

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## CANADIAN POLITICAL AXIOMS

\* \* \*  
IF A CIRCLE BE DESCRIBED WITH ANY CENTRE AND A RADIUS EQUAL TO THE INFLUENCE OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, A LARGE NUMBER OF POLITICIANS MAY BE FOUND WITHIN THAT CIRCLE.

\* \* \*  
A STATESMAN IS A YOUNG POLITICIAN.

\* \* \*  
A PARTY CAUCUS IS A MEETING AT WHICH THE FREE, INDEPENDENT, PUBLIC SPIRITED, ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMON PEOPLE ARE GIVEN THEIR VOTING ORDERS BY THEIR PARTY BOSSES.

AUGUST 6, 1913

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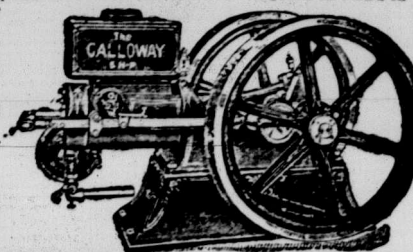


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| 20 Duplicates of Accounts          | 62 Sheets Labor Saving Records           |
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The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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**THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTION TO DIRECT LEGISLATION**

All the objections to Direct Legislation can be condensed into one sentence, "Mistrust of the people."

Very few of the opponents of Direct Legislation will candidly admit that they believe in government by aristocracy.

They fence with fine phrases such as: "The people will make mistakes." "The people cannot understand all the laws." "Direct Legislation will be expensive." "The rabble cannot legislate." "It is unconstitutional," and so ad infinitum. Is there one sound objection to the rule of the people in all this phraseology? Not one.

Surely the people have a right to make mistakes and with Direct Legislation they could rectify these mistakes. Now when legislators make mistakes the people suffer and have no means of preventing the mistakes nor of rectifying them. If mistakes are to be made let the people make their own mistakes. Experience will teach them which laws should be retained and which rejected.

"The people cannot understand all the laws." Neither do the men who make them. Quite frequently laws pass from court to court and learned judges differ as to the meaning of them. The laws now are unnecessarily involved and intricate. One of the strong arguments in favor of Direct Legislation is that it makes for the simplification of laws. Surely the laws should be written so that those who obey them may understand them.

In the matter of expense. Can the people be more extravagant with the public property than the politicians have been? Well, hardly. At any rate they have a right to do as they like with their own. But, some one objects, there might be frequent elections which would be more expensive than the present system. The answer is that there need be no special elections so long as the people were satisfied with the actions of their representatives. The power would be in the hands of the people to demand a vote when they thought it necessary. The possession of this power by the people would save millions for the people—that is why some politicians dislike Direct Legislation.

As to the rabble legislating, that is for the rabble to settle with those who make the assertion.

Before election the voters are called free and independent electors by two-faced politicians; after the election "The Rabble."

Armed with Direct Legislation the voters would always be free and independent and the politicians would consequently have a great deal more respect for them.

If Direct Legislation is contrary to the British Constitution—so much the worse for the constitution. Magna Charta, The Bill of Rights, The Reform Bill of 1832, the Abolition of the Lords' Veto, in fact every measure which has extended the power of the people has been declared unconstitutional. Well, they are all constitutional now and the time for the admittance of Direct Legislation is overdue.

Party politicians may bar the way for a time but sooner or later, and the sooner the better, the people will establish Direct Legislation and then it will be good-bye Mr. Party Politician. No flowers.—Direct Legislation Bulletin.

I think you will find it true that, before any vice can fasten on a man, body, mind, or moral nature must be debilitated. The mosses and fungi gather on sickly trees, not thriving ones.—O. W. Holmes.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.  
Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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

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**EASTERN FARMERS PROTEST Increased Rates on Intercolonial Resented**

Ottawa, Aug. 2.—Premier Borden and Mrs. Borden returned to the capital yesterday after a two months holiday spent at St. Andrews, N.B. The prime minister appears to have considerably benefited by his trip and proceeded to his office shortly after his arrival. He was engaged during the afternoon on various questions which have craved his attention.

