle themselves automatically.

A GUIDE READER.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND

The text has been issued of the Government of Scotland Bill, brought in by Sir Henry Dalziel and others. The memorandum states that the object of the measure is to provide for the establishment in Scotland of a legislative body, to be called the Scots Parliament, and for the devolution to that body of the power to make laws on matters exclusively relating to Scotland. By this means it will be made possible for matters of local importance in Scotland to be duly considered and determined in a local Parliament, and, in addition, the Imperial Parliament will, to a large extent, be relieved from the present pressure of business.

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THE automatic steering device which is one of the exclusive features of the Big Four "30" guides the engine with absolute accuracy in a course exactly parallel with the last furrow turned. One man can easily run both engine and plows and the automatic guide plows straighter furrows than are possible with an engine guided by hand.

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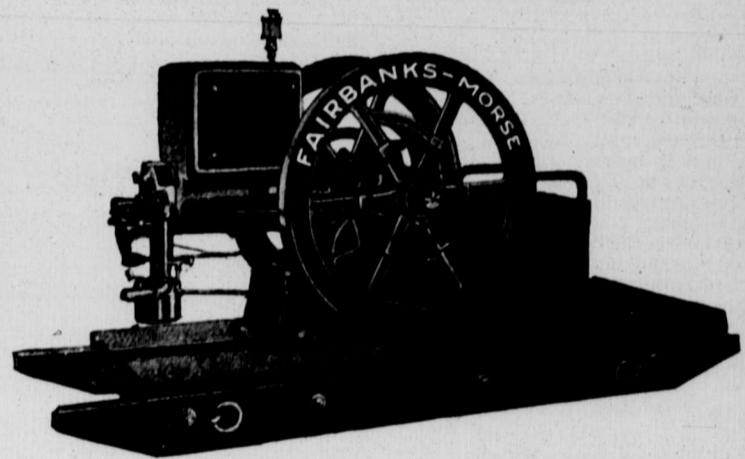
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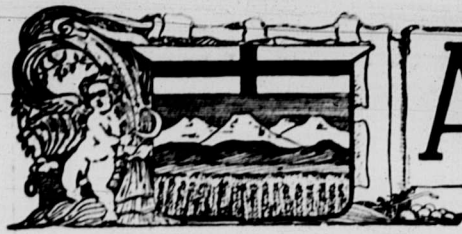
The Fairbanks-Morse Skidded Horizontal Engine shown herewith is a type especially adapted to the needs of Western farmers. It is designed and built for outdoor work in all temperatures, and can be relied upon for hard, steady service—the kind of service which has won for Fairbanks-Morse Engines the confidence of the whole industrial world.

Our catalogue "G" is yours for the request. Send for a copy, stating what size of engine you would be interested in, and for what purpose. We build a complete line of Traction, Portable, Skidded, Stationary and Pumping Engines, and would be glad of the opportunity to figure with you on your requirements.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Ltd.

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Saskatoon, Calgary, Vancouver, Montreal, Toronto, St. John, N.B.



ALBERTA SECTION

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

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus - Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream - Calgary

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HELP THIS ALONG

In these times of stress, when any matter introduced is liable to be mishandled and ones motives discredited owing to the strife occasioned by a political conflict which will, happily, soon be over, it is gratifying to take up a subject which deals with something a little out of the ordinary and which is at the same time a link, one that can be made exceedingly strong, in the chain that is welding together the British Empire.

This is the proposal which has emanated from Mr. W. M. Waldron, of Lloydminster, and made by him to His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury: His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and to the heads of the Wesleyans, Baptists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians, in England. The scheme is such a good one that all of us, no matter what our views are, should be able to unite in making it a success.

Mr. Waldron has written to the above named gentlemen suggesting that the Old Country men residing in Canada should send sheaves of grain to the parishes they or their families belonged to in the old land for the harvest festivals. The charm of this act must appeal to all, and apart from this it must have a far greater charm at the present time, when there is so much wild talk of annexation on the one hand and independence for Canada on the other, and any act which tends to bring Canada closer to the Old Country is of merit. Mr. Waldron has further suggested that a special prayer should be used at the time of the harvest thanksgiving services, thanking the Almighty God for not only the Old Country harvest but for that of Canada also, and has pointed out that action of this kind will have a far-reaching effect in both countries.

The merits of this scheme must appeal to all, and if well worked out would result in immense advantage to Canada. While not intending to suggest the advertising possibilities, for the proposition deserves greater thought and consideration than advertising can give it, still just a few moments thought will show that the actual sight of the sheaf, thereby showing just what this country will produce, will do far more to clear up misunderstandings about the possibilities of this country than all the advertising matter, lectures and letters put together.

It is unfortunate that this proposition is made public at so late a date, but at the same time the possibilities of working it up for greater efforts next year are good, and for that reason it is suggested to you. If you think the scheme a good one why not work it out in your own district? Why not arrange for good samples of your grain to be sent to your old home to be used in the harvest festival services? The cost will not be great and surely in this there is something that will repay all a thousand-fold. Let us think seriously over the matter, and then when the full merit of the scheme has taken hold, act upon it in the manner suggested by Mr. Waldron.

E. J. F.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Red Willow Union put in a very busy time at the meeting held on August 26, and among other business transacted was the passing of the following resolutions which we think are of interest to the members: "Whereas we deem the plan of government pork packing plant as outlined is unfair to the farmer, in that the farmer is asked to contract his product to the plant regardless of the price he might obtain elsewhere and the only guarantee the farmer has is \$2 fine for each hog he fails to supply to the plant, and, whereas, under the plan proposed there is danger in time of its control being centred in a few hands, thereby defeating the purpose for which it is intended, and the wide spread between hogs on foot and the finished product shows the need of such a plant being run in the interest of the whole people, therefore, be it resolved, that we are in favor of the government owning and operating a plant in such a manner as to avoid

any possibility of its ever drifting into private hands, said plant to include the packing and handling of all meat products, the government to pay a living price to the producer and to sell at cost to the consumer, thereby benefitting all the people." The taxation question came up for discussion and without a dissenting vote the following resolution was adopted: "Be it resolved, that to encourage the residence upon and the improvement of the land we are in favor of a system of taxation along the following lines:

That all taxes in local improvement districts and in rural school districts shall be raised by a direct levy upon land values, the improvement upon land in all cases to be exempt from taxation. That each quarter section, or smaller parcel, when held separately, shall be appraised yearly at its actual value and the improvements thereon appraised separately to the land. That land upon which the improvements amount to less than one-fourth the land value, and the owners not being resident thereon, shall be taxed at full value and when the improvements amount to one-fourth or more of the land value the exemption to be equal to the value of improvements, provided that the exemption shall not be more than one-half. Land upon which the owner has resided continuously during the year previous to the day of appraisal, the amount of exemption shall be one-half, and when the improvements amount to more than one-half the land value and the owner has resided continuously on the land during the year, the exemption to be equal to the value of the improvements, provided that the exemption shall not exceed three-fourths of the value of the land. That the exemption because of residence shall not apply to more than one-quarter section and that the exemption for improvements shall apply only to the quarter section or smaller lot upon which the improvements are located."

We have also had trouble with hail applications and have dealt with the matter by passing the following resolution, which has been submitted to the government: "Whereas, on June 22 last, a few hailstones fell in this vicinity, the said hail stones being so small and few that crops were not damaged in the slightest degree, and, whereas, both before and since June 22 many farmers made application in good faith to the government for insurance against hail and the said applications have lately been declared invalid because of the few hail stones that fell on June 22, be it resolved that we do hereby protest against the unfair treatment applicants for hail insurance have received in the present case. We believe that had a proper investigation been made it could have been clearly shown that applications were made in good faith and without intention to defraud, and therefore the said applicants for hail insurance were entitled to the protection of the government."

T. C. BARRETT, Sec'y.
Red Willow, Alta.

Beaver Lodge Union now has 29 paid up members and the prospect of increasing this number this fall is very good. We have picked out a provisional board of directors for our Agricultural society and have sent the necessary documents to Edmonton to enable us to secure incorporation. We have the purchase of a beautiful island in view as the site for our fair grounds and we think it will be an ideal spot. At our next meeting we intend to try and do something about co-operation and any literature upon this important subject will be very helpful to us. We are getting closer in touch with the world now, as we have just been granted a fortnightly mail service.

WM. H. LOWE, Sec'y.
Beaver Lodge, Alta.

A meeting was held at Rossyth school house on August 24, when it was unanimously decided to organize a local of the U. F. A. under the name of Rossyth. Twenty-nine signed the roll, so that we start off with a good membership, and the following officers were elected:—President, Chas. Chambers; vice-presi-

dent, V. E. Huffman; directors, A. L. Blue, T. Larsen, J. Moody, W. F. Seibrasse, J. Wells, A. F. Tennes; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Atkinson. We have held one meeting since the organization was effected and all the members are very enthusiastic and there is every chance of Rossyth being a very progressive branch. As soon as we are on a proper working basis you will hear more of us.

HARRY S. ATKINSON, Sec'y.
Rossyth, Alta.

The meeting of Glencoe Union held on September 6 was largely attended and the various subjects well discussed. The Municipal Act was discussed and resolutions were passed recommending the area of a municipality to be three miles square and that the taxation of land by valuation, improvements not to be included, be adopted. It was also resolved that the date for nomination of councillors should be changed from the first Monday in January to the first Monday in December previous. The pork packing plant was considered and 150 hogs subscribed. Needless to say that with our present prices at five cents per pound the number will be considerably increased at our next meeting. An order for a carload of lumber was secured by tender by a local merchant. Our vice-president illustrated the need of reciprocity by exhibiting a new pair of overalls which he got in exchange for nine pounds of butter, while according to prices quoted in U. S. papers the same article could be purchased for two pounds.

J. F. KELLY, Sec'y.
Lindsville, Alta.

Irwinville Union is in favor of the plan of rural municipalities as adopted in Saskatchewan, with the size of the municipality to be sixteen townships and the system of taxation to be that of land values.

CHAS. E. YOUNG, Sec'y.
Irwinville, Alta.

The last meeting of Hiawatha Union was very well attended and a keen discussion took place on the municipal circular. The members came to the conclusion that they were in favor of the plan of rural municipalities as outlined by Premier Sifton, instead of being left to a poll of the residents. By a majority of one they decided in favor of a municipality of nine townships and all are decidedly and unanimously in favor of the taxation of land values, as we consider this the most just and equitable system of taxation. We are also having some telephone troubles and are appealing to the central office for assistance in settling the matter.

GEORGE S. SAMSON, Sec'y.
Rivercourse, Alta.

Sullivan Lake Union is progressing steadily and the members have held three meetings since the organization was effected. The meetings are all well attended and much interest is taken in the work and in discussions on the different questions mentioned in the circular letters. Our first social in connection with the local is to take place in a few days and much interest is being taken in it. This step was taken at the suggestion of several of our members to enable us to make a good start financially. We have secured 13 new members since we were organized and expect several more in the course of the next meeting or two.

J. H. ROBERTS, Sec'y.
Sullivan Lake, Alta.

The members of Cornucopia Union are in favor of the plan of rural municipalities adopted in Saskatchewan, the size to be sixteen townships, and the plan of taxation to be that of land values.

D. C. MILLER, Sec'y.
Leo, Alta.

At the last regular monthly meeting of Nevis Union, where most of the members were present, after the regular business of the meeting had been concluded the secretary read Circular No. 9 from the head office, in which members were

advised strongly to vote for the candidate who favored the reciprocity pact. As one of the articles of our constitution forbids taking part in politics, it is the unanimous opinion of the members present that for the executive to advise us to vote one way is taking part, and a very active part; and we consider it an insult to the intelligence of our members to be so advised. So far as this local is concerned the members will vote for what party they may think best, irrespective of reciprocity.

R. E. KERR, Sec'y.
Nevis, Alta.

(I think that if the members of Nevis Union will read that circular once more they will come to the conclusion that they have taken too much for granted, and that the only difference between the resolution passed by the central and that by Nevis local is that the one recommended the support of the candidate, irrespective of party politics, who will support the issues in which we are interested and which are the main issues of the election, and the other is that the voting should be done irrespective of issues in favor of party. These are personal views and while it is treading on dangerous ground it is once more amplifying the statement that independence has not yet found its home in the bulk of the places in Canada. It is a good subject for discussion at ordinary times, but during the stress of an election it is something like a red rag to a bull. Keep the rag—otherwise independent thought in politics—out of sight, or there will be a roar. The unfortunate point is that this should be the case.

E. J. F.

At the last regular meeting of Bon Accord Union the hail insurance question was discussed and a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the action taken by Strathmore Union. About three weeks after our meeting a terrific hail storm visited this part of the country, completely destroying three-fourths of the grain and partially destroying the balance. As only a very small amount of the district was insured against hail the storm was the strongest argument for hail insurance ever heard of here, and everybody is talking compulsory hail insurance now.

ANDREW RAFN, Sec'y.
Bon Accord, Alta.

The farmers of Flowerdale district have organized under the name of Laurier Union. Mr. Lennox acted as chairman and explained the objects of the association, also the work being accomplished by The Guide and the Grain Growers' Grain company. Twelve members joined the union and there is every prospect of many more at an early date, as all are keenly interested in the work. Mr. A. J. Davidson was elected president, Mr. F. A. Fleming, vice-president, and Mr. G. T. Hyde, secretary-treasurer. Six directors were also elected and a strong organization campaign will be undertaken at once. It has been decided to meet at present on the first Saturday after the full moon.

G. T. HYDE, Sec'y.
Stoppington, Alta.

Strathmore Union is in favor of a municipality of nine townships and of the taxation of land values. We also heartily endorse the proposed measure for Direct Legislation and leave same in the hands of the executive. We would like to know if something can be done by the organization towards providing fuel, and if it will be possible to ship logs from the mountains for this purpose.

M. E. SLY, Sec'y.
Strathmore, Alta.

FARMERS OF BERTA

President: ... Secretary: ... Treasurer: ...

Guide Want Ads. Bring Results

Better Try One if you have anything to Buy or Sell

Want, Sale & Exchange

Table with rates for advertisements: One Week 2c, Six weeks 10c, Three months 20c, Six months 40c, Twelve months 75c

FARM LANDS FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—ALL OF SECTION 33-4-13: ALSO some other fine quarters nearby.

SASKATCHEWAN—GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy.

FOR SALE—SECTION WITH 200 ACRES NEW breaking, broken with gasoline engine.

FOR RENT OR SALE—1/2 SECTION IMPROVED land, 3 miles from town; comfortable buildings.

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash prices.

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand.

SCRIP advertisement with logo and text: We buy and sell at market prices.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY LEASING OF LANDS advertisement

SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. advertisement

for a Horse advertisement featuring Kendall's Spavin Cure and a horse illustration

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

ITALIAN BEES FOR SALE, IN GOOD Langstroth hives Eight dollars each.

HONEY FOR SALE—WHY NOT BUY THIS delicious and healthful food from the man who keeps the bees?

FARMERS AND GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS. Buy the best Lignite Coal direct from the Riverside Farmers' Mine.

WANTED—ONE OR MORE CARLOADS OF wood, tamarac and jackpine preferred.

MOTOR CYCLE—SECOND HAND, PERFECT condition. Box 'A,' Plumas, Manitoba.

SITUATIONS VACANT

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED AT ONCE—for work in your locality. Will guarantee \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day.

WANTED NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE, GOOD MEN ONLY—to sell our well known lines of specialties.

WANTED—ADDRESSES OF FIVE OR more interested in business education.

POULTRY AND EGGS

YOUNG BARRED ROCK HENS, GOOD layers. \$1 each, \$10 per dozen.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.—B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Hens for sale, \$1.25 each.

SEED GRAIN, GRASSES, POTATOES, ETC., FOR SALE AND WANTED

OATS WANTED—WE ARE ALWAYS ready to buy Oats, any grade. If you have a carload at any time you think will not grade up, ship it to us at Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—GOOD POTATOES BY CAR LOAD. Apply to John H. Wright, Wellwood P.O., Man. 6-6

PLOWING WANTED

WANTED—CONTRACT FOR BREAKING. Have eight furrow Cockshutt engine gang.

NOTICE OF MEETING

LAURA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION meets every second Saturday, 7 p.m., beginning June 17.—C. Jay, Sec. Treasurer.

KOAL? COAL?? KOLE???

Best Alberta Screened Lump \$2.75 and Screened Nut \$1.50 per ton. F.O.B. at the mines. low rates on G.T.P. & C.N.R.

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market.

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here.

Read Them! They Will SAVE You Money

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow.

OLYDESDALES, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. Rocks.—I have three large quality two-year-old stallions.

BERKSHIRE SHOW BOAR FOR SALE—A Berkshire boar bred from champion sire and dam.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding.

14 SHORTHORN HEIFERS 14—ORDERS taken for Clydesdale colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning.

IMPORTED STALLIONS OF EXTRA weight and quality, Percherons, Belgians, Shires, Clydes and Hackneys at the Stradbroke Stables.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale.

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—HERD headed by King Canary; six nearest dams average 24.52 pounds of butter in 7 days.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West.

FOR SALE CHEAP—PURE BRED OXFORD Down Sheep, young ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs and one yearling ram.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CATTLE, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, MacDonald, Man.

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

THOS. SANDERSON, EVERGREEN FARM, Holland, Man., has improved Yorkshire pigs of both sexes for sale.

WANTED—REGISTERED HEREFORD BULL. State price, and send copy of Pedigree in first letter.—W. W. Kennedy, Magyar, Sask. 7-2

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSDALE FARM, BERKSHIRES—YOUNG stock for sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

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

JERSEY CATTLE—DAVID SMITH, Gladstone, Man.

DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice advertisement with detailed text and author information

MY RHODE ISLAND REBS. ROSE (OMB) OR SINGLE (OMB) THE BEST FOR THE WEST advertisement

Buy Paints Direct from Factory advertisement for Paint Department, 60 King Street, Winnipeg

for the candidate city pact. As one constitution forbids it is the unanimous present that for us to vote one way very active part; insult to the intel-

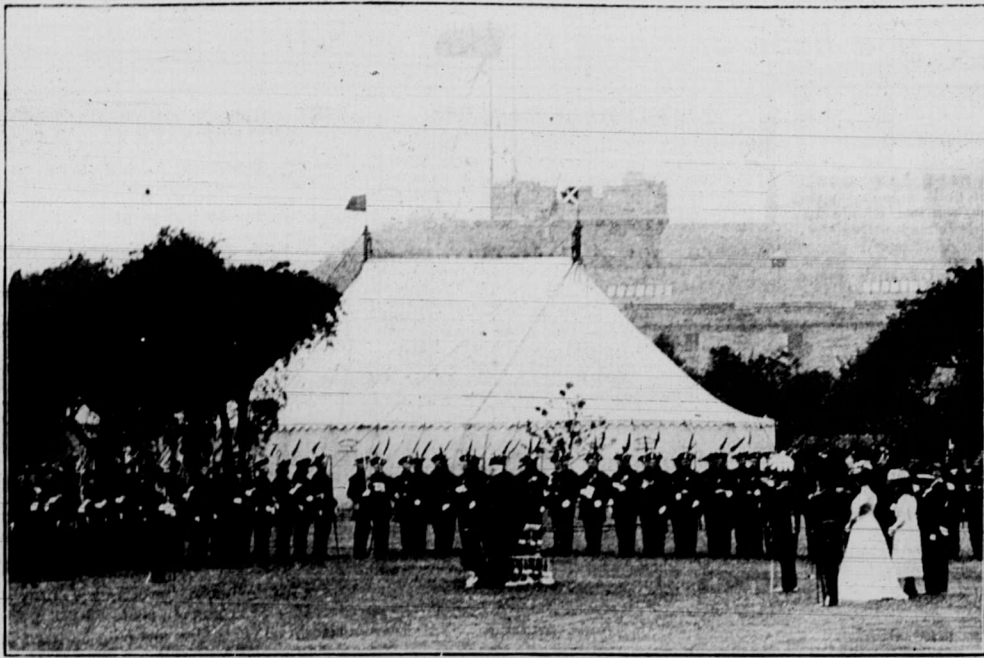
members of Nevis circular once more conclusion that they h for granted, and ence between the he central and that at the one recom- of the candidate, potities, who will which we are inter- the main issues of e other is that the lone irrespective of party. These are while it is treading d it is once more ment that independ- und its home in the Canada. It is a good n at ordinary times, s of an election it is rag to a bull. Keep independent thought ight, or there will be unate point is that use.

lar meeting of Bon ail insurance question a resolution was un- endorsing the action e Union. About three ecting a terrific hail part of the country, ng three-fourths of the destroying the balance. amount of the district t hail the storm was ent for hail insurance s, and everybody is 7 hail insurance now. DREW RAFN, Sec'y.

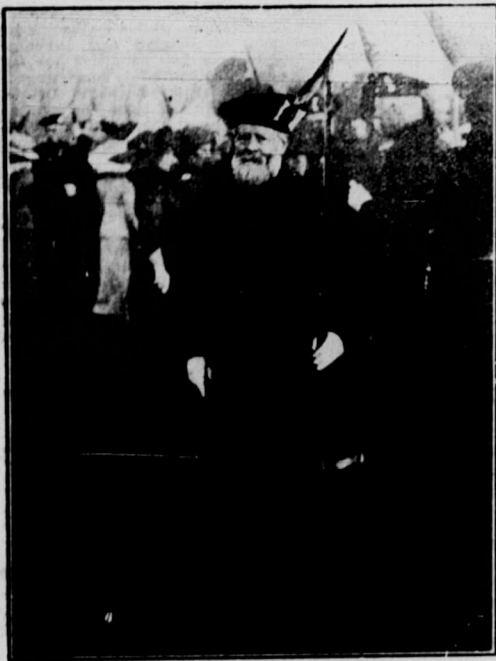
lowerdale district have the name of Laurier ox acted as chairman objects of the associa- rk being accomplished id the Grain Growers' Twelve members joined ere is every prospect in early date, as all are n the work. Mr. A. J. ted president, Mr. F. A. sident, and Mr. G. T. reasurer. Six directors nd a strong organization e undertaken at once. led to meet at present day after the full moon. G. T. HYDE, Sec'y.

ion is in favor of a nine townships and of land values. We also the proposed measure ation and leave same in e executive. We would something can be done tion towards providing l be possible to ship logs ins for this purpose. M. E. SLY, Sec'y.

The King and His Scottish Bodyguard of Royal Archers



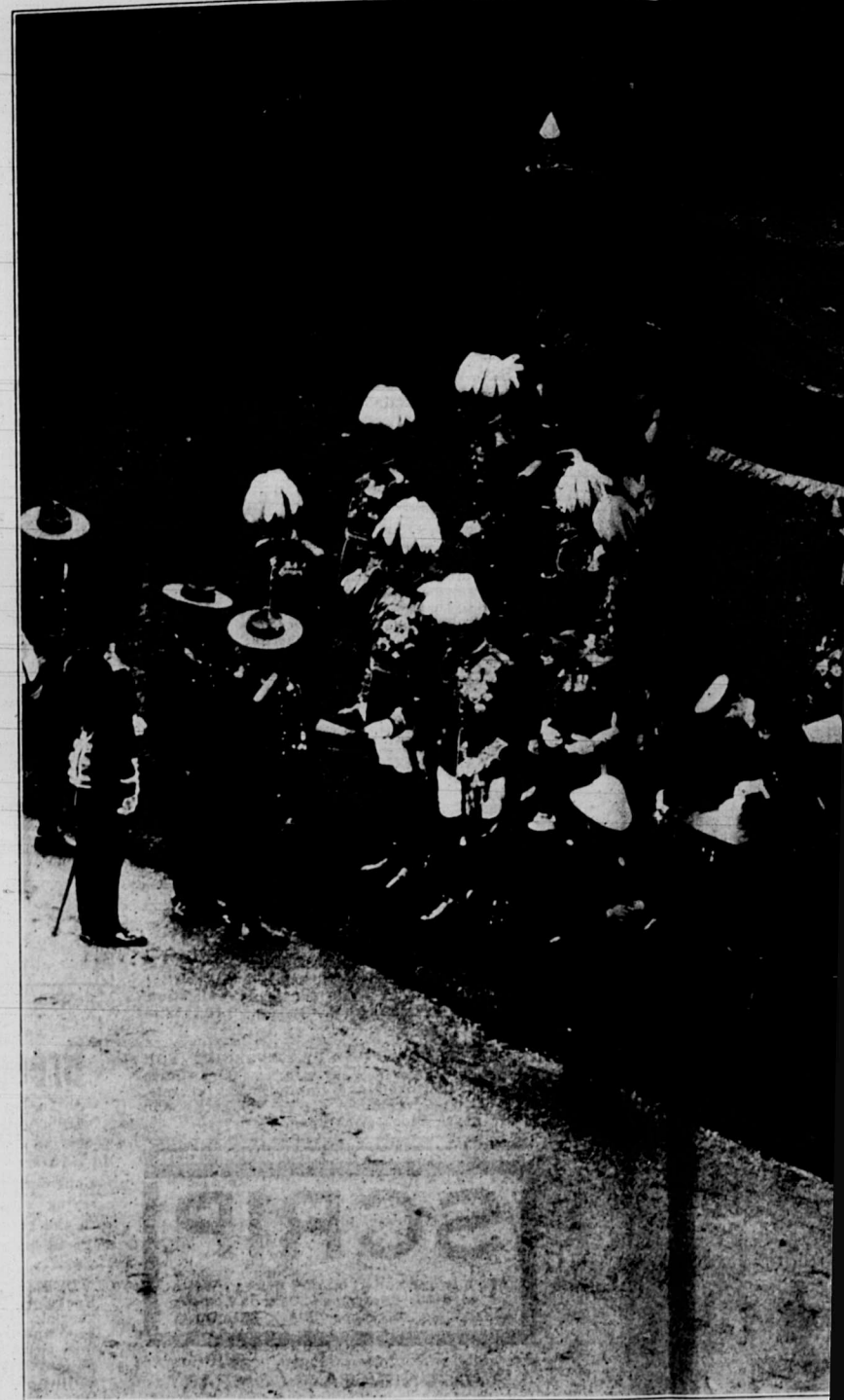
THE KING PRESENTING A NEW FLAG TO HIS SCOTTISH BODYGUARD



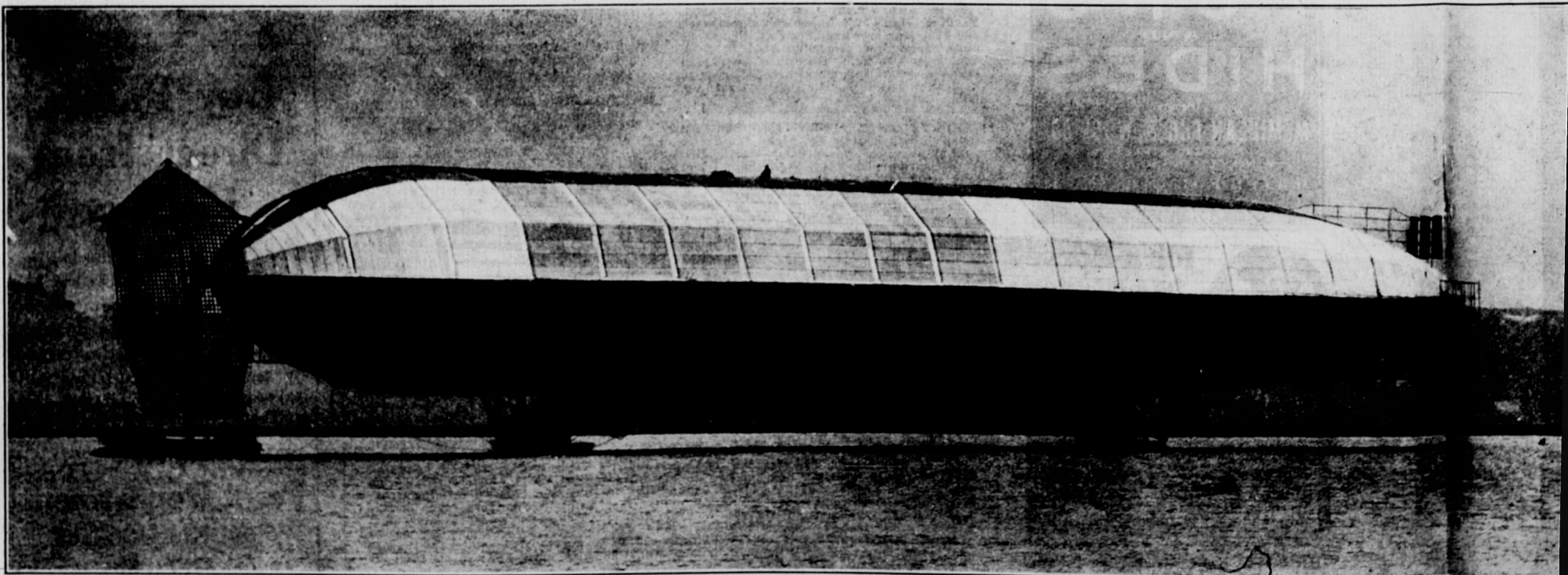
LORD KINNAIRD



LORD ROSEBURY, EARL OF HADDINGTON



THE KING HONORING THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN T
At the close of the Coronation Fetes in London the members of the Colonial and Indian Contingent
Medals by King George. The above illustration shows His Majesty 'medalling' memb
At the table H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is sorting the medals, and by his side stands
Governor-General-designate of Canada. In the chairs on the right of the picture are seated
Kitchener stands beside the King.



BRITAIN'S FIRST NAVAL AIRSHIP

This airship, the Mayfly, was two years in building, and cost slightly more than £40,000. It is 512 feet in length, and is twelve-sided, with a blunt bow and attenuated stern. The framework is of the new alloy, duralumin, which was discovered by the chemist to the builders of the airship, and adopted by the Admiralty. In the picture the huge wind-screen at the stern may be seen.



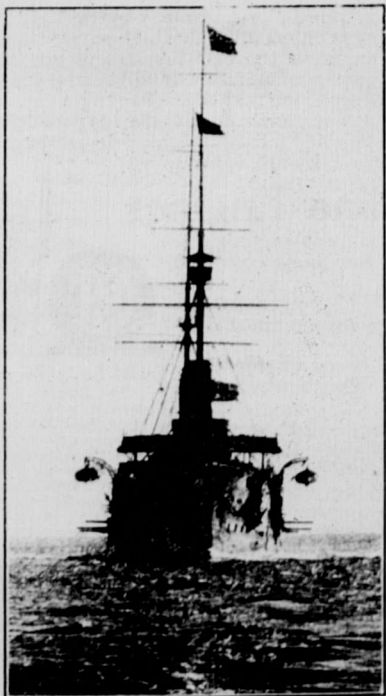
THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN TROOPS

Members of the Colonial and Indian Contingents were presented with Coronation medals by His Majesty "medalling" members of the Northwest Mounted Police. The medals, and by his side stands Prince Arthur of Connaught, son of the King. On the right of the picture are seated Queen Mary and Prince Christian. Lord



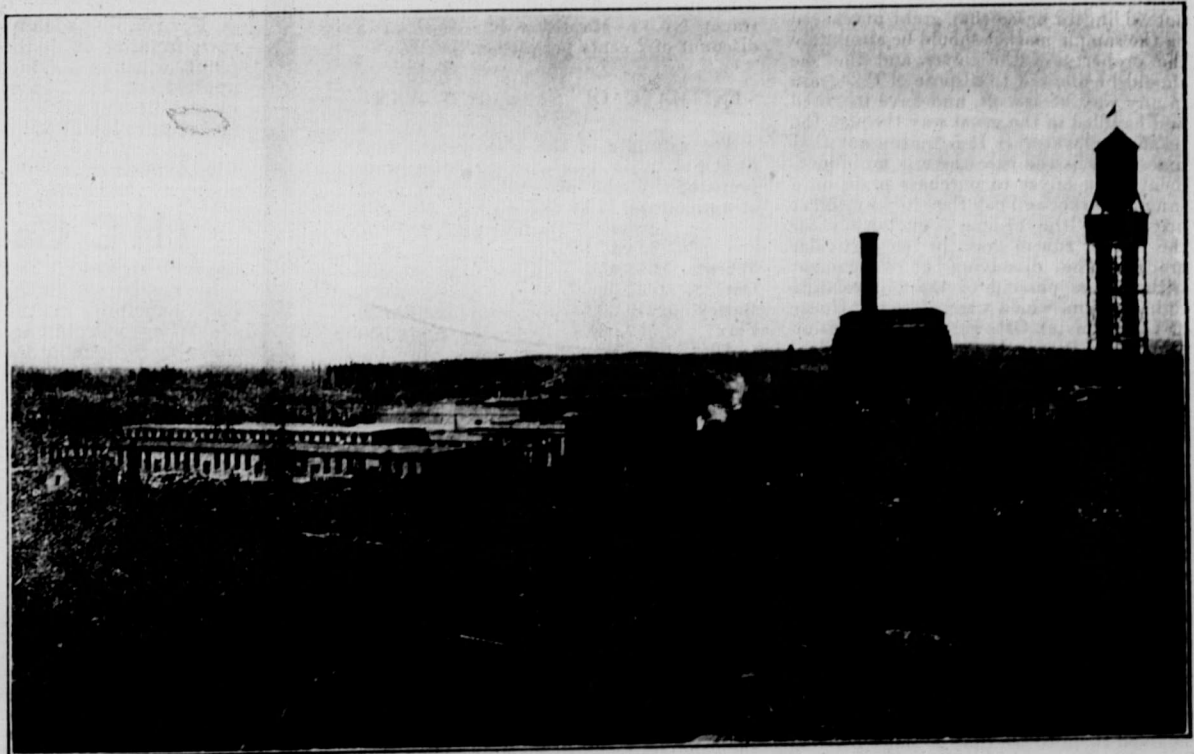
HIS MAJESTY THE KING AT EDINBURGH

Historic picture of the visit of King George V and Queen Mary, with Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, passing down Princes street, Edinburgh, on their arrival. Showing Scott's Monument and part of the Castle in the background.



H.M.C.S. NIOBE

Which recently narrowly escaped being wrecked in the "graveyard of the Atlantic," off Sable Island. The above picture gives a rather unusual view of the ship.



A GREAT NEW PAPER-MAKING INDUSTRY IN NEWFOUNDLAND

A general view of the huge paper plant at Grand Falls, Newfoundland, showing the mills, water-tank and acid-tower. This is the greatest institution owned by Lord Northcliffe (Alfred Harmsworth) where the paper for his many journals is manufactured.

Work is of the new alloy, duralumin. The stern may be seen.

Grain Exchange Annual Meeting

Donald Morrison Elected President
Report on Meetings with Grain Growers

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was held on Wednesday, September 13. The officers, council and standing committees were all elected by acclamation, as follows: President, Donald Morrison; vice-president, Andrew Kelly; secretary-treasurer, C. N. Bell. Council—H. T. Swart, G. R. Crowe, C. Tilt, A. D. Chisholm, G. V. Hastings, H. N. Baird, W. L. Parrish, F. N. McLaren, S. T. Smith, A. K. Godfrey, A. C. Rutan.

Committee of Arbitration—H. N. Baird, S. Spink, A. R. Hargraft, John Fleming, C. Tilt, F. N. McLaren, A. D. Chisholm.

Committee of appeals—S. P. Clark, W. A. Black, S. A. McGaw, Thomas Thompson, W. W. McMillan, W. J. Bettingen, W. E. Milner.

Retiring President's Address

The retiring president, Mr. A. D. Chisholm, in the course of his address reviewing the past year said:

"A year ago the exchange by a small majority voted down a proposed amendment to the by-laws reducing the commission charged on oats from 1 cent per bushel to a half cent. This matter has been periodically discussed since that meeting, and in my own opinion should again be taken up by the exchange. The 'pros' and 'cons' of the case are so thoroughly well known to all the members that I need not refer to them in detail.

Amendments to Inspection Act

"There has been for years a demand made by the farmers of Western Canada that a sample market be established and operated in Winnipeg, and on several occasions the members of this exchange have by unanimous vote endorsed such a proposition, so that it was with considerable pleasure that the exchange extended an invitation to the Grain Growers' associations of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to meet in Winnipeg with representatives of our association and discuss the matter in detail, and especially in view of the fact that if the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States goes into effect it will be absolutely necessary that certain changes be made in the present Canadian inspection act to place the Canadian trade on an equal footing with the United States grain dealers in the handling of Western Canadian grain, and all these changes would be in the direction required if a sample market in Winnipeg could be made of practical use and benefit.