Trouble in the shape of a Nova Scotia delegation met the premier shortly after he had made his appearance on Parliament-Hill. The delegation was introduced by Chief Whip Stanfield and E. N. Rhodes, M.P., for Cumberland, and the lines of care which two months by the sea had helped to erase came back again to the premier's face before he had finished hearing what the deputation had to say. The conference lasted a couple of hours and the negotiations are not yet completed. No official announcement of the results of the conference were given out, but it is a matter of general knowledge that the Intercolonial railway and the new "economic" policy of E. P. Gutelius were the matters under discussion.

The leaders of the delegation were driven to the capital by their constituents and expressed the views of their constituents to the premier. The main matter for complaint was the increase in rates put into force by the commission recently and against which farmers along the line of the Intercolonial are infuriated. The other question discussed was that of the impending strike on the line.

**Islanders Also Protest**

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—Hard on the heels of the Nova Scotia delegation there has arrived another voicing a protest equally strong from Prince Edward Island, and its farming population. The delegation is headed by Donald Nicholson, Conservative member from the island. The

delegation will meet Premier Borden today.

The chief matter of protest which will be brought to the attention of the prime minister will be the recent 25 per cent. increase in local rates put into force on the Intercolonial system, which affects the entire line running through the island. It will be pointed out to the premier that every farmer on the island, and almost its entire population is composed of farmers, is up in arms against the increase. The delegation contends that the new rates have doubled and in some cases trebled the cost of transportation of the produce of the island to the local markets and that many farmers prefer to take their produce by horse and waggon rather than pay the increased tolls.

**Compared with Expenditures**

The heavy expenditures authorized on various Dominion works by the government are cited in contrast to its action in endeavoring to increase its revenue at the cost of the producer and the tiller of the soil. Millions of dollars of increase in militia expenditure are considered to be unjustifiable in the face of the new policy of economy instituted on the Intercolonial. A further reason for objection to the increase in rates is the fact that the minister of railways last session announced a million dollars surplus on the Intercolonial.

As a result of the visit of the Nova Scotia delegation, Hon. Frank Cochrane, through Commissioner Gutelius, has decided not to risk further loss of prestige for the party by adherence to his former obdurate attitude in connection with the labor dispute on the Intercolonial.

Gutelius has notified A. R. Mosher, president of the brotherhood, that he will meet the officials of the organization on August 11, when the various details of the new schedule will be discussed and an attempt made to reach an amicable agreement. Mr. Gutelius has further

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

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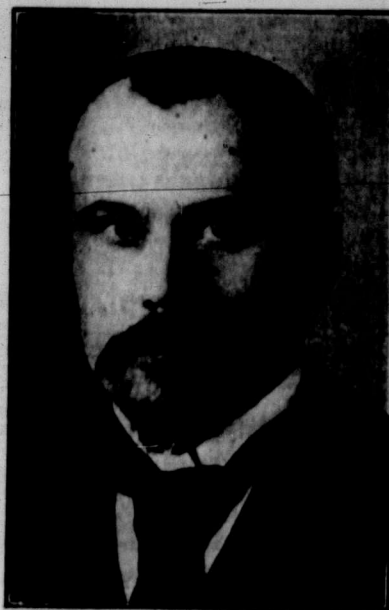
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stated that increase in pay will date back from March. The government believe that phase of the trouble may be settled without need of recourse to arbitration.

**HARVESTING STARTS**

Brandon, Man., Aug. 3.—The first report of wheat cutting in this district came from the farm of the hospital for the insane on Saturday, when 18 acres of Marquis wheat was laid low by the mower. This is the only wheat cut in this district thus far. Crops are ripening rapidly and it is believed that cutting will be general in ten days. Several fields of barley have been cut, including that on the experimental farm. The wheat crop on the experimental farm looks as if it will be ready for cutting in a few days, unless wet weather delays operations.