For Sample Market

"On different occasions representatives of this exchange and the Grain Growers' associations met in conference, and it was found that while the Grain Growers desired a sample market that they were not willing to agree that grain purchased on the sample market should be absolutely the property of the buyer and that he should be allowed to dispose of this grain in any way he saw fit, and have it stored and handled in the usual way through the terminal elevators. It is quite clear that unless this is the case there is no inducement for a buyer to purchase grain on a sample market and pay therefor any higher price than the ordinary quotations for the regular run of grain in the particular grades. The dissolving of Parliament without the passing of the bill relating to inspection, which was before the House of Commons at Ottawa, left the position exactly as it was last year, and it does not seem possible that any change can now be made which would take effect prior to September of 1912.

In Complete Accord

"It is pleasing to report that when the representatives of the exchange and the Grain Growers' associations met it was found that on almost all points the representatives were in complete accord in matters connected with the handling and inspection of grain, and the comment was frequently made that there is no reason whatever why the exchange, as such, and the farmers, should not work in close harmony, and also that the experience the Grain Growers have had in operating their own company has enabled them to see that in many matters in which they had been previously antagonistic to the exchange, they now acknowledged the difficulties, and direct participation in the grain business has removed erroneous impressions; indeed, the Grain Growers' company now hold several seats on this exchange and work in harmony with the other members and find that it is to their interests to do so, indeed absolutely necessary that the exchange's rules should be adhered to in order to avoid demoralization of equitable and proper methods in the conduct of the grain trade.

Points in Dispute

"Apparently, the only points of dispute between the Grain Growers' associations and the grain dealers in general are in the handling of grain at country points prior to being placed in cars on track, and in connection with the ownership and operation of terminal elevators by the government, both being features of the trade over which this exchange has no control, and for which no rules are made by the exchange.

Alberta Winter Wheat

"A new feature on this exchange just recently came into force in the fact that Alberta red winter wheat will now be traded in on our floor on the basis of its intrinsic market value and these quotations will be regularly posted. While the Calgary exchange was anxious that Alberta red winter wheat should be deliverable on the contracts based on No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat, the council found it impossible to accede to this request, as the granting of it would lead to a very great deal of confusion, and experience has shown that, certainly at the present time, it would be impracticable."

Contract Grades for 1911-1912

The following resolution fixing the contract grades of grain for the year commencing 1st October, 1911, was passed:

"Resolved, that No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat be the contract grade of wheat for the season 1911-1912, with the privilege of delivering No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat on contracts at 1 cent premium over No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat, with the privilege of delivering No. 2 Manitoba Northern wheat on contracts at 3 cents discount under No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat, and, except as hereinafter provided, the privilege of delivering No. 3 Manitoba Northern wheat on contracts at 10 cents discount under No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat."

"Resolved, that No. 2 Canadian western oats be the contract grade of oats for the season 1911-1912, with the privilege of delivering on contracts higher grade oats."

"Resolved, that No. 1 North Western Manitoba flax seed be the contract grade of flax seed for the season 1911-1912, with the privilege of delivering on contracts No. 1 Manitoba flax seed at a discount of 2 cents per bushel."

ESTIMATE OF SASKATCHEWAN CROP

The estimate of the yield of the four principal grain crops of Saskatchewan, prepared by the provincial department of agriculture, is as follows:

	Ares		Yield
	Sown	Per acre	
Wheat	5,598,000	16.5	92,367,000
Oats	2,292,000	45.0	103,140,000
Barley	246,000	27.0	6,642,000
Flax	577,000	10.0	5,770,000

Allowance has been made in the estimated yield for areas that were hailed or otherwise destroyed and which will not be cut. These figures compare well with total yields in 1910, which were: Wheat, 72,666,000; oats, 63,315,000; barley, 5,839,018; flax, 3,044,138 bushels. The yield per acre in 1910 was: Wheat, 15.580 bushels; oats, 30.40; barley, 24.58; and flax, 7.68 bushels.

A statistical crank has discovered that the difference of rising every morning at six and eight in the course of forty years, supposing a man to go to bed at the same time he otherwise would, amounts to 3 years 121 days and 16 hours. This, he calculates, will afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years, so that it is the same as if ten years were added to a man's life.

PAID HIM TO CHOOSE

SHARPLES Tubular Cream Separator



Has anyone tried to convince you that disks or other contraptions are needed in modern cream separators? If so, read this:

Stouffville, Ont.

I separated 459 lbs. of milk through disk cream separator one week and produced 23 lbs. butter. The next week separated 459 lbs. of milk through the Tubular and produced 26 1/4 lbs. butter.

WM. HELMKY.

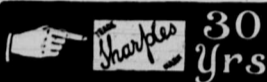
THE TUBULAR MADE 3/4 LBS. MORE BUTTER FROM ONLY 459 POUNDS OF MILK

It paid Mr. Helmky well to choose the Tubular, for Tubulars have twice the skimming force of others and repeatedly pay for themselves by saving what others lose. Dairy Tubulars contain no disks—wear a lifetime—are guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent.

You will finally have a Tubular. Buy The World's Best first. Save yourself the expense of discarding some cheap or complicated separator. If you do not know our local representative, ask us his name.

Write for catalog No. 342.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man



HOME DECORATIONS

Nothing more artistic than

"GALT" Ceilings and Side Walls

DESIGNS suitable for all classes of rooms. Send sketch of your rooms and get our prices

"GALT" STEEL SIDINGS

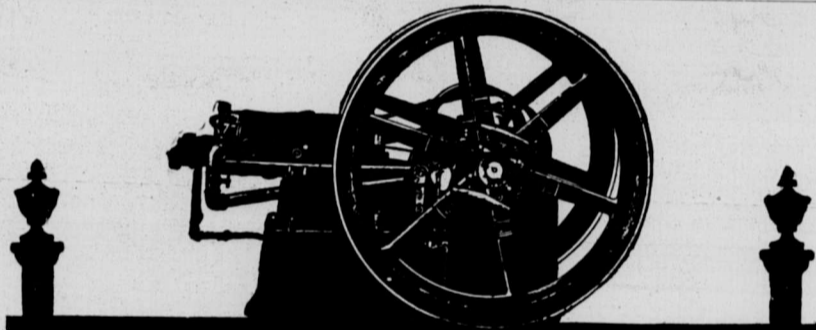
Perfectly represent Pressed Brick, Rough Brick and Stone

THE GALT ART METAL CO. Ltd.

GALT ONT.

WESTERN DISTRIBUTORS:

NOBBS & EASTMAN, 839 Henry Ave., WINNIPEG



STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR EVERY FARM POWER NEED

For running the cream separator, churn, feed cutter, wood-saw, fanning mill, thresher, pump, grindstone, electric lighting plant, washing machine—any farm machine to which power can be applied—an IHC gasoline engine is the best investment you can make. It will work steadily and economically, it will last for years, and require less attention and repairing than any other engine made.

The record of IHC engines on thousands of farms is proof positive of their superiority. Their advantages in simplicity, strength, economy, efficiency, and durability are well known.

IHC Gasoline Engines

are built right—of the best materials obtainable—by skilled workmen, in the finest equipped engine factories in America.

When you buy an IHC you know it must be right in order to maintain the IHC reputation for highest quality.

In the IHC line there is an engine that meets your special needs. They are made in the following styles and sizes.

Vertical type—2, 3, 25, and 35-H. P.; horizontal—1 to 25-H. P.; semi-portable—1 to 8-H. P.; portable—1 to 25-H. P.; traction—12 to 45-H. P.; sawing, pumping, spraying, and grinding outfits, etc. Built to operate on gas, gasoline, kerosene, distillate, or alcohol—air-cooled or water-cooled. See the IHC local agent, or write nearest branch house today for new catalogue.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America Chicago (Incorporated) USA



IHC Service Bureau

The bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development are collected and distributed free to everyone interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. Questions sent to the IHC Service Bureau will receive prompt attention.

Ques

This dep... all readers... take advan... ng to the... rn Canada... partment... the paper... ion on one... this depart...

Question the sender... The name... but it mu... good faith

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Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will make advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

WINTER ROOT HOUSE

Subscriber, Alta.—Jan Macrone, Sask., writes: "To store farm roots successfully over winter it will be best to dig a hole between four and five feet deep and of a size sufficient for the roots to be stored, throwing the dirt well back out of the way of the hole. When the roots are put in, roof the pit with poles giving it a slight pitch, as it will then ventilate better. The poles should be covered with two or three feet of wheat straw, which in turn should be covered with the earth taken out of the hole. Be sure to have a good margin of the covering round the edge of the pit. A roothouse can be ventilated by letting a shaft down through the highest part of the roof, made from four pieces of six-inch board with a weather board on top. In cold weather it might be well to close the ventilators with a handful of straw. If your roothouse is to be used in winter it should have double doors, one upright in side of house and the other flat on ground above entry shut. One of the chief qualifications of a good root house is not to make the bins too large or the roots are almost certain to rot, otherwise subscriber should find no difficulty in keeping his roots successfully over winter."

MINNEAPOLIS BARLEY PRICES

R. Campbell, Margaret, Man.—Will you please explain feed barley being quoted so high in your Minneapolis market report and corn being so much lower than feed barley?

Ans.—Feed barley is scarcely ever so poor that some good barley, even malting barley, cannot be cleaned out of it, and as malting barley is very scarce, feed is greatly sought after for cleaning purposes, the balance being sold for feed. Mr. Chisholm, the retiring president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, brought a number of samples of barley from Minneapolis last week, and grain men who have inspected them all agree that barley which was sold for eighty cents at Minneapolis would not bring more than 45 cents at Winnipeg.

DECEASED HOMESTEADER

M.J.R., Herbert, Sask.—The widow of a deceased homesteader must take out letters of administration in order to secure patent, but no further residence duties are required, cultivation only being necessary. Cultivation may be done, either by the widow or by someone appointed by her.

WINTER WHEAT AND RUSTED OATS

Reader, Bethune, Sask.—1. Would you kindly let me know through the columns of The Guide if Red Fye wheat sown in November just before the ground freezes, will lie in the ground safely through the winter and grow as well in the following spring as if it was sown in April or May?

2. Our oats have red rust on them, and we want to feed the sheaves, whole, to the horses. Will the rust injure the horses?

Ans.—1. No. Some grains might grow, but the greater part would be killed by frost. To grow winter wheat you should sow Turkey Red at the end of August or early in September.

2. The rust will not injure the horses, but there is danger that if the manure is spread on land without being well rotted the ground would be infected with rust.

GOOD RELIABLE GUNS
at Wholesale Prices. Send for free 200 page Catalogue of Guns, Rifles, and Sporting Goods.
T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame St. West, MONTREAL.

Canadian Co-operators' Congress

The first congress of the Co-operative Union of Canada was held at Ottawa on Labor Day. Mr. Samuel Carter (Guelph Society) president of the Co-operative Union, presided.

An address on the development of the movement in Canada was given by Hon. Secretary Keen, in the course of which he pointed out that the failure, in some cases, to successfully apply the principles of the movement in Canada in the past has been due to a misconception of the ideals and purpose of the movement, and to the fact that there has been no central guiding or legislative authority. He took the view that the primary need was co-operative education as a preliminary to the organization of co-operative stores and that the movement has passed the experimental stage, and it was essential its development should be put upon a systematic and business-like footing. He proposed that the union should be incorporated, and submitted several alternative methods of financing it. The delegates resolved that the union should be incorporated, but that the share-capital should be subscribed by co-operative societies only, debentures also being issued to societies and individual co-operators alike, both to bear interest at five per cent. per annum.

Organizer Appointed

The united board, which is the executive of the movement, was instructed to appoint as Dominion organizer an experienced propagandist with expert distributive knowledge to assist local people in establishing co-operative societies and to guide inexperienced committees in the initial stages of the business. It was understood that such organizer should operate principally in Ontario, but should be available in case of need for other sections of the country, and that he should do the routine work now falling upon the honorary secretary.

The honorary secretary reported the result of his negotiations with the post office department as to granting publishers mailing privileges to the "Canadian Co-operator," the organ of the movement. A resolution expressing surprise at the discrimination shown was passed, and a committee appointed to wait on the authorities.

Press for Co-operative Bill

The congress further resolved to ask the government to again introduce the Co-operative Bill as a government measure and the best thanks of the movement were accorded to F. D. Monk, K.C., Lloyd Harris and Alphonse Desjardins for their efforts in the past to secure the enactment of the same. It was decided that the executive committee should secure affiliation with the International Co-operative Alliance.

Proposed Co-operative Cannery

Mr. Andrew McNeill, chief of the fruit division of the department of agriculture, who attended the congress as delegate of the Ottawa Civil Service Co-operative Supply Association, proposed that a committee consisting of the president and secretary and Mr. McNeill, should be appointed to investigate the trade policy of the canners, combine with the view to the establishment of a co-operative canning factory to supply the needs of Canadian co-operators. Mr. Wieland, the Montreal representative of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society, which purchases \$5,000,000 worth of Canadian produce annually, stated that if production could be satisfactorily arranged the proposed cannery need not trouble as to placing its output; his society would easily be able to absorb the surplus. The resolution was carried with enthusiasm.

President Carter was re-elected for the ensuing year with the following vice-presidents, Ald. Walter Dodd (New Westminster) for British Columbia, W. McLeod (Glace Bay) and A. McMullen (Dominion) for Nova Scotia, O. Kummer (Preston) for Ontario, and Mr. Broadbent (Magog) for Quebec, Hon. Sec.-Treas. Keen was re-elected for that position and also as Hon. editor of the "Canadian Co-operator." J. F. Van-Lane (Brantford) was appointed auditor, those officers to form the united board, the executive of the union, for the year. R. H. Coats, B.A., editor of the Labour Gazette, attended the congress as the representative of the department of labor.

HEWSON UNSHRINKABLE
Don't buy underwear at random
Many men simply say "Underwear"—and take what is offered them, but by adding one word and saying "Hewson Underwear" you would get a vastly different article.
Hewson's is perfect-fitting, pure wool, soft and durable. Hewson's seams are covered by a special machine we installed for the purpose. Hewson seams are not only better finished but are protected, smooth, and as strong as the fabric itself. Purest Nova Scotia wool always chosen for this underwear.
Don't buy NAMELESS underwear any longer. Ask for "Hewson's Unshrinkable" and get quality, wear, appearance, comfort and fit.
Hewson Woolen Mills, Ltd.
Amherst, N. S.
UNDERWEAR

"GOOD CHEER" FURNACE
With its Big "Circle Waterpan"
For Your Health's Sake
Install a Good Cheer Furnace with its good big Circle Waterpan and its assurance of a warmth that is cosy and healthful.
Don't kiln-dry yourself breathing the parching moistureless heat of the average furnace where the waterpan is a joke.
The "Good Cheer" Circle Waterpan Furnace
is the only furnace in which really satisfactory provision is made for supplying enough moisture to make the air as humid as it is on a perfect summer day.
The big waterpan encircles the fire-pot, where evaporation is rapid, and distributes the moisture evenly through the whole volume of heated air.
The perfecting of the healthy heat feature may be taken as an indication that the "Good Cheer" Furnace leads in excellence of other features.
Investigate this new "Circle Waterpan" feature of the "Good Cheer" Furnace—it is of first importance. We'll gladly send you Booklet giving the facts. 11
The James Stewart Mfg Co., Limited
Woodstock, Ont. — Winnipeg, Man
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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Form of Bulk Grain Bill of Lading approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada by Order No. 14591 of 18th August, 1911

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Form 901

BULK GRAIN BILL OF LADING ORIGINAL

not negotiable unless property is consigned "To Order."

RECEIVED, subject to the tariff in effect on date of issue of the Original Bill of Lading,

at Regina, Sask.

September 21st, 19 11

from James Smith, Regina Post Office,

the bulk grain described below, consigned and destined as indicated

below, which the Company agrees to carry to its usual place of delivery at said destination, if on its road, otherwise to deliver to another carrier on the route to said destination. It is mutually agreed, as to each carrier of all or any of said bulk grain over all or any portion of said route to destination, and as to each party at any time interested in all or any of said bulk grain, that every service to be performed hereunder shall be subject to all the conditions, whether printed or written, herein contained (including conditions on back hereof) and which are agreed to by the shipper and accepted for himself and his assigns.

The surrender of this Original BILL OF LADING, properly endorsed, shall be required before delivery of the bulk grain when consigned "To Order" or upon application by the owner or consignee for terminal elevator delivery or warehouse receipt. Inspection of the bulk grain covered by this Bill of Lading will not be permitted unless provided by law, or unless permission for inspection at the final point of destination is endorsed by the shipper on the original bill of lading or given in writing by the holder thereof. The shipper represents the bulk grain to be dry and suitable for warehousing.

The Rate of Freight from Regina
to Port Arthur is 18 cents per 100 pounds.

Station

Consigned to ORDER OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd,

(Mail address, not for purposes of delivery).

Destination PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO

Province or State of

County of

Notify THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd.

At WINNIPEG, MAN.

Province or State of

County of

Route

Car Initial

C. N. R.

Car No.

88370

Bushels	Kind of Grain	Weight	If charges are to be pre-paid, write or stamp here. "To be Prepaid."
1,000	Wheat	60,000lbs	
			Received \$..... to apply in prepayment of the charges on the property described hereon.
			Agent or Cashier
			Per..... (The signature here acknowledges only the amount prepaid)
			Charges Advanced: \$.....

Per Jas. Smith

Shipper

Per Wm. Johnston

Agent

This Bill of Lading is to be signed by the shipper and the Agent of the carrier issuing same.

ORIGINAL COPY OF THE NEW BILL OF LADING TO BE USED AFTER SEPTEMBER 21st, 1911

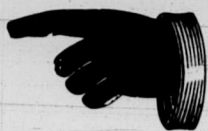
Notice carefully how this Bill is made out. The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific Bills are made out in exactly the same way, excepting the destination, which should be Fort William, Ont. instead of Port Arthur. This original portion is printed on yellow paper. The other portion, or shipping order, is printed on blue paper.

Read instructions on following page as to making out these new Bills.

Important Notice to Grain Shippers

REGARDING THE NEW GRAIN BILL OF LADING or SHIPPING BILL

After Sept. 21st, 1911, a new form of bill of lading will be in use, and no other form will be accepted by the Railway Companies. These new bills of lading are made out in duplicate, viz:



The ORIGINAL copy is printed on YELLOW PAPER and will be the Shipper's receipt for the grain. This part of the Bill must be signed by both the shipper of the grain, or his representative, and the agent of the Railway Company. IT IS THIS PORTION OF THE BILL THAT MUST BE SENT TO US.

The second sheet or SHIPPING ORDER, is printed on BLUE PAPER and will be the Railway Agent's shipping instructions. This part must be signed by the shipper of the grain, or his representative, and handed over to the Agent of the Railway, before the car can be moved.

All bills of Lading must be made out with ink or indelible pencil. Carbon paper may be used in making out the blue or shipping order. In filling in these bills be very careful to make both copies exactly alike, otherwise they will not be accepted by the Railroad Company

On the opposite page you will see a copy of the original or Yellow portion of a Canadian Northern Bill of Lading properly filled out for a car of wheat shipped from Regina to Port Arthur. The Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Pacific Bills should be made out exactly the same except that the destination should be marked Fort William instead of Port Arthur.

SPECIAL POINTS TO REMEMBER

Be sure that your bill is made out in ink or indelible pencil. Be sure that both yellow and blue papers are identically the same. Be sure that your signature is on both copies and the Railway Agent's signature is on the yellow copy. Remember it is the yellow portion that is to be sent to us, and that the blue portion must be given to the Railway Company. Give your Post Office Address on the bill. The Railway Companies shall insist on having these bills made out in accordance with the above instructions of the Railway Commission.

If you are in doubt on any points write to your own Company and we will be pleased to advise you.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd.

WINNIPEG

Alberta Farmers address us at 607 Grain Exchange, Calgary.

MANITOBA



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Hon. Life President:
E. N. Hopkins
President:
J. A. Maharg - Moose Jaw
Vice-President:
Charles A. Dunning, Beaverdale

Secretary-Treasurer
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw
Directors at Large
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District Directors
No. 1, Jas. Robinson, Walpole; No. 2, J. R. Symons, Fairville; No. 3, T. Wood, Covington; No. 4, C. A. Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, W. B. Fels, Dundurn; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, Thos. Cochran, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensell, Denholm.

KILLING STOCK

We get so many enquiries regarding stock killed on railways we herewith give the following quotation from the Railway Act. Read it carefully, if your stock is at large.

Section 294, Chapter 37 of The Railway Act

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

2. All horses, sheep, swine or other cattle found at large contrary to the provisions of this section may, by any person who finds them at large, be impounded in the pound nearest to the place where they are found, and the pound-keeper with whom the same are impounded shall detain them in like manner, and subject to like regulations as to the care and disposal thereof, as in the case of cattle impounded for trespass on private property.

3. If the horses, sheep, swine or other cattle of any person which are at large contrary to the provisions of this section, are killed or injured by any train, at such point of intersection, he shall not have any right of action against any company in respect of the same being so killed or injured.

4. When any horses, sheep, swine or other cattle at large, whether upon the highway or not, get upon the property of the company and are killed or injured by a train, the owner of any such animal so killed or injured shall, except in the cases otherwise provided for by the next following section, be entitled to recover the amount of such loss or injury against the company in any action in any court of competent jurisdiction, unless the company establishes that such animal got at large through the negligence or wilful act or omission of the owner or his agent, or of the custodian of such animal or his agent.

5. The fact that any such animal was not in charge of some competent person or persons shall not, if the animal was killed or injured upon the property of the company, and not at the point of intersection with the highway, deprive the owner of his right to recover. 3 E.VII., c.58, s.237.

295. No person whose horses, cattle or other animals are killed or injured by any train shall have any right of action against any company in respect of such horses, cattle or other animals being so killed or injured, if the same were so killed or injured by reason of any person,

(a) for whose use any farm crossing is furnished failing to keep the gates at each side of the railway closed, when not in use; or,

(b) wilfully leaving open any gate on either side of the railway provided for the use of any farm crossing, without some person being at or near such gate to prevent animals from passing through the gate on to the railway; or

(c) other than an officer or employee of the company, while acting in the discharge of his duty, taking down any part of a railway fence; or

(d) turning any such horse, cattle or other animal upon or within the inclosure of any railway, except for the purpose of and while crossing the railway in charge of some competent person using all reasonable care and precaution to avoid accidents; or

(e) except as authorized by this act, without the consent of the company, riding, leading or driving any such horse, cattle or other animal, or suffering the same to enter upon any railway, and within the fences and guards thereof. 3 E. VII., c.58, ss.200 and 201.

You will note it is given a contract to evade clause E in 295. Clauses 1 and 3, 294 mark "if they were at large contrary to the provisions of this act." As I understand it, if stock gets onto the railway at any point other than the

public highway and is killed, through the neglect, carelessness or wilfulness of no one else but the company or its agents, you can collect. If stock gets on the railway at a public crossing and the owner or his agent was not there trying to keep them from loitering on the track, if you admit that or the company can prove that, it is your neglect according to law and you cannot collect.

If you think this is not right, send men qualified as per our thoughts for thinkers to assist in making laws.

NEWSY BRIEFLETS

Annahme sends in for a box of buttons and sends in \$3 membership fees.

Dalesboro sends us fees for convention reports and 50 cents membership fees, as well as returned the old Scott correspondence. Good! This sign of life sets our old heart beating faster.

Goodlands sends in fees for convention reports. Thanks for attention. See that they are distributed.

Rocanville sends us \$16 membership fees and asks for elevator pamphlets. Well done! Go on, Rocanville.

Primate wrote us asking for an agent to be appointed at their siding. We placed the matter before the C. P. R. authorities and Primate has an agent.

Quite a keen competition is on between the local associations around Moose Jaw as to which local association is to hold the

Secretary Phillips, of Drummond Creek association, is after buttons. Nothing looks better; it shows loyalty. We have lots in stock. All associations should have a supply on hand and get them on all our members.

Walter Eglestone, of Deanton, is anxious to have an association formed at that point. After an expressed desire, there is something bound to happen.

President E. R. Gooday, of Salcoats, wants to know what the Canadian Council of Agriculture is doing re having the railway act amended. Nothing. It was a mistake to disband the Inter-provincial Council.

Why not the Grain Growers Grain company, or the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company handle apples, coal and binder twine?

Denholm and Battleford are having a hot time. They were born in the fire and can't live in the smoke.

Wilkie.—W. B. McKim sends us \$12.50 membership fees.

Go on, Brother McKim; numbers count, then quality.

Enclosed please find fourteen dollars and fifty cents membership fees for Kerrobert G.G.A.; also seventy-five cents in payment of cards.—A. M. Carlisle, secretary.

That is right, Kerrobert, attend to

PROGRESSION

"Progress is the law of life; man is not man as yet."
"The world owes all its onward impulses to men ill at ease."
"The happy man inevitably confines himself within ancient limits."
"Every age has its problem, the solution of which is a help to humanity."
"If a man is not rising upward to be an angel, depend upon it he is sinking downward to be a devil."
"The great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving."
What progress are farmers making towards the concentration of their united elective force on the government of our country?
What has been done to stop the insane division on election day of the men who toil on the soil?

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS

Farmers need a few men in Parliament whose personal interest in rural life is greater than any cash consideration or any appeal to their vanity could possibly be.
It is a need hard to fill.
Farmers ought to choose their own candidates; provide their own campaign fund; their candidate should not be asked to finance himself; the fighting should be the farmers' business, not a one man business.
No resident of a city or town should be eligible as a candidate or to vote in a rural district.
Business and professional interests are separate and distinct from agricultural and rural problems. Each should have its representative.

magnificent Newberry cup, which is given to the local association taking the most prizes at the Moose Jaw fair. Now watch the dust.

Battleford and Regina Grain Growers are having an educative time.

There is something doing at Bluehill in the line of extensive co-operation.

Lions Head has 32 members and they are taking a lively interest in the election.

Estevan sends us a remittance for convention reports.

Morse wants meetings and sends us \$5.00 membership fees as a start. Well done, Morse, we welcome you.

J. H. Lane, secretary of Huronville, is to the front again with \$12.50 membership fees. No doubt more will follow.

Kisbey has suffered a sort of breaking up on account of other railways with new shipping points nearby, but they expect a gain in numbers. Two working units instead of one.

Mozart members are seeking to know the law respecting stock killed on the railway.

Ruddell sends a subscription to our coronation basket fund.

Thank you, Ruddell folks, there are others who should do this.

Messrs. Child and Wirtz are on the war-path in Quill Lake district. We expect many new associations to come into existence hereabout.

business even if harvest is on.

Re my letter sent some time ago in which I stated I enclosed six dollars per postal note. An error was made by the carrier in not enclosing the note. Please find enclosed six dollars to pay for fees for 11 members, also 50 cents for membership cards.—Cut Knife.

It was in this time. Keep at it.

ORGANIC UNION

Notes taken from a recent address by Secretary Green at the formation of a local association:

"Every institution has a purpose, an object to attain, a duty to perform; it has a value to the individual member, to the community, God, king, and country—the people."

"This association will have a value in each of these respects. No man and no institution can live to himself or itself alone. Each is a unit in this great empire, which has a distinct value to the world. What this organization is to be worth in these different capacities will depend largely on the object you members have in view. It will be what you make it; it will do what you demand of it; its capacity will depend somewhat on the energy you put into it; it is like a storage battery, it will run down unless continually

re-charged and vitalized by the magnetism of each individual member. What shall your aim here be?"

"A wise man has said the heart of man is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked. At any rate not many are yet able to fly. Those that can have more hawk about them, than dove."

"Man is not yet what man ought to be."

"Our institutions, our governments and commercial relationships will stand much improved."

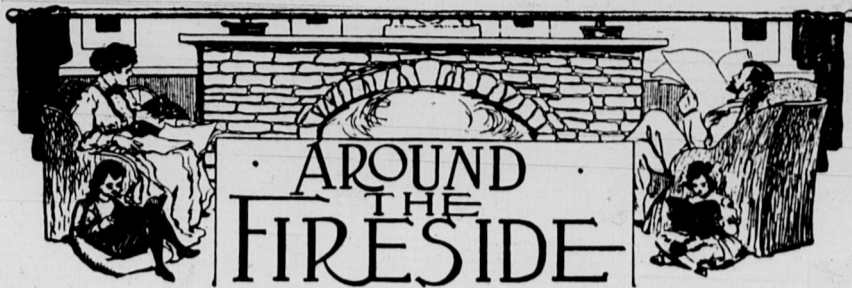
"The unfinished task of ages is your problem."

"Now, how do you expect to work and plan against this hawkish, cunning, foxiness in man's inhumanity to man? Shall you wait for its development amongst those who are most expert in the art of scientific plundering, or shall you expect relief from the lowest strata of our race, whose heart and life is almost crushed out? Shall not you people here join yourselves with our 500 other local associations of Grain Growers in this province? Will you not agree to meet regularly this winter and study all the various problems involved in being a citizen in this great empire? Will you not count yourself an essential part? Will you not set about securing and giving information regarding the problems of the age? Shall you not take on the unfinished task of our fathers, shoulder the responsibility of government of the people, by the people, for the people? Will you not at once appoint committees, get out a regular program of study, endeavor to arrange regular meetings, make each one so entertaining, so instructive; put every part of your talent and power into practical operation that all will have a part to perform; all will be of mutual assistance and mutually helped so that none can afford to stay away? Why not? Why you can arrange here to train all the old fogies to new ideas; the young to the use of old forms. You could have church union with Grain Growers' Associations; you could make this institution a literary society, a school of economics, a training school of Parliamentary decorum, an instrument of redemption. You could build a building that would do for a church. Yes, a non-denominational church. We need to pray as well as pay. You could make this rural community what it ought to be; you can set the pace; can kill the insane rivalries between mere church people and have a united mutual Grain Growers' Church, a Y. M. C. A. and W. C. T. U., all in one, with all the requisites for an ideal rural community. No, not all for one dollar per year. But this may be the basis organism through which you may bring about the things that ought to be. Think of the province working that out in all these local associations; think of such a citizenship with electors from such a college working for uplift of mankind. But I see you are getting your dollar out, you are ready to begin. So I may close."

"I expect a general drawing together of agriculturists. This fall and winter rural life must be improved. We will now take your names and membership fees."

"Organize, organize. Then educate to emancipate."

The Simpson-Hepworth Company, Ltd., 449 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, make a specialty of selling consigned cars. Shippers will find the Simpson-Hepworth Co. are as anxious to get top prices as you are to obtain them. All grades are most carefully checked.—Advt.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

READY TO HELP AGAIN

Dear Isobel:—I thought I would write you that I had sent in my renewal sub a week ago and my petition form containing 74 names, which was all the petition would hold. I should like to get more petition forms as I am about to move further West and could get signatures on my journey.

Could you tell me if there are any homesteads in Alberta, and can a man take up another homestead after having sold his first? Please reply through The Guide. Wishing you success.

W. H. McMASTER.

Indian Head, Sask.
Box 483

Note.—There are thousands of homesteads in Alberta still. No, unless there was some special legislation due to special conditions, such as that of a man who did not have the pre-emption privilege at all, or the man who had paid in cash for his pre-emption before a certain year—1887, I think. Only in some such cases as these can a man homestead the second time in Canada.

The petition forms will be mailed at once. Many thanks for your kind interest.

P.S.—You are, of course, eligible to purchase a South African scrip, which will give you a half-section. The duties are the same as the regular homesteader's.

SHOULD BE RESTRICTIONS

Dear Isobel:—I have been an interested reader of your "Homesteads for Women" page as to the discussion as to whether or not all women should be given equal rights. I may say that I have signed one of your petitions and before doing so I took the trouble to read it, as I think all should do, and if it had not stated "women of British birth," I would certainly not have signed it, as I do not believe giving the same rights to foreigners or Americans as I do to our women of "British or Canadian birth." I do not consider it selfish to say women of British birth in the petitions as every woman should, I consider, have a birthright in her own country, but can hardly see why "ex-American" can expect to just step across the line and expect to have just the same rights as a Canadian born. When the government gives an American man a homestead it demands that he shall become a British subject before he obtains his deed. But in the case of women we would have no guarantee that they would ever become British subjects. I think it would only be just to have the provision made that all British and Canadian women be entitled to a homestead. Canadian first, because they should have some birthright in their own country, and British next, because this is a part of the British Empire, and all the British born subjects should have equal rights. But all others ought to be at least eighteen years of age, and should have to furnish proof that they had lived at least three years in Canada before they are granted a homestead entry. But whether I am right in this or not, I certainly would not have signed the petition had I thought that all foreigners were to have equal rights with our Canadian women for the following reasons:—In the first place, I do not believe that over ten per cent. of our Canadian women would take advantage of the law if they could get a homestead tomorrow. While, if all were given equal rights, then all the foreigners from eighteen years up would take up a homestead and we would not have any way of proving that they were not of age, and I consider that this would not only be an injustice to our Canadian and British women who did not wish to homestead, but also to our young men of British and Canadian birth who have not, as yet, had a homestead—myself among the number. I believe H. G. Ahern is an American and likely that is why he calls it selfish. But I consider this easy for a

woman to live three years in Canada and prove that she has some interest in the country, and then give her a homestead by all means, if she wants one, on the same conditions as men, but I certainly would oppose to the bitter end any act that would give to the Galician or German girl of doubtful age the same rights as to our Canadian and British women, and therefore our British and Canadian men also, as I consider that homesteads are scarce enough now and there is no need to slaughter them in order to get rid of them, as there will be no homesteads in five years for either men or women.

JAMES ALLAN.

Cordova, Man.

Note.—As Mr. Allan wishes his views more fully given, his letter, of which a part was previously published, is here given in full.

HOMESTEADS FOR WOMEN

Friends of this measure:—Will you kindly get busy, one and all, and let us have a "round up," of all the work done so far?

The Woman's Labor League had a gala day at the labor demonstration on the fourth inst. They expected over 4,000 men in the parade and to assemble in the park afterward, where the women had stands with the homestead petitions ready for the men to sign. As an ex-



Whiteberry Grain Growers' Rally, June 22, 1911

pedient for speed, a large bulletin was erected, bearing the purport of the petition in plain capital letters so that all could read the board and not need to wait to read the paper. There were dozens of petitions in use, but as they are still in use by the canvassers, an exact report of their work is not yet to hand.

The executive of the W.C.T.U. for Manitoba reports splendid work being done by that organization. Though they did not begin till after the regular August meeting, dozens of well-filled petitions are already back in the hands of their president.

The Women's Canadian Club, when they re-assemble in September, will enter heartily into the measure. Their chief field of labor will be in forming public opinion, advertising and putting up the financial end of this national benefit.

Certainly this is your busiest season, and when the threshing is nearer completion then there will be a breathing spell to consider such matters. Every man will surely wish to see his women folk sharing in the gifts of Canadian lands.

Will those kindly report as soon as possible who have taken on the petition work, and oblige.

Yours for Canada,

ISOBEL.

THREE PETITIONS SIGNED

Dear Isobel:—Enclosed find three petitions, two from Gull Lake and one from Almonte, Ontario. It will be some time yet before I get the other petitions filled in and sent to you.

I am personally acquainted with nearly all those who signed the petitions. Miss Muir, B.A., of Ottawa, and Miss Crosth-

waite, of Gull Lake, kindly got them filled for me.

A FRIEND.

Note.—Miss Crosthwaite, assistant post mistress, got two petitions signed containing 196 names, and Miss Muir, B.A. collegiate teacher in Ottawa, secured 98 names around Almonte, Ontario. This proves that the movement has interest for the East as well as the West.

The "Friend" who was the means of securing these two successful canvassers, has several other petitioners working for her who will no doubt be equally successful. "Friend" does not wish her name to appear, but let us hope she can be induced later to let herself be known so that we may give her an ovation when her petitions are all in. She surely deserves a special vote of thanks.

ONLY MEN VOTE

Dear Isobel:—Please send me some petitions, "Homesteads for Women," as I favor this movement very much and will do my best to get as many persons to sign as possible. Please let me know if girls, as well as women, are included in these petitions. I think, also, that girls and women should have a vote. Hoping to receive a petition soon, as the time is short.

MISS E. I. JOHNSTON.

Sheppardville, Man.