HON. RAYMOND POINCARÉ  
President of France

**COFFIN MERGER COMPLETED**

Toronto, July 27.—The recently discussed Casket merger has become a reality. The Dominion Casket Manufacturers Ltd., with a capital of \$3,000,000 has taken over the National Casket Company Limited, Toronto; The D. W. Thompson Company, Toronto; Semmens and Evel Casket Company Limited, Hamilton; Globe Casket Company Limited, London; Semmens and Evel Casket Company (branch), Winnipeg; Jas. S. Elliott and Son, Prescott; Girard and Goden, Three Rivers and Montreal; Christie Bros. and Company Limited, Amherst, N.S. The officers of the new corporation are: President, Lorne C. Webster, Montreal; vice-president, Wm. Marshall, Toronto; general manager, T. W. Coles, Globe Casket Company, London; W. J. McConnell, Montreal; A. J. H. Eckhardt, Toronto; Mr. Ivey, London; M. Goden, Three Rivers.

One million dollars cumulative preferred seven per cent. stock is to be issued, the remaining two millions to be common stock. It is claimed that the merger is not to raise prices, but to reduce overhead expense.

The great guiding landmarks of a wise life are, indeed, few and simple—to do our duty, to avoid useless sorrow, to acquiesce patiently in the inevitable.—W. H. Lecky.

Marriage is a perpetual pardon, concession, surrender; it's an everlasting giving up; that's the divine thing about it.—William Dean Howells.



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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 6th, 1913

## MANUFACTURERS HAVE REPLIED

The following letter, from the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was received by us on August 2:

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

Toronto, Ont., July 30, 1913

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

Dear Sir:—

I desire to acknowledge your communication of the 19th inst., received through registered mail on the 23rd inst., after you had gone to press.

Your communication will be laid before the proper committee at its next meeting, and the committee's decision made known to you in due course.

May I say, personally, that I had hoped that the delivery of your challenge on the day you went to press was simply an inadvertence; that no public announcement would appear in your paper until you had given me a reasonable opportunity for reply, and that in the spirit of fair play the terms of the suggested debate could have been mutually agreed upon, and that they would have been of no personal or direct financial benefit to either party.

Your issue of July 23rd, with editorial comments, indicates clearly that I was mistaken in my expectation, and that a manifest purpose of the challenge is to increase the circulation of your paper.

Yours very truly,

ROBT. S. GOURLAY,  
President.

We replied to the above letter as follows:

Aug. 4th, 1913.

Robert S. Gourlay, President,  
Canadian Manufacturers' Association,  
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

We beg to acknowledge yours of July 30th, and are glad to know that it will be dealt with by your committee, and we trust that the committee will decide to accept our invitation to debate.

It was not our intention, in publishing our letter to you, to violate the spirit of fair play. We did not regard our invitation to debate as of a private nature, and as we have always considered it in the best interests of our readers and the public generally to conduct as much as possible of our business in public, we merely followed our usual course.

You are quite incorrect in thinking that our challenge was merely for the purpose of increasing the circulation of our paper. Our chief purpose in issuing the challenge was to convince the western farmers that there is no sound and logical argument in favor of a Protective Tariff for Canada. Our circulation will naturally increase, as it has been doing regularly every year, but that will only be of benefit to you because if your cause is just and ably supported in the debate you will have that many more readers to convert to the principles of Protection. Therefore, we should think that a wider circulation of your arguments in the proposed debate would be the chiefest thing you would desire.

We do not think it is possible to conduct this debate without "direct financial benefit to either party" because, if you succeed in converting our readers to Protectionism, then the Free Trade agitation will become very weak, which would be to the "direct financial benefit" of the Canadian Manufacturers. But if, on the other hand, you do not succeed in converting any of our readers to protectionism then the death knell of Protection will be sounded, and that will be to the "direct financial benefit" of the Western farmers.

We deeply regret that you are not quite pleased with the terms of the debate suggested by us. We thought, by throwing open our paper to you, without any restrictions, and without asking anything in return, that it would be satisfactory; but we have such faith in the cause for which we are working that we will gladly make any reasonable alteration in the terms of the debate to suit the wishes of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. When your committee acts upon our invitation, kindly ask them to advise us what better terms they would like to have and we will do our best to meet their wishes.

Thanking you for your communication and trusting that in the near future we may have the pleasure of publishing the viewpoint of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in our

paper for the education of our readers, we are,  
Yours very truly,

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

P.S.—We are publishing your letter and this reply in The Guide issue of August 6th.

We think it may be taken for granted that the C.M.A. will accept our offer to allow them to educate the Grain Growers to Protectionism. Probably the executive committee will deal with the matter very shortly, and we shall look for further word in a week or two.