Note.—Please get men to sign the petitions. Girls and women have no vote, therefore their signatures would not have so much weight as those of voters. If you have the time and energy, get both men and women, but on separate sheets.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

Dear Isobel:—Would you kindly send me two of those petitions, "Homesteads for Women?" Please send them in haste as I want them by the 21st September, election day.

EVELYN WILEY.

Paradise Valley, Alta.

Note.—Election day! What a splendid

This conserves the heat beneath the pan and much less fire is needed.

Let the looking glass be placed against an outside wall, if possible, where the sun will not fall upon it. Besides saving the glass, it gives a better reflection when in the shadow, and the person in a good light.

Hang the pictures upon the walls on a level with the eye or slightly above it, as this placing gives the appearance of greater space in the room. Many housekeepers hang the pictures too high, which makes the ceiling appear lower.

WISE TO IT

I love a little lassie,
A winsome little pet;
I love her dearly, but—
She doesn't know it yet!
For I dissemble always
Since she and I have met,
And though I love her dearly,
She doesn't know it yet.
I just pretend we're friends, that's all
But friendship doth beget
A love that fills my bosom; but—
She doesn't know it yet.
When she's around I am distraught—
I fume, I fear, I fret.
I love the ground she walks on, but—
She doesn't know it yet.
I struggle vainly in the coil,
But still I love the net;
I love the skies above her, but—
She doesn't know it yet.
Sometimes I think she's not for me,
And oft my pillow's wet,
And though I love her, I am glad
She doesn't know it yet.

I've told her that I love her!
She smiled a smile sublime,
And whispered: "Oh, you silly!—
I knew it all the time!"
—The Khan in Toronto Star

KITCHEN HINTS

Salmon Leaf.—1 can salmon, 4 eggs, 2 cups bread crumbs, tablespoon butter, half teaspoon sage, pepper and salt. Mix all lightly, steam 1½ hours. May be cooked in double boiler like rice or porridge.

Beefsteak Pie.—Two pounds round steak, 2 quarts water. Cut up steak and stew 2 hours. Put meat and liquor in deep granite pan. Cover with rich biscuit dough, making a slit in the crust to allow steam to escape. Bake 10 to 15 minutes in hot oven.

Yorkshire Pudding.—Nine large spoons flour, 2 eggs, salt spoon salt, milk enough to make into a very soft dough. Pour around meat and cook for half hour in very quick oven. When done, cut into squares and serve round the meat on platter.

Jellied Chicken for Invalids.—Take a young chicken, clean, cut in small pieces as for frying. Put a bay leaf or savory, a stalk of celery and a couple of small peppers into a large bowl or double boiler. Put in the pieces of chicken, stand the bowl in a pot of boiling water, or in the double boiler. Cover closely and so that the steam will not drip into the chicken. Keep boiling until the bones will pull out. Remove skin and bones and put the remainder into a small mould, season the liquor with salt and strain over the meat. Stand in cool place to harden. Add no water, not even when cooking.

Brown Stew.—Two pounds beef, 2 cups cold water, 4 level tablespoons flour, 1½ teaspoons salt, 2 small onions, ½ cup carrots, ½ cup turnips diced, pinch of pepper. Cut fat off meat and fry out. Cut meat into 2 inch squares, roll in flour, put into the fat and turn and stir over the fire until nicely brown. Add water, cover closely and simmer. Prepare vegetables and add with salt and pepper to the stew. Simmer three hours. Serve with or without dumplings.

A DIFFERENCE

Allowing for the actual difference which exists between men and women in the power to invent and execute, there still remains one more or less unconsidered—but not inconsiderable—distinction which is a handicap to the woman. Moreover, it is an unnecessary handicap. This is the habit, which almost all women have, of indulging their imagination too freely. There are women who actually are weary from the day's work before they have got out of bed in the morning, because they have visualized each task. Already in imagination they have got the breakfast, sent the children off to school, attended to the marketing, called up half a dozen persons by telephone, et cetera, et cetera. As the coward dies a thousand deaths, so these workers perform their task

HOUSEHOLD

A great aid in keeping irons hot on ironing day is to place a baking or roasting pan to cover them while on the stove.



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over and over again. If they sit down to do a piece of sewing they are not content with performing the thing well as they go along, but they fatigue their nerves, by wondering when it will be done, and by going over and over the whole process of bringing it into a state of completion. Do your work well, do it but once and let it go at that.

MOTHER FIRST, SAYS JUDGE
"I don't see how any man can refuse to support his mother. Your mother comes before everybody else," said County Judge John E. Ownes, of Chicago, in sending Geo. Wall, a plumbing contractor, to jail for failure to support his mother, who is 70 years old. Wall was later released on his own recognizance and the case continued until next Friday. Wall declared that he was not working at the present time and is unable to comply with the order of the court that he pay \$3.50 a week for the support of his mother. "I have to support my wife and three children," said Wall. "I can't pay that amount." "Yes, you can," returned the court. "Your mother comes first—before anyone else."

NO VOTE, NO NATURALIZATION
Dear Isobel:—Our men were talking about "homesteads for women" the other day and coolly informed me that "it was no use women taking out naturalization papers when they had no vote." Are you going to do anything for October 10 (California suffrage day)? I was thinking it would be a good thing to celebrate the coming victory of the Californian women here as they will surely win. However, it might turn out like the medal Napoleon struck to commemorate the taking of London, which wasn't needed, as he never got to London. But you city women can do many things that are quite beyond us here.

Don't you think it would be wiser to get the suffrage before tacking the dower law (on the Ontario plan)? A gentleman I know is for the suffrage but not for a dower law. His brother's wife was greatly against coming to Manitoba, and, he says, men live in poverty in Ontario instead of having a good living here because the women "will not sign off." This gentleman thinks the law in Manitoba is not good, but doesn't want to have it improved by the Ontario plan. What is your idea?

Sincerely Yours,
INQUIRER.
Morris, Man.
Note.—My idea is that the gentleman is perhaps illogical. What is the Western man willing to give to his wife in exchange for her "signing off" in Ontario? Does he expect his wife to "sign off" and get nothing? Why should she? Is a man, a husband, square who would allow his wife to dispossess herself in order that he may have three shares and she none? The plea put up that the Ontario law would be bad here because women will not "sign off" is mere pretext for a man getting everything; otherwise he would offer his wife an equivalent for her third. No man offers his wife anything in exchange for her share, so that it is perfectly clear that he wants the whole thing and will not be satisfied otherwise; but the whole thing is not good for the average man. The law in the West does not prevent a man owning property jointly with his wife, therefore why not invest the wife with a third interest here so that there will be something for her. If all women had been as far-sighted as that "brother's wife," there would have been a dower law in the West long ago, for the land would not prosper without women, and women should share directly and financially in the prosperity they produce. But, leaving the financial side of the question aside, there is still the ethical side to consider, which recalls a statement of Mr. R. P. Roblin to the women delegates who waited upon the government agent a dower law last spring. Mr. Roblin said personally he believed the Ontario dower law was bad, because he "knew a man who, when his wife refused to 'sign off' smashed every atom of furniture in the house and raved most terribly, etc."

To the fair and thinking mind, it would appear that to be irrevocably attached to a creature capable of such conduct was surely hardship enough for any woman, without also depriving her of the protection that one-third interest for life in the realty which she helped to earn, would give. Surely, if anywhere, there was a man who needed a law to keep him in check. Truly, "there's a lot in the way



Home Ties

"East, West, home's best"—In the circle around the kitchen fireside, pots and pans and poetry are mingled. You want cheer and service, cosiness with economy, efficiency with endurance—and these combined essentials are found in

Gurney-Oxford Stoves and Ranges

All the vital needs of the stove—the symbol and centre of family life—are found in these ranges. Its durability is the pride of the makers. Gurney-Oxford stoves grow up with the children.

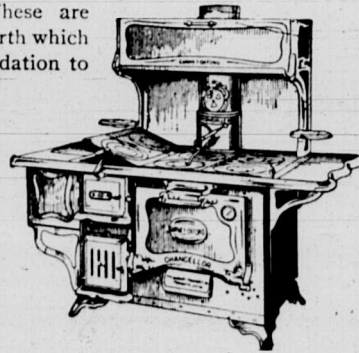
Economy is guaranteed by the marvellous Oxford Economizer. It holds the heat without attention. 20% of your fuel saved, and nerve-force past reckoning.

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you look at things." Laws are not made to control the just, but the unjust.

Several years ago, at a pioneer's picnic, I was importuned by a number of women to take that opportunity of obtaining a public statement from our M.P.P. who was present, upon a dower law for Manitoba. His reply was:—"Any woman who cannot wheedle a dower out of her husband without any law, doesn't deserve a dower." Well, equally reasonable is it to say that any man "who cannot wheedle" his wife into "signing off" her dower doesn't deserve to have it signed off.

NEW FANGLED SCHOOLS

They taught him how to hemstitch and they taught him how to sing, And how to make a basket out of variegated string, And how to fold a paper so he wouldn't hurt his thumb, They taught a lot to Bertie, but he couldn't do a sum.

They taught him how to mold the head of Hercules in clay, And how to tell the difference 'twixt the bluebird and the jay, And how to sketch a horsie in a little picture frame, But strangely they forgot to teach him how to spell his name.

Now Bertie's pa was cranky, and he went one day to find What 'twas they did that made his son so backward in the mind, "I don't want Bertie wrecked," he cried, his temper far from cool, "I want him educated!" so he took him out of school.

FALL ON THE FARM

Now is the season of all others when the farmer's wife needs a dozen pairs of hands in order that she may satisfy the extra demands made upon her; now the schools are all open again, and she misses "the thousand and one" little helps that the children were able to give. Instead

of getting help from the children, the mother must give it, for the school lunches have to be put up and the little bodies tidied, and there's extra washings and ironings, and there's nobody to amuse baby or gather the eggs or get a panful of potatoes. Oh, it's a dreary day for the mother when the children start to school after the summer vacation. The fall preserving, canning and pickling must be done, and the overhauling of the wardrobes for the approaching cool weather, and the days are shortening fast, and the vegetables have to be gathered, and the threshers have to be waited upon, following close upon the overwork of harvest. Who but a farmer's wife could keep abreast of so much work? How often one hears the educationist berate the mother on the farm for the irregular attendance of the country pupils. How little he seems to know of the situation and how far from the real cause is he when he blames the mother? The long distances to school, the busy, busy seasons when even the help of the children seems indispensable, the bitter cold of winter, the only slack season, and the financial exactions that ends must meet, which are as insistent upon the farm as in the city office. Combine these reasons and lay the blame of the difficulty of "making ends meet" where it belongs—the high cost of living and of farming implements, and of other necessities, and then it will appear, as it should, that the farmer's wife is really the most industrious, persevering, reliable, ambitious, underpaid and unrecognized factor in the scheme of existence, and makes more strenuous efforts in the cause of education, under greater difficulties, and without any competitive stimulus, such as the town and city provides. The farmer's wife is not ambitious for herself, but only for the various units of her household. Her separate identity is lost in a multitude of exactions that admit little or no personal consideration; nevertheless she gives ungrudgingly and looks for little or no return.

Lunch in the Field

Any suggestion that is likely to help

out in her work during threshing will, no doubt, be very acceptable. Every woman whose husband farms largely, faces the problem annually of sending meals to the field for a large outfit of men, and the difficulty of serving a hot meal in

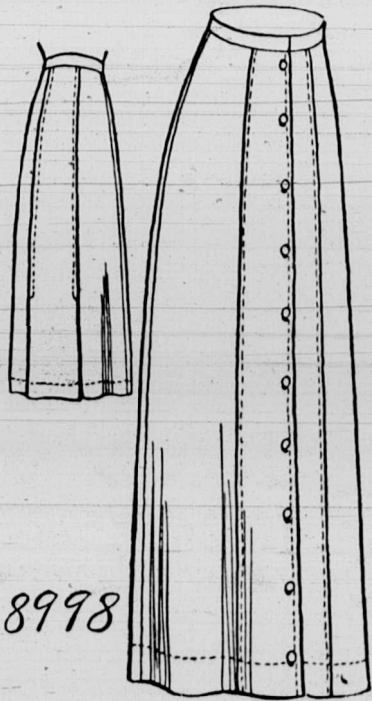
the open taxes her ingenuity to the limit. If big stone jars or butter crocks with covers are thoroughly heated before meat and vegetables are packed in them, and then wrapped in paper, a piping hot meal can be served in the field. The meat should be carved before packing and the plates should also be heated. Those large stone "jugs" common to every household, holding a gallon or so, if heated would carry hot clear soup which could be drunk from cups. A tea-kettle full of strong tea or coffee wrapped in paper would retain the heat a long-time (so, too, would any vegetable carried in an iron stove pot). Biscuits, cookies and doughnuts would be carried easily and are handled easily without



9003.—A Chic Design for an Over Blouse. Ladies' Over Blouse with Tucker. Dotted chiffon combined with figured net was used for this model. It may be worn over any guimpe or underwaist, and is suitable for all dress fabrics. The design is unique and easily made. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 1 5/8 yards of 27 inch material for the tucker, and 1 5/8 yards of 36 inch material for the Over Blouse for the 36 inch size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send ten cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.



8998.—A Smart Skirt. Ladies Seven Gore Skirt. The style of this model lies in its well cut straight lines, and its chief attraction is the centre front closing. The back is cut in the popular box style, and the front shows narrow centre gores, lapped just enough for a closing. The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 2 3/4 yards of 44 inch material for the 24 inch size.

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breakage. Pie could be managed also, especially if made not too rich. Pie is the least troublesome of all desserts to serve. Instead of a buggy to send out the lunch with, a stone-boat is not so handsome, but much more convenient, both in loading and unloading and serving at the eating stand. It is, of course, impracticable if the distance is too great, but dishes are less liable to smash than in a buggy since the boy notices the "jolt" after it happens, which is too late for the dishes. It is doubtful economy to follow the suggestion of buying tin cups and tin pie plates "enough to go round" at such a meal. What would be the fate of the tin-ware the balance of the year? Better to take chances on the stone china which costs no more than the tin and is useful every day in the year.

One of the best among many suggestions offered to supply the long-felt need of a bath-tub in the country kitchen that is large enough to contain it, is to place a zinc tub of the usual shape and size (any tin smith can make one) upon a strong frame, upon which the edges of the tub will rest, fastened against an outside wall, so that the waste pipe can lead outside. A board cover hinged to the wall will form a couch. Make a mattress to fit, cover with denim with flounce almost to touch the floor, and a pillow of same. Line the underside of lid with table oilcloth. This makes a comfortable resting place and when the tub is wanted, throw the flounce on top and hook the lid back to the wall. The comfort of such an arrangement over the round wash-tub needs no comment.



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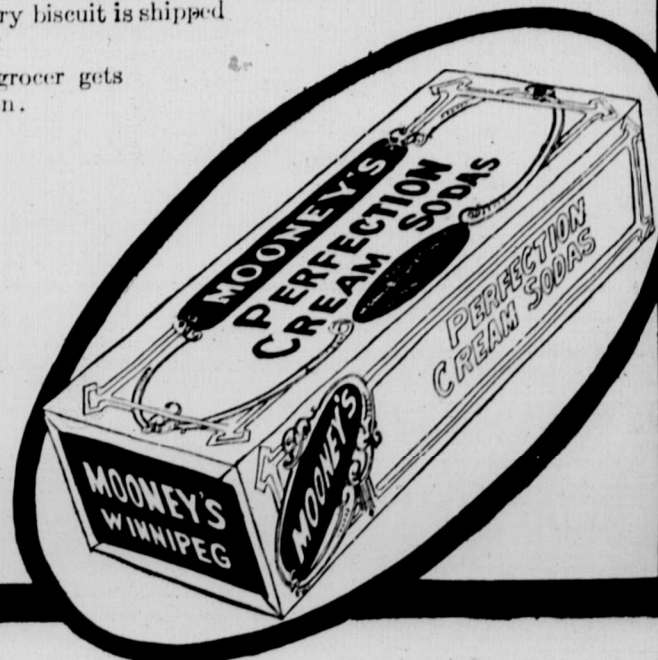
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 "The Lord bless thee!"
 How shall He bless thee?
 "With the gladness that knoweth no decay,
 With the riches that cannot pass away,
 With the sunshine that makes an endless day—
 Thus may He bless thee."

"And keep thee!"
 How shall He keep thee?
 "With the all-covering shadow of His wings,
 With the strong love that guards from evil things,
 With the sure power that blessing always brings—
 Thus may He keep thee." —Selected.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE
 The splendid plea made by the Chicago Vice Commission for the protection of the young girls earning at the outside \$6 per week appeals to me and must, indeed, appeal to the heart of every loving woman. The report thoroughly endorses the stand that I have taken from the first opening of the Sunshine work:—To provide proper places of recreation for the young girls; to hold a monthly social and small dance with the mothers or the Sunshine mothers to act as chaperons; to provide a cheap lunch room where a meal can be bought within the limit of their means; to help the girl who has fallen to regain her self-respect; to help her with your faith, love and sympathy until she can stand alone. These are true milestones of the Sunshine work during the year just gone, and I thank God from my heart for the loyal hearts and ready hands of my Western readers that have enabled me to open the mid-day lunch room to help these girls whose salary is totally inadequate to keep body and soul together. No wonder they fall, no wonder they crave for the light and joy and laughter which is the just due of every girl. I feel and know that a higher power is guiding this work and that it is destined to prove a wonderful blessing to Winnipeg and Western Canada. The day of love and kindness is at hand. We are all struggling to reach that higher level of universal brotherhood of man which must and will bring a truer worship of God. I append the most vital part of the statements made by the Chicago commission and the sooner we realize that instead of building hospital sanitoriums, etc., we must provide lunch rooms, boarding houses, etc., where meals can be obtained at such prices as they can afford to pay without feeling it a hardship; to provide good, sensible but pretty clothing at such a price that these poor children may look nice and smart, and so compete with their more favored sisters; to do away with their "class distinction of fine clothes making a lady;" to remember that those sisters who have unfortunately fallen may still be more precious in God's sight than the women who feel called upon to say

that they are past redemption; to help the girl with true faith, love and sympathy; to help her to regain her self-respect; to help her to earn sufficient to place her beyond temptation, not to hound her down to earn \$5 per month because of her past sin and to keep her scrubbing floors in order to redeem her, and give no recompense for her labor. This will never redeem but harden; but treat her as you would your sister and her love and gratitude more than repays you any kindness shown. When we have "homes and hotels" for these girls then, and then only, will vice and misery as we know them today disappear.

"As to the economic side of the question—the life of an unprotected girl who tries to make a living in a great city is full of torturing temptations. First, she faces the problem of living on an inadequate wage—six dollars a week is the average in the mercantile establishments. If she were living at home where the mother and sister could help her with mending, sewing and washing, where her board would be small, perhaps only a dollar or two towards the burden carried by the other members of the family—where her lunch would come from the family larder—then her condition might be as good as if she earned eight dollars a week.

Temptations of a Young Girl
 "The girl who has no home soon learns of 'city poverty,' all the more cruel to her because of the artificial contrasts. She quickly learns of the possibilities about her, of the joys of comfort, good food, entertainment, attractive clothes. Poverty becomes a menace and a snare. One who has not beheld the struggle or come in personal contact with the tempted soul of the unpaid girl can never realize what the poverty of the city means to her. One who has never seen her bravely fighting against such fearful odds will never understand. A day's sickness and a week out of work are tragedies in her life. They mean trips to the pawnbrokers, meagre dinners, a weakened will, often a plunge into the abyss from which she so often never escapes.

"Hundreds, if not thousands, of girls from country towns, and those born in the city but who have been thrown on their own resources, are compelled to live in cheap boarding or rooming houses on the average wage of \$6. How do they exist on this sum? It is impossible to figure it out on a mathematical basis. If the wage was \$8 a week and the girl paid \$2.50 for her room, \$1 for laundry and 60 cents for car fare, she would have less than 50 cents left at the end of the week.
 "That is, provided she ate 10 cent breakfasts, 15 cent luncheons and 25 cent dinners. But there is no doubt that many girls do live on even \$6 and do it honestly, but we can affirm that they do not have nourishing food, or comfortable shelter, or warm clothes, or any amusement, except perhaps free public dances, without outside help, either from charity in the shape of girls' clubs, or friends in the country home. How can she possibly exist, to say nothing of living?

Findings of the Commission
 "How can these unfortunate women be helped and saved to society? Some well meaning persons declare that they should be left to their fate; that they are criminals and should be treated as such. The commission does not feel that this is an answer to the problem. They are human beings still, stumbling for a time in the depths of sin and shame, but notwithstanding how low they have sunk in the social scale, they can be rescued, if by some method they can be made to feel the touch of divine sympathy and human love."

- The commission is very firm in its recommendations of:—
1. The touch of Divine love and human sympathy.
 2. Ethical and religious instructions.
 3. Instruction of all young people in sex hygiene.
 4. Hotels and homes for working girls and women.
 5. Municipal lodging houses for women.

Emeritus President Eliot, of Harvard, says, "I am entirely convinced that the policy of silence upon these subjects (sex hygiene) has disastrously failed. Another subject which ought to be publicly discussed among teachers and parents is the addition to our school programs of instruction in normal production in plants and animal."

The dread lest knowledge should increase vice is not well founded. That is not the effect of knowledge in any normal field. In the work of the Business Woman's Cafeteria it is the intention to not only feed the girls and give them the chance of living within their means, but to give lectures and instruction in matters pertaining to the general "up-lift" and better understanding of the duties of life. We can no longer shut our eyes to the absolute necessity of training the children from infancy in the proper care and use of their bodies to the "Glory of God" and betterment of man.

SASKATCHEWAN
 Mrs. Brown, Moosomin.—Your kind letter received. The blankets will be a boon to our house mother. Please accept our loving thanks for practical sympathy in the work.

Dear Margaret:—I should like to join the Sunshine Guild. I read the letters every week and like them very much and so I am going to write one too. I have my summer vacation now and am staying home from school because it is so hot. I have two miles to go to school. I am eleven years old and in the fourth grade at school. I am helping my sisters. I have four brothers and five sisters.
 MARGARET FUNK.
 Laird, Sask.

Dear Child:—Many thanks for the five cents. I will forward membership card and buttons. Try to obtain some new members. Write often.

FOR A LITTLE GIRL
 Dear Margaret:—I have been an interested reader of your page in The Guide for some months and have today sent a parcel, per express, of partly worn clothing outgrown by my little boy. Am sorry I had to send them un-ironed, but have been sick a good deal since coming here and was afraid if I kept them any longer they would be too late to be of much service. Perhaps some kind friend can brighten these few rays into full sunshine by ironing them for some wee tot. As far as suitable I should like them used for little girls, as I have never had the privilege of clothing a wee girlie. However, do with them as you need. I have three boys, fine healthy little lads. You are doing a noble work.
 A FRIEND.
 N. Battleford, Sask.

My dear Friend:—Your parcel was duly received and was sent to a wee girlie whose father died and left the mother with four little ones to support. The winter will soon be here and a plentiful supply of warm garments will be necessary. God bless your loving thought. Send the names of the boys for enrolment in the big membership book. The clothes were made a "full" ray of sunshine.

A LITTLE MEMBER
 Dear Margaret:—I am eight years old, and would like to be a member of your club. We live on a farm out on the prairie, five miles east of Kelso. I cannot go to school because it is too far away, but my mother teaches me reading, writing and arithmetic. I love to read best of all and I got seven books at Christmas. I earned a little money churning but our cows are almost dry now, and I am out of a job, but I earned a little helping mamma run the washing machine and am sending twenty-five cents. Some time later I will send you a little more.
 SYDNEY HICKS.
 Rossetti, Sask.

Dear Sydney:—Your dear little letter and kind wishes are a great joy to me. It is always a great treat to hear of the children looking forward to my page. Now, Sidney, I am going to tell you a great big secret. I fancy a Sunshine Fairy will show the boys and girls how to make pocket money this fall and winter. Hush! Not a word or everybody will know, and so, just watch out for all the news.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD
 Sign the form below:—
 Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two-cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

Railway Commission Sittings

The Dominion board of railway commissioners sat at Regina on Thursday last, and heard a number of interesting cases.

The question of increased freight charges made by the C. P. R. on oranges and lemons to Regina without permission of the board was brought up. W. B. Lanigan for the C. P. R. stated in explanation that the increase was due to the increase made by the Southern Pacific railway in California.

Commissioner McLean, who presided, said that these international cases were always difficult to handle, and the matter was left pending the decision of the Interstate Commerce commission.

The rural municipality of Kindersley, Sask., complained of a dangerous crossing, and asked for an overhead bridge over the C. N. R. between S. W. quarter section 33, township 28. The board reserved its decision until its engineer has had an opportunity to take up the matter.

Westward Grain Rates

At a sitting of the board held at Winnipeg on Friday, an application was heard from the Vancouver Board of Trade for an order directing the C. P. R. and other companies to cease charging discriminating rates on Alberta grain to the Pacific coast as compared to grain rates to Port Arthur and Fort William. The C. P. R., C. N. R. and G. T. P. railways were also required to speak to the reasonableness of the mileage tariffs on grain and grain products now being charged for local shipments within the territory between Lake Superior and the mountains. This application was adjourned for a week when the three railway companies will each make a statement.

Settlers Complain

People of Tilston complained of poor train service and asked for the appointment of an agent. A report on conditions was made by the assistant engineer, who had examined the line. An extra train will be given on Saturdays, and a permanent agent will be appointed.

R. Warren, of Isabella, Manitoba, complained that the C. N. R. had not fenced their right of way through his farm on the Hallboro branch.

Superintendent Cameron stated that

this work had now been done, the fence having been finished on August 26.

Residents of McCreary complained of poor accommodation for freight on the line of the C. N. R. Superintendent Cameron stated that the betterments would be completed by the end of October.

Residents in the vicinity of Cardale, Man., asked that a station be built and an agent appointed at that place. The commissioner stated that the business at the point did not warrant the appointment of a regular agent. The railway company said that a grain agent had been appointed for the season.

The Dairymen's association and the express companies will confer to make possible an order of the board re better rates on cream for buttermaking.

Rates on Oil

The Continental Oil company, the Prairie City Oil company, and the Winnipeg Oil company made a complaint regarding the commodity rate on oil of various kinds from points in the United States to points in Western Canada. It was stated that a lower rate was obtainable by the Standard Oil company, who shipped to Fort William by their own steamers, than could be procured by the independent companies operating through Minnesota transfer. The result, it was urged, was that at a number of points the independent companies were unable to compete with the Standard Oil company. The railway companies replied that if a lower rate than at present was granted through the Minnesota transfer it would result in the transfer of all the business to the American roads. The railway companies will file statements in the case and the matter will come up later.

SINGLE TAX IN ONTARIO

At the second annual convention of the Tax Reform Association, of Ontario, held recently at Toronto, additional impetus was given the movement which is expected to culminate at the next session of the legislature of Ontario in the relegation to obsolescence of the foolish "taxation on improvements" policy.

The theory that taxation should increase in direct ratio to the improvements made by the owner of a piece of land was scored by the delegates present at the convention, and Sir James Whitney will be asked a second time to consider the widespread demand for tax reform as expressed in the petitions of more than 250 municipal councils, 200 trade and labor organizations, and 200 Ontario newspapers and business concerns. A resolution was passed at an enthusiastic meeting calling upon the government to enact legislation allowing municipalities to reduce taxes on buildings, improvements and business assessments, and increase taxes on land values, and thus prevent this important question from becoming an issue in Ontario politics.

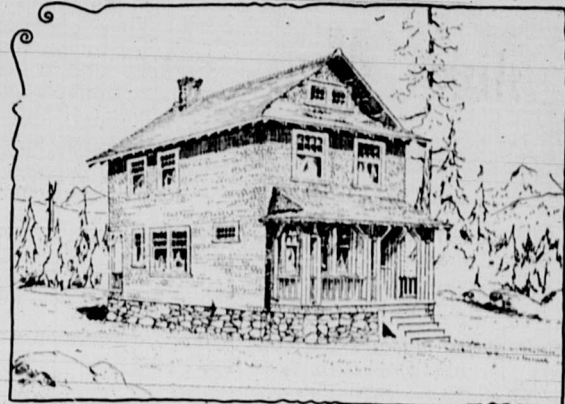
Both Parties Interested

The officers elected include men prominent on both sides of politics in Ontario, and a resolution was passed expressing appreciation for the good work done for the cause of tax reform by Mr. A. E. Fripp, M. L. A. (Conservative), in his able furtherance of the tax reform bill which he presented, allowing municipalities to reduce taxes on improvements and increase taxes on land values; also to Mr. A. G. Mackay, leader of the opposition, and Mr. Allan Studholme, M.L.A. (Labor), for their support of Mr. Fripp's bill on the floor of the house.

Another resolution congratulated the Ontario legislature on the progressive legislation enacted by the present administration by which the exemption of income has been increased, the farm lands exemption in cities has been abolished, and cities allowed to expropriate land affected by public improvements in order to secure the increased value caused by public expenditure.

In the early hours of the morning of August 31, Alex. Brown, of Glenora, Man., had a wheat stack struck by lightning, the fire from which was communicated to another stack adjoining. Two other stacks standing near were saved with extreme difficulty. The stack which was struck was apparently fired all the way down the centre to the ground, as it was consumed in two hours less than the other, which burnt only from the outside.

Splendid Modern Home!



THIS ATTRACTIVE LITTLE HOUSE IS SHIPPED COMPLETE READY FOR ERECTION. ALL PARTS ARE MARKED CORRESPONDING WITH BLUE PRINTS, AND TALLY SHEETS SENT WITH SHIPMENT. ANY ORDINARY CARPENTER CAN ERECT IT.

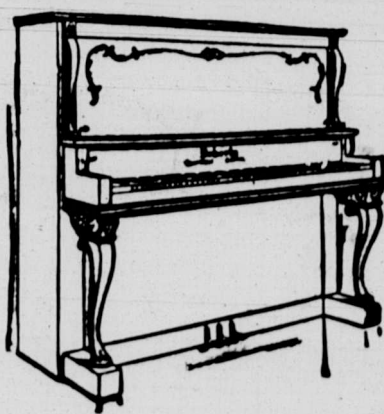
How different in outside appearance to the ordinary "ready built" house. There is nothing common about our design "Lethbridge."

Containing seven fine cheery rooms. This neat home will fill all your requirements. Wide verandah opens into hall leading to stairs. Living and Dining Room separated by sliding doors. Kitchen, Pantry, Back Stairs, also Stairs leading from kitchen into Basement. Upstairs there are four Bedrooms, Clothes Closet, Linen Closet, Separate Bath and Toilet. Get our price, delivered F.O.B., your station.

NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS LIMITED VANCOUVER, B.C.

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HOME is nothing without music and in this connection the PIANO IS SUPREME.

More people than we imagine do appreciate QUALITY IN A PIANO. They are the people who make the standing of any instrument in a community

Ask your music teacher or musical friend to give you their CANDID OPINION of the

DOHERTY PIANO !!

They will tell you that MONEY and BRAINS cannot produce a better instrument, and they will be telling the truth.

Our new 1912 designs are now ready for delivery and we will send you cuts and prices on receipt of a post card. Ask for our Free Trial Offer, by which we place the Piano in your home for THIRTY DAYS' FREE TRIAL before you pay us one cent.

Have you seen the 1911 Edition of the Doherty Song Book? It contains over 50 old Favorite Songs and if you will mention the Grain Growers' Guide and enclose 2c. stamp we will send you one free.

Remember the DOHERTY is THE PIANO YOU WANT

W. Doherty Piano & Organ Co., Ltd.

Western Branch: 282 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg

Long Distance Phone Main 9166

WANTED BETWEEN NOW AND TIME OF HEAVY FROST

100 Cars of First-Class Potatoes

Prompt Settlement. DOMINION PRODUCE CO. Winnipeg, Man.

Hewson's Pure Wool Unshrinkable Underwear

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This latest style Camera with complete developing outfit given free for selling only \$2.00 worth of the Loveliest Postcards ever seen. Send in your order now for postcards and when sold we will send camera.

all charges paid. SPECIAL! If your order cards within 15 days from time advertisement appears we will give you another handsome present in addition to camera

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The above rings are Guaranteed Solid Gold and will wear a lifetime without turning color. We have several styles, including pearl set, signet and band rings. Your choice of one of these rings absolutely free for selling only 26 packs high grade art postcards at 6 for 10c. Or 26 packs at when sold send us \$2.60 and we will positively send you Solid Gold Ring.

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WATCH AND RING FREE

This guaranteed Stem-wind Watch, latest style, Swiss movement, gold hands, nickel, dust proof case, and a gold-plated Signet Ring given absolutely Free for selling only \$2.90 of our high-grade, embossed

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---CELSIOR WATCH CO., Dept. G104, Winnipeg

Most Men

—it has been remarked— "need Life Insurance—or need more Life Insurance."

Take a personal view. Is your life uninsured or under-insured?

In either event, the remedy is easy if you are insurable. Write today for particulars of the Policies that cost least and return the highest Profits to Policyholders—that is to say, the Policies of

**The Great-West
Life Assurance Company**
HEAD OFFICE - - - WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

DOMINION CROP ESTIMATE

The estimate of the Dominion Department of Agriculture of the yield of spring wheat for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta this year is 181,535,000 bushels; of fall wheat, 3,193,000 bushels; of oats, 204,758,000 bushels; and of barley, 39,205,000 bushels; as compared with 98,808,000 bushels spring wheat; 1,082,000 bushels fall wheat; 92,201,000 bushels oats; and 14,723,000 bushels barley in previous year.

In Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, the estimated yield of spring wheat is 1,453,000 bushels; of oats, 16,699,000 bushels; and of barley, 437,000 bushels.

In Quebec 1,770,000 bushels spring wheat; 44,619,000 bushels oats; and 2,389,000 bushels barley.

In Ontario, 2,163,000 bushels spring wheat; 14,513,000 bushels fall wheat; 102,077,000 bushels oats; and 18,528,000 bushels barley.

Nineteen Bushels per Acre

The average yield of spring wheat is estimated at 19.14 bushels per acre for the Dominion, which is 7 bushels more than last year, and the total yield at 186,928,000 bushels. Fall wheat was reported last month at 17,706,000 bushels, being grown almost wholly in Ontario and Alberta. The total wheat yield of the country is therefore estimated to be 204,634,000 bushels, or 81,849,000 bushels more than last year at the same date. The average per acre is 19.56 bushels, or 6.30 bushels per acre more than last year.

For the Dominion the yield of oats is given as 368,153,000 bushels, which is 84,906,000 bushels more than last year's estimate at the same date, and the average at 35.81 bushels per acre, being more than last year by 7.10 bushels.

The average for barley is also higher than last year by 7.31 bushels, and the total yield is estimated at 51,559,000 bushels, as against 39,388,000 bushels for last year.

DRUNKEN FIEND ATTACKS YOUNG LADY TEACHER

The whole country was deeply shocked last week on learning of the disappearance and probable murder of a young lady school teacher, Miss Eleanor Gladys Price, at a lonely school house near Snowflake, Man. Miss Price, who is from Hinch, Ont., failed to appear at her boarding house on Monday evening, and a search party on going to the school house found its floors and walls splashed with blood, while torn portions of her clothing were scattered about the building and the surrounding bush. Search for the missing girl was kept up all night and throughout the next day, without result, but next evening Miss Price, disfigured by brutal blows, walked to a farm house near the school and told of her terrible experience.

There was only one pupil at school on Monday, and Miss Price sent him home about noon, saying she would follow shortly afterwards. Before she left, however, a tall, fair, well dressed man under the influence of liquor appeared at the door of the school house with a gun in one hand and a gin bottle in the other. He

made a request, threatening he would shoot her if she did not comply with his wishes. She told him to shoot, but he struck her on the head with the bottle, and after a desperate struggle the poor girl was overpowered and dragged into the bush. All that afternoon, throughout the night and all next day, the girl was kept a prisoner, and subjected to the most brutal treatment. When she attempted to cry out to the search party which passed close by she was gagged, and when she attempted to run away she was caught and dragged further into the bush, the man drinking frequently from three bottles of gin, and continuously smoking cigarettes. Eventually, about six o'clock on the next evening, when he wanted a fresh supply of liquor and tobacco, the man allowed Miss Price to go, and on her reaching the home of a friend she was able to give a description of her assailant to the search parties which continued to scour the country.

Miss Price's abductor was captured by a farmer for whom he had worked, near Hannah, North Dakota, on Saturday morning, after a five days' hunt in which fully a thousand people took part on both sides of the line. He gave the name of Ed. Davies and stated that he was an escaped prisoner from a California penitentiary where he was serving a sentence of 33 years for highway robbery. He was identified by Miss Price and admitted that he took her into the bush, though he refused to say what happened during the thirty hours he kept her prisoner. Davies was brought back to Morden, Man., on Sunday, and will be charged with attempted murder and other crimes.

Miss Price was married on Monday to Frank Patterson of Snowflake, to whom she had been engaged for some months,

CANADIAN LAND

By E. F. Miller

There is a land of golden grain,
Where hundreds go on every train,
And when the fertile soil they see;
They're sure to buy in Canada.
There's room enough for every man
Who has the grit to work and plan;
His children then will also rise
And bless a father truly wise.

Chorus:

Canadian Land! Canadian Land!
As on thy fertile soil I stand
And look away across the fields,
That such abundant harvest yields,
And as thy riches I behold,
"I sing, the half hath ne'er been told."

"Your summer seasons are too short,
Fine crops to grow," some may retort;
At this we will not now complain,
For we do get there just the same.
Should you look wise to me and say,
"You can't raise corn for hogs that pay,"
I'll tell you we raise oats and wheat
That all the hungry world may eat."

Chorus

The railroads webbing all the land
With Hudson Bay at her command,
Will nearer bring great England's shore
By full a thousand miles or more.
The nation doth the Lord obey,
In that she keeps the Sabbath day,
And all her laws are sure to stand,
For they're enforced throughout the land.

Chorus

The Yankees in the land abound,
For Uncle Sam gets all around,
And with his push and grit, and go,
Is sure to make the country grow.
The Canadian, once with oxen slow,
Now sees his traction engine go,
Which thirty acres turns a day;
Then in his auto speeds away.

Chorus

Then why should you a renter be,
When such a land awaiteth thee—
Where you can plow and disc and sow,
And such abundant harvests grow?
Now is the time for you to go
And buy the land while price is low;
For just as sure as man must eat,
The cry will be "Oh, give us wheat!"

Morgan Park, Ill.

MAINE GOES 'WET'

Complete official returns show a majority of 20 for the repeal of the prohibition clause in the constitution of the State of Maine.

GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED ?

ARE YOU CONVINCED ?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

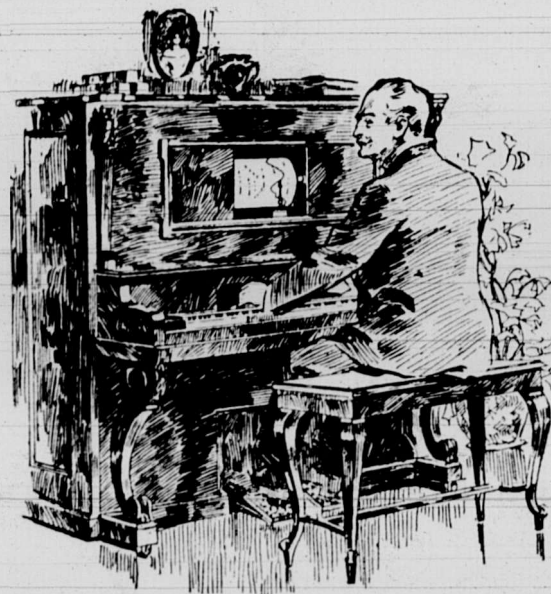
INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the
Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

Box 1746

S. SPINK

Winnipeg

References : Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.



AT LAST !

THE Everson Player Piano

"The First Artistic Player-Piano at a Moderate Price"

Suppose one of your neighbors or friends phoned you enthusiastically that he had just bought a new player-piano—the EVERSON—and that he wanted you to drop over and try it, just to see what you thought of it.

Suppose, after supper, you draw the seat up to the EVERSON and insert a music-roll—a piece you always like to hear played brilliantly.

Suppose you run the roll through just once to get the purpose of the simple buttons under your left hand that govern the volume of sound and bring out the melody above the accompaniment, and also to get the "hang" of the little lever in your right hand that governs the time of the piece—fast or slow.

Suppose you then start the roll through again, and you find yourself bringing out the music with all the inspiration and feeling you would throw into it if you could play masterfully by hand, forgetting all about the way you do it.

What happens? You suddenly discover that the piano means as much to you as to any trained pianist—that your finger touch on the buttons is instinctive—that playing beautifully is second nature to you.

Now, so far, we've just been supposing, but the above is just what is happening in the homes of your friends; and for a very small, good faith guarantee we will ship this splendid player-piano to your home and everything that is best in music is at your command. Finished in handsome mahogany, and looks like the highest priced instruments, but the price is only

\$25.00 Cash With Order **\$550.00** \$15 Monthly

OR FALL PAYMENTS ARRANGED

Then, to leave "supposing" alone for a while, you may want to secure a piano that is known all over the country—the one you see in your neighbor's home.

THE NEW SCALE WILLIAMS

Of course, you know this instrument is CANADA'S GREATEST PIANO, and the price is a little higher, but it isn't beyond your reach. You can secure a

New Scale Williams Player-Piano
from **\$750.00 up**

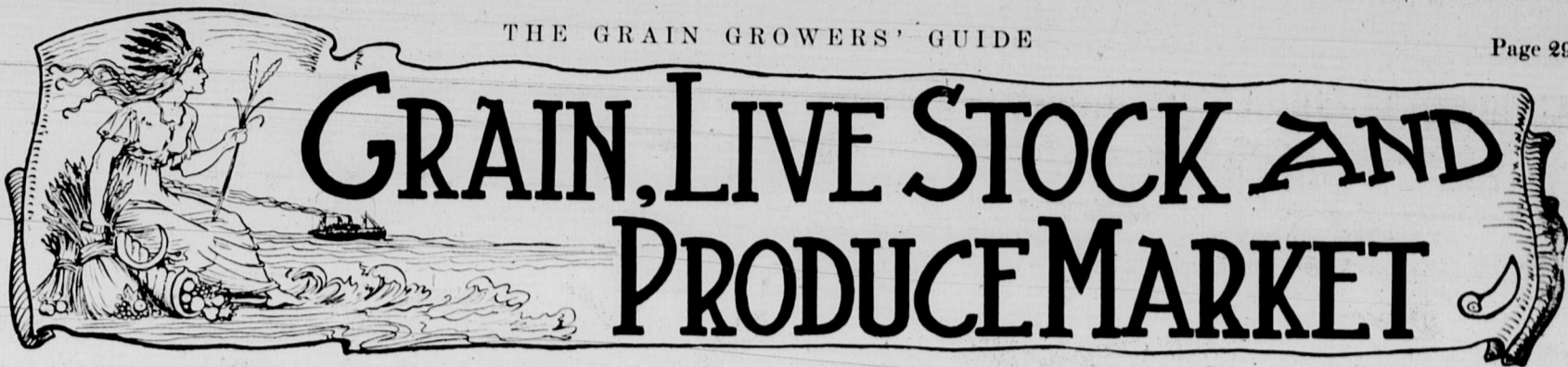
And the terms made to suit you. Send for our booklet today.

We carry a full line of

Victor Gramophones Edison Phonographs

Ask for our Player Booklet, Piano Booklet, Victor Booklet or our Edison Booklet. Gladly mailed to you on request.

Cross Goulding & Skinner, Limited
323 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg



WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Sept. 18, 1911)

Wheat.—The new crop has commenced to move heavily upon our market and the threshing returns in eastern Manitoba, at least, are very satisfactory. Good premiums have been paid for wheat past inspection, and "spot wheat," as grain was wanted to fill boat space. However, export demand has not been very good, although occasionally it has been on a working basis. The wheat is grading up even a little better than had been anticipated, though there is much wheat rejected because of wild oats, and it looks as if there is more than ever the need of cleaning such grain either on the farm or at the initial elevators. Premiums are lessening down as we get nearer to October, and farmers who have just loaded grain must not be disappointed if they cannot sell that grain on track at their shipping point for the same good price which grain past inspection is bringing. There is also the disturbing feature due this week, namely, the Dominion election, and if reciprocity passes our market may take a decided flurry upward, particularly for coarse grains.

We would strongly recommend farmers who hold particularly clean sound wheat to hold it at home until next spring, when there will be a real good demand for seed wheat to go to the frozen districts. On the whole, however, we look for fairly steady markets, with a slightly downward tendency, if the flood of wheat from Saskatchewan just now commencing grades up into the contract grades, that is, 3 Nor. or above 3 Nor.

Oats have had quite a heavy upward turn, but are a little easier the last couple of days, with receipts of new oats nicely commencing. Farmers holding old oats might do well to get the greater portion of them out quickly.

Barley has moved up a little and today, Monday, finds No. 3 barley worth 73 cents, and No. 4 worth 66 cents store, the market being stimulated somewhat by speculative buyers in the expectation that reciprocity will pass. We have noticed a heavy movement of barley from the north-western States into Minneapolis, which would lead one to suppose that the farmers there are apprehensive that reciprocity will pass, and so they are getting their barley marketed now in fear lest the market may come down a little to meet ours.

Flax has run its usual erratic course and is only occasionally in demand.

CANADIAN VISIBLE
(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)
Sept. 15

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	3,012,893	4,836,013	328,681
Last week	2,863,959	5,046,037	323,893
Last year	3,289,826	7,013,753	610,325

Barley	271,641.00	464,543.00
Flax	39,708.00	13,212.00

Shipments

	Oats	Barley	Flax
This year	225,727	20,974	2,742
Last year	357,468	305	3,766

Ft. William	907,633	223,557	97,783
Pt. Arthur	624,568	210,589	173,850
Meaford	23,108	24,700	
Midland, Tiffin	152,416	1,840,980	
Owen Sound	2,283	28,187	24,139
Goderich	225,669	681,972	
Sarnia, Pt. Ed.	1,947	256,128	
Pt. Colborne	83,011	2,531	
Kingston	32,768	76,589	11,500
Prescott	11,440	357,965	
Montreal	836,516	696,815	18,904
Quebec	1,550	136,000	2,505
Victoria Harb.	110,044	200,000	

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
America	4,056,000	2,560,000	2,560,000
Russia	1,592,000	1,810,000	6,956,000
Danube	3,592,000	3,936,000	2,832,000
India	256,000	1,964,000	376,000
Argentina	880,000	1,288,000	864,000
Australia	528,000	976,000	1,072,000
Hungary	16,000	24,000	
Africa	264,000	198,000	432,000

Corn 11,184,000 11,856,000 14,192,000
1,811,000 2,565,000 3,670,000

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on September 15, was 1,532,141.30, as against 1,232,548.20 last week and 1,927,856.00 last year. Total shipments for the week were 667,476; last year, 655,855. The amount of each grade was:

	1911	1910
No. 1 Hard	2,653.50	29,363.50
No. 1 Nor.	283,782.20	865,239.00
No. 2 Nor.	613,865.40	545,938.20
No. 3 Nor.	248,785.30	163,209.50
No. 4	51,266.00	37,566.30
No. 5	17,894.40	10,126.50
Other grades	313,893.30	276,411.40

1,532,141.30 1,927,856.00

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Wheat	Oct.	Dec.	May
Sept. 13	99	97	102	
Sept. 14	99	97	102	
Sept. 15	98	96	101	
Sept. 16	97	96	101	
Sept. 18	98	97	101	
Sept. 19	99	97	102	

Oats

Sept. 13	42	40	
Sept. 14	43	41	44
Sept. 15	42	40	
Sept. 16	42	40	43
Sept. 18	42	40	44
Sept. 19	42	40	44

Flax

Sept. 13	225		
Sept. 14	230		
Sept. 15	228		
Sept. 16	225		
Sept. 18	230		
Sept. 19	225		

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from SEP. 13 to SEP. 19, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT							OATS		BARLEY			FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 2 2	3	4	Rej. Feed	1NW 1	Man. Re
Sep. 13	101	99	96	92	87	80	70	..	..	..	..	..	225	..
14	101	99	96	92	87	80	71	..	..	..	..	..	230	..
15	100	98	95	92	86	79	70	..	..	..	..	..	228	..
16	99	97	94	91	86	79	70	..	..	..	..	..	225	..
18	99	98	95	92	86	79	70	..	..	..	..	..	230	..
19	100	99	96	92	85	78	70	..	..	..	..	..	225	..

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES
(Sample Market, Sept. 16)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	\$1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car old to arrive	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu. to arr.	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu.	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,050 bu. to arr.	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.99
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	.99
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car king heads	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car choice	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car Montana	.97
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu. to arr.	1.02
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.00
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.97
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.97
No. 3 wheat, 3 acrs	.98
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	.98
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	.97
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	.98
No. 3 wheat, 1 car king heads	.95
No. 3 wheat, 3 cars	.97
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 3 wheat, 1 car very tough	.98
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	.95
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.90
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.95
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.95
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.92
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.92
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.98
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.85
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.98
Rejected wheat, part car	.97
No grade wheat, 1 car	.96
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.97
No grade wheat, 1 car	.92
No grade wheat, 1 car	.88
No grade wheat, 3 cars	.96
No grade wheat, 1 car	.98
No grade wheat, 1 car	.90
No grade wheat, part car, very tough	.95
No grade wheat, 1 car	.95
No grade wheat, 1 car	.95
No grade wheat, 1 car	.97
No grade wheat, 1 car	.98
No grade wheat, 1 car	.91
No grade wheat, 2 cars	.87
No grade wheat, 1 car	.95
No grade wheat, 1 car, tough	.96
No. 4 mixed Wheat, 1 car	.92
No. 2 winter wheat, 2 cars	.99
No. 2 winter wheat, 2 cars, f.o.b.	.98
No. 2 winter wheat, 3 cars, f.o.b.	.98
No. 2 winter wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 2 winter wheat, 5 cars	.96
No. 2 winter wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 2 winter wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 2 winter wheat, 5,000 bu to arr.	.98
No. 3 winter wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 3 winter wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 3 winter wheat, part car	.98
No. 1 durum wheat, 2 cars	.98
No. 2 durum wheat, 2 cars	.97

No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	.95
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	.63
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.43
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.43
No. 4 white oats, 5 cars	.43
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.42
No. 3 oats, 1 car	.41
No. 2 rye, 3 cars	.83
No. 2 rye, 1 car, tough	.82
No. 2 rye, 1 car, dockage	.83
No. 2 rye, 1 car	.83
No grade rye, 1 car	.81
No grade rye, part car	.80
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.16
No. 3 barley, 1 car, in store	1.15
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.10
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.11
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.13
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.09
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.99
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.07
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.08
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.11
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.03
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.02
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.07
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.04
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.01
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.03
No. 1 feed barley, 5 cars	1.00
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.97
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.98
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars, f.o.b.	1.05
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.92
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.97
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.98
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, wheatty	.91
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.93
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.05
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.88
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	1.08
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.95
No grade barley, 2 cars	.98
No grade barley, 1 car	.95
No grade barley, 1 car	1.07
Sample barley, 1 car	1.10
Sample barley, 5 cars	1.00
Sample barley, 2 cars, to arrive	1.00
Sample barley, 5 cars	1.02
Sample barley, 1 car	.90
Sample barley, 1 car	1.18
Sample barley, 1 car elevator	1.13
Sample barley, 1 car	1.01
Sample barley, 1 car	.99
Sample barley, 1 car, to arrive	1.03
Sample barley, 3 cars, seedy	.90
Sample barley, 1 car	.93
Sample barley, 2 cars	.96
Sample barley, 1 car	.98
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.05
Sample barley, 1 car	1.07
Sample barley, part car	1.00
Sample barley, 700 bu. to arrive	1.05
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.54
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.54
No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu. to arr. Sept. 25	2.53

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Wheat—It was a moderate sort of trade in wheat all day, and in the end there was a small net gain of a shade less than for December and split better than a quarter for May. Considering the bearish character of most of the foreign news, the display of firmness was encouraging to buyers. Most important news for the day was from the northwest. Winnipeg reported 24 hours rain in Manitoba and prospects of continuation of wet weather, country offerings lighter, hedging sales less important, and shorts active buyers of October on early advance. Buyers in this market were helped by this northwest strength, and by the return of bull operations in corn. Liverpool practically unchanged at the opening here, but closed 1/2 to 1/4 higher. Wet weather is again reported over Southwest Russia and shipments from that country for the week were unexpectedly light. Leading railroad officials of Canada gave out a lower estimate of 170 million bushels for the northwest provinces. Visible supply in this country is increased 1,397,000 and the figures caused temporary reaction from the early advance.

Winnipeg Live Stock Country Produce

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending September 16)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	1897	1752	1676
C. N. R.	1664	241	11
G. T. P.	902	191	
Total last week	4373	2184	1687
Total prev. week	2796	2129	750

Disposition

	Last week	Prev. week
Exporters		100
Butchers east	971	674
Feeders east	409	240
Feeders west	132	40
Exporters held over	265	
Butchers held over	371	26
Feeders held over	35	
Local	2190	1559

Cattle

The supply of cattle has been heavier during the past few days but the demand is good and prices have been fully maintained, going a little above last week's quotations in some instances. An improvement in quality was also noticed, and some of the best cattle that have been in the yards for some time were sold this week for export at \$5.25. The bulk of the mixed butchers sold from \$4.35 to \$4.65. There is little demand as yet for stockers and feeders, the best this week selling at \$4.25. Choice well finished cattle are what most of the buyers are looking for, and everything of this class has been sold out from day to day. An extra good car of veal calves sold for \$7 a cwt. on Tuesday, but with this exception, \$6.50 was the top price for the week.

Hogs

The price of hogs has been cut to \$8.50, the packers claiming they can buy them in Ontario and land them here at that price. A considerable quantity of hogs in fact, have been brought from the East; otherwise, there would not have been enough to meet the local demand, the receipts from Manitoba and Saskatchewan points being small.

Sheep and Lambs

The market for sheep and lambs has been quiet, the demand being limited. Lambs, however, sold up to \$6.50, and the best sheep brought \$4.50 a cwt.

Butter

Fancy dairy butter has gone up a cent since last week, and is now bringing 23 cents, with No. 1 at 21 cents. Good round lots are fetching 19 cents, but they must contain quite a lot of No. 1 butter to get this price. There is a big supply of low grade butter, but dealers say there is not much really good butter being received from the country.

Eggs

Eggs are going up each week now and strictly fresh laid within five days are bringing 30 to 32 cents. Very few eggs that can be guaranteed up to this standard are being brought to the city, however, and the bulk are being bought subject to candling at 23 cents.

Live Poultry

There is practically no change in the price of live poultry, the packing houses paying 13 cents live weight for chickens, and 10 and 11 cents for fowl. Twelve cents is offered for ducks, but none are being received by the packers.

Potatoes

Large shipments of potatoes have been received during the past week, and there are now fair stocks in the hands of the dealers. Prices, naturally, are declining, and may be expected to go still lower. Several carloads have been bought at from 52 to 56 cents during the last few days, f.o.b., Winnipeg, in bags, and 50 cents will be about the price for next week.

Hay

Hay is down about a dollar a ton since last week. There is lots of prairie hay coming in, but timothy is getting scarce and may be worth more later.

Milk and Cream

There has been another advance in cream, 28 cents being paid this week per pound of butter fat for sweet cream, and 25 cents for sour cream. There has been a little falling off in the supply of both milk and cream, but there is no shortage at present.

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay	
Slough, per ton	\$ 9.00 to \$10.00
Upland, per ton	12.00 " 13.00
Timothy, per ton	17.00 to 18.00
Oats	
Best feed	36c.
Butter	
Choice dairy	30c.

Eggs	
Strictly fresh	30c.
Potatoes	
New, per bushel	35c. to 40c.
Poultry	
Chickens	12½c. to 14c.
Fowl	10c. " 11c.
Ducks	10c. " 11c.
Turkeys	18c. " 20c.
Live Stock	
Butcher cattle	\$2.75 to \$4.50
Bulls	2.00 " 2.75
Hogs	6.00 " 7.75
Lambs	5.50 " 6.00
Sheep	5.00 " 5.50
Calves	4.00 " 5.75

AMERICAN BARLEY MARKET

Milwaukee, Sept. 18.—No. 2 closed \$1.22 to \$1.24; medium, \$1.15 to \$1.23; No. 3, \$1.12 to \$1.20; No. 4, \$1.05 to \$1.06; rejected, \$1 to \$1.11; Wisconsin, \$1.04 to \$1.18. Receipts, 80 cars.

Chicago, Sept. 18.—Malting fancy unchanged at 95c. to \$1.24; lower grades 1 to 2c. lower.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Sept. 18.—Tribune says:—Unsettled weather has interfered with a free movement of wheat in the Northwest, so that receipts will be much larger as soon as the opportunity is offered to thresh and market under normal conditions. Clearing skies, naturally, have led to anticipation of increased receipts and an easier tendency has been noted in quotations the last week. The poor quality of the spring wheat makes it imperative to keep the movement well forward so that the movement will be maintained at the maximum. Under these conditions the tendency of prices will develop upon the ability of the consumptive end of the commercial market to absorb the increased offerings. The free movement of spring wheat and the outcome of the Canadian elections this week have increased bearish sentiment and has, if anything, encouraged short selling. The collapse of prices abroad as the result of better official crop reports and the financial strain growing out of the Morocco complications have contributed their share of bearishness, yet the domestic markets have displayed considerable firmness. These features could not have been resisted so well had the market not been dominated by commercial conditions.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Sept. 18.—John Rogers and Co., Liverpool, cable today that the general conditions in the Birkenhead market are unaltered. The demand is very small but the exceptionally light supply keeps prices at a steady level. States and Canada steers making from 13¼ to 14½ cents per pound.

Glasgow, Sept. 18.—Edward Watson & Ritchie report 227 cattle ex-Saturnia on offer. Trade for steers similar to last week except for top quality, which made higher prices. Top steers, 13½ cents, secondary, 12½ to 13 cents. Bulls were shown in smaller numbers and made 11 to 12 cents per pound.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ills., Sept. 16.—Cattle: Receipts, 23,000; market slow, generally steady. Beeves, \$4.90 to \$8.15; Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$6.25; western steers, \$4.10 to \$7.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$5.00; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.25; calves, \$6.50 to \$9.50.

Sheep: Receipts, 45,000; market steady. Native, \$2.25 to \$4.15; western, \$2.50 to \$4.15; yearlings, \$3.70 to \$4.65; lambs, native, \$4.60 to \$6.10; western, \$4.25 to \$6.10.

RUSSIAN CROP SHORT

(Special to The Guide)

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—A cablegram received from the International Agricultural institute, Rome, reports the 1911 wheat crop of Russia in Europe at 554,330,000 bushels. In June, 1911, the total Russian wheat crop for 1910 was finally estimated at 836,240,000. By a previous official estimate the production for Russia in Asia was placed at 95,769,000, leaving for Russia in Europe 740,471,000. This is 186,141,000 in excess of this year's figures. The total production of all the countries reported to the institute to date is 98.3 per cent. of the figures finally reported for the same countries last year. Broomhall's report September 5 says threshing yields for Russian wheat are poor both in quality and quantity, even in the best districts, and arrivals of wheat at ports are very small.

FATHER AND SON

"Goodbye, my boy—if you turn out bad it will break my heart!"—It was the last message of a man of forty-seven to a boy of seventeen, as the lad stepped aboard a train. There was a sob in the father's voice and a suggestion of love's intensity in his eyes. Oh, what a suggestion of invested interest!—Could that boy measure the depths of his father's concern, or know to what an extent his father's comfort and happiness would be effected by his acts and deeds? What anxious eyes are fixed on the youth as he makes his first venture upon the uncertain sea of life's pilgrimage. A thoughtful young man would rather forego a thousand pleasures than take one step that would cause a cloud to settle upon the faces of loved ones who from the old homestead in the country watch the fortunes of the lad who left home blessed with tender thought and anxious prayer.—J. L. Gordon, D. D.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

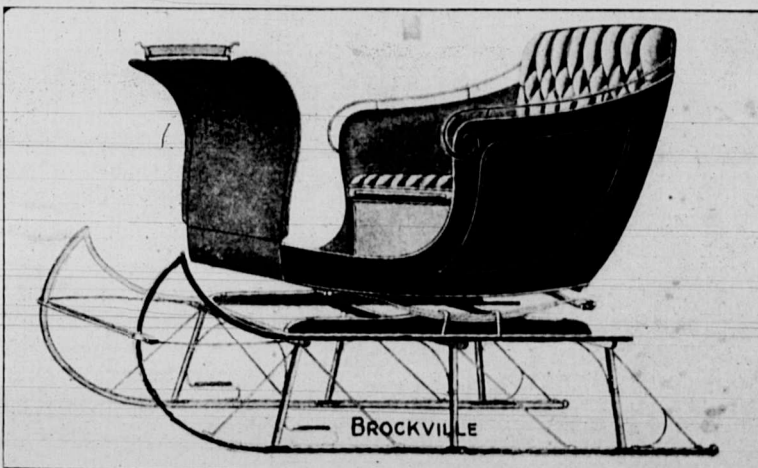
WINNIPEG GRAIN			WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK			COUNTRY PRODUCE				
Tue.	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago		
Cash Wheat			Cattle			Butter (per lb.)				
No. 1 Nor.	100½	100½	101	Choice export steers	\$ 4.75-5.25	5.10-5.25	Fancy dairy	23c	22c	23c-24c
No. 2 Nor.	99	99	98½	Good export steers		4.75-5.00	No. 1 dairy	21c	21c	22c
No. 3 Nor.	96	96½	96	Choice butcher steers and heifers	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.00	Good round lots	19c	17½c	20c
No. 4	92	93		Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50				
No. 5	85½	87½		Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	3.80-4.15	3.80-4.15				
No. 6	78½	80½		Best fat cows	4.00-4.35	4.00-4.35				
Feed	70½	70		Medium Cows	3.60-3.90	3.60-3.90				
Cash Oats			Hogs			Eggs (per doz.)				
No. 2 C.W.	42½	42½	35½	Choice hogs	\$8.50	\$9.00	Best stock	30c-32c	26c	4c-26c
Cash Barley			Sheep and Lambs			Potatoes (per bushel)				
No. 3	74	72	46½	Choice lambs	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	New crop	52c-56c	55c-60c	55c
Cash Flax			Flax Futures			Milk and Cream				
No. 1 N.W.	225	216	240	October	42½	42½	35½	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	28c	25c
Wheat Futures			Oats Futures			Live Poultry				
October	99½	99½	99½	October	40½	40½	36½	Chickens	13c	13c-14c
December	97½	97½	98½	December	40½	40½	36½	Fowl	10-11c	10c-12c
May	102½	102½	103½	May	44½		40½	Ducks	12c	12c-13c
Oats Futures			Flax Futures			Hay (per ton)				
October	99½	99½	99½	October	225	222	241	No. 1 Wild	\$8-89	\$10-811
December	97½	97½	98½	December	40½	40½	36½	No. 2 Wild	\$6-88	\$8-89
May	102½	102½	103½	May	44½		40½	No. 1 Timothy	\$14.50-815	15.00
Wheat Futures			Oats Futures			Flax Futures				
October	99½	99½	99½	October	42½	42½	35½	No. 2 Timothy		13.50
December	97½	97½	98½	December	40½	40½	36½			
May	102½	102½	103½	May	44½		40½			

BROCKVILLE CUTTERS

HAVE THE FOLLOWING POINTS OF MERIT:

GEARS—XXX hickory knees and beams. Steel braces and steel channel shoes. Shifting rod on detachable bar shafts.

BODIES—White ash frames. Three-ply dash, back and side panels. Panels glued and screwed to frame.



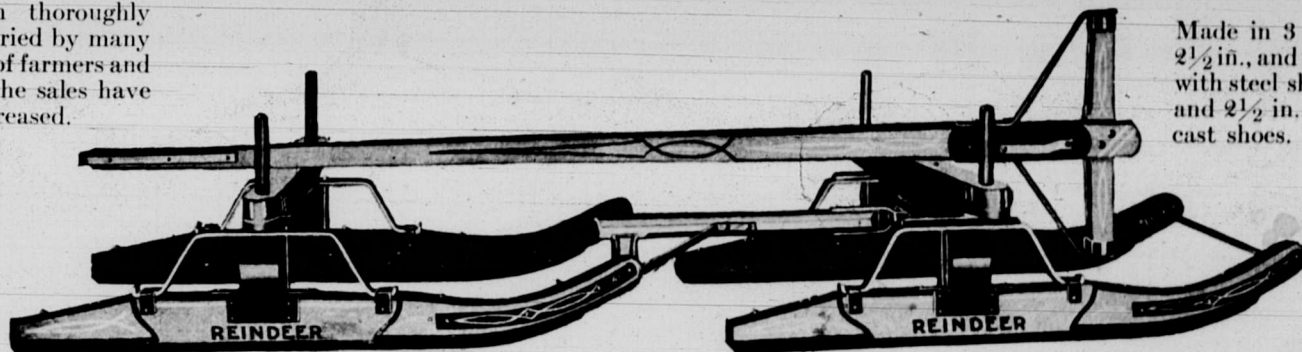
HAVE THE FOLLOWING POINTS OF MERIT

TRIMMING—Best grade plush or wood dyed cloth. Spring backs (removable). Spring cushions.

NICKEL PLATING ON BRASS GUARANTEED NOT TO RUST

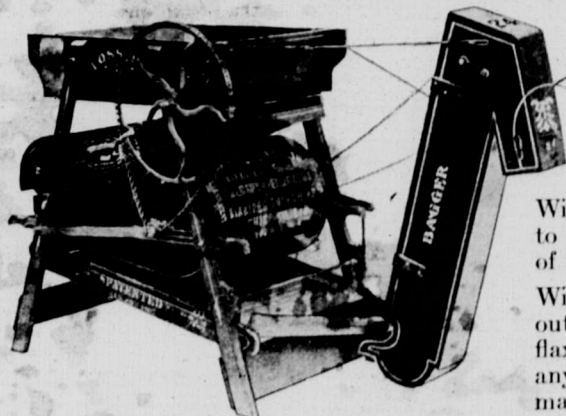
NEW DEAL FARM SLEIGHS

Have been thoroughly tested and tried by many thousands of farmers and each year the sales have greatly increased.



Made in 3 sizes:—2 in., 2½ in., and 3 in. runners, with steel shoes and 2 in. and 2½ in. runners with cast shoes.

THE FOSSTON



Will enable you to rid your field of wild oats.

Will take oats out of wheat or flax better than any other mill made.

Here are Fosston Facts

The only Patented Feed Device—which allows grain in Machine only when running—Feeds full width of sieves.

A Patented Gang for separating wild or tame oats from wheat. Composed of a series of nine perforated zinc screens.

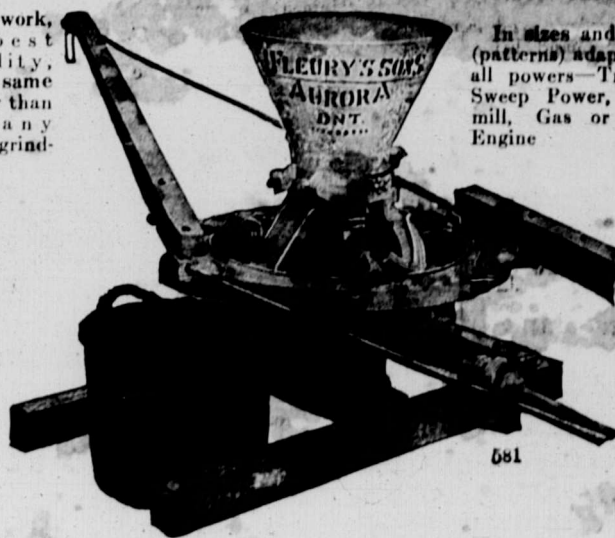
A Bottom Screen thirty-six inches long. Under this screen is arranged a patented cleaning rack to keep bottom rack clean. Special attachment for separating wild or tame oats from barley. Screens for cleaning all kinds of grain. Bagger can be attached in five minutes. Write for circulars.

Absolutely the best cleaner of all kinds of grain ever invented.

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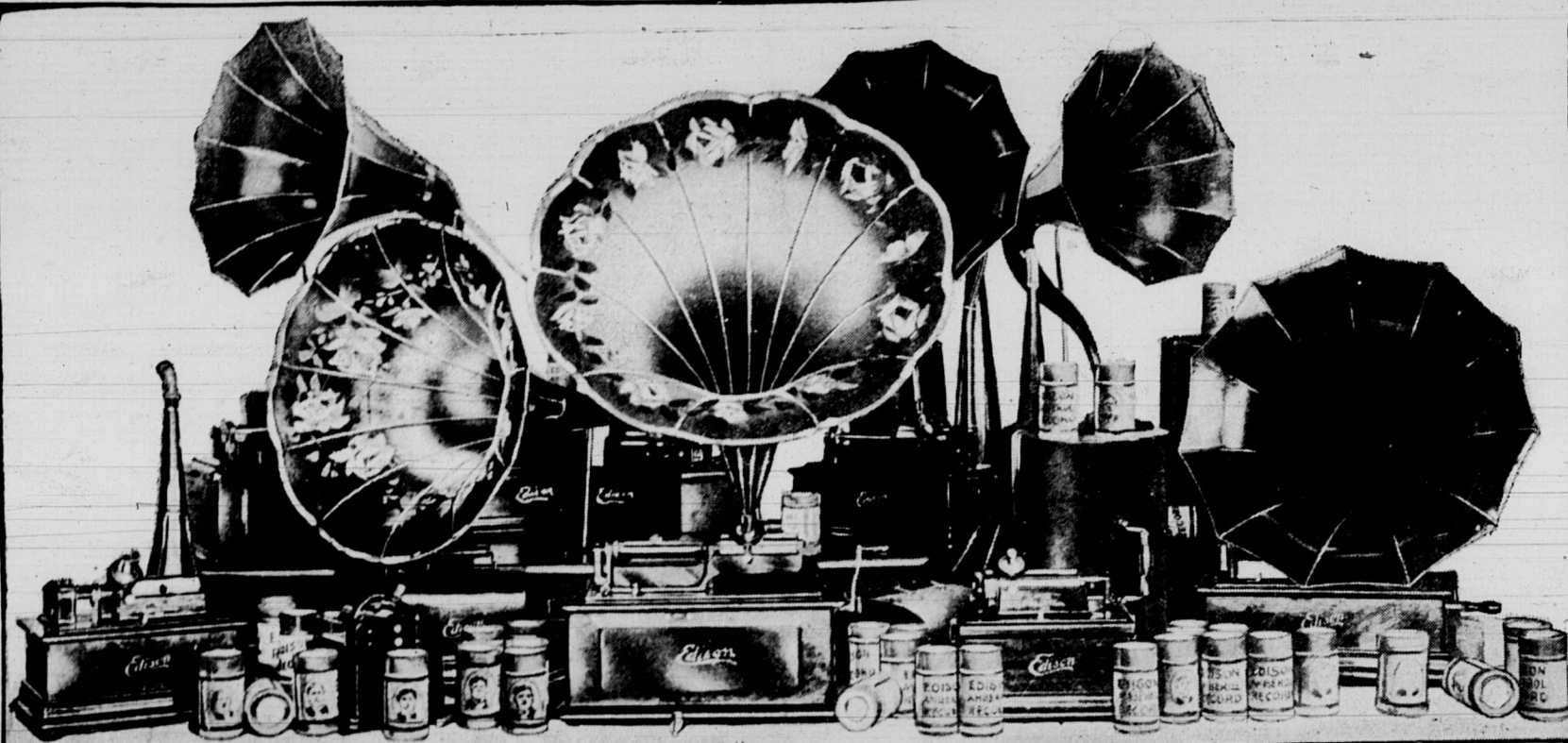
Calgary

Saskatoon

Edmonton

Lethbridge

Watson & turnia on r to last ick made ½ cents, ½ cents were made 11
OCK
ttle: Re- generally 5; Texas n steers, ers, \$3.00 to \$6.25;
market western. to \$4.65; western.
T
received ural insti- heat crop 4,330,000 l Russian estimated is official Russia in aving for This is s year's of all the titute to es finally last year. 5 says heat are ity, even of wheat
turn-out was the even to a d aboard e father's intensity estion of oy meas- nern, or father's e effected anxious ie makes rtain sea ul young thousand at would the faces omstead es of the h tender —J. L.
Year Ago
23c-24c
22c
20c
4c-26c
55c
15c
11c
13c
11c
15c
812
811
817
816



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