## BOTH PARTIES GUILTY

We believe that in the interest of democracy every public spirited man should keep ever in his mind that despicable transaction by which \$15,000,000 of the public funds were handed over to Mackenzie and Mann at the last session of Parliament. It was probably the most disgraceful piece of legislation ever placed on the Statute Books of Canada, and Premier Borden, in the two short years that he has held office has, by this action, won for himself an unenviable place in Canadian history. We note some Liberal papers are endeavoring to exonerate the Liberal party from any participation in this iniquitous dissipation of the public funds. A glance at the speeches made during the debate, however, shows the futility of such protestations. The bill by which Mackenzie and Mann were allowed to take \$15,000,000 out of the pockets of the public was introduced in the House of Commons just three days before the House closed, which in itself is conclusive, circumstantial evidence that the Liberal leaders had agreed not to obstruct the passage of the bill. There was only five or six hours' debate on the bill on June 3 and 4, both sides participating, and the lightning-like speed with which they railroaded the bill through the House shows that the interests of the people were not uppermost in their minds. It is quite true that the Liberal speakers mildly protested against the donation to Mackenzie and Mann, but their protest was of such a milk and water character that it seemed more like a blessing, and they contented themselves with introducing a few harmless amendments which were, of course, promptly voted down by the Government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Geo. P. Graham, ex-Minister of Railways, both spoke, and if they were bitterly opposed to the deal we cannot find it in their speeches in Hansard. If the Liberals were opposed, why did they merely content themselves with voting against the bill? Why did they not give battle as they did on the Naval Bill and force the Government to apply the closure and thus take the full responsibility of the deal? The Liberal party in Parliament is quite capable of making a fight against any measure if they want to and it is quite apparent in this case that they did not want to. We merely present these facts in order to show our readers that neither of the Political Parties have made any bona-fide attempt to protect the interests of the people against the rapacity of the railway promoters.

## A MANUFACTURER'S TESTIMONY

W. J. Laite, organizing secretary of the South African Manufacturers' Association, who visited Canada last year on a trip around the world in search of arguments in favor of Protection, has reached home and has begun to relate his experiences. The Rand Daily Mail, of June 26, contains a report of a speech delivered by Mr. Laite at a meeting of the Coach and Wagon Makers, Farriers and General Smiths' Association, on the previous day. In this address Mr. Laite impressed upon his audience very strongly

the importance of forming a strong organization for the purpose of influencing legislation. He stated that one of the most remarkable experiences he had gained during his world tour was that of the value set upon organization by the industrial communities of the countries he had visited.

"When he was in Canada," says the report of his address, "he had been impressed by the magnificent organization of their Manufacturers' Association. The Government would never dream of legislating without consulting them."

Later in his address Mr. Laite, speaking of South African affairs, said:

"The Government would 'feed' them every time they 'barked,' but they must bark in unison."

The people of Canada owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Laite for his striking testimony to the fact that the real rulers of Canada are the manufacturers and their association. "The Government would never dream of legislating without consulting them!" Who told Mr. Laite this? The Guide has said this many times, but Mr. Laite, we fear, would not accept The Guide as an authority. As organizing secretary of the South African Manufacturers' Association, he naturally visited the headquarters of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at Toronto, and as a representative of the South African Government, which was his status on his world tour, it is to be presumed that he visited the Canadian Government offices at Ottawa. And after doing so he made the statement quoted above. Thank you, Mr. Laite, you have spoken a truth and your words will be remembered.

## "AFFLUENT" CANADIAN WORKMEN

When Parliament was discussing the ever-rising cost of living, Mr. Verville, the labor member, gave a long list of prices, showing how hard it was for a man to support a family of five on \$900 a year. That gave W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., a chance to ridicule such extravagant notions of living. Rising to uphold the honor of the Canadian manufacturers, Mr. Cockshutt said: "I know of families that are living in affluence on not much over one-half that amount; they have well-dressed wives and children." That means that an average weekly expenditure of \$1.73, or "not much more" than this amount, can support a person in affluence. The Brantford workmen, including, no doubt, some employed in the Cockshutt Plow works, felt a live personal interest in their protectionist member's rosy explanation of how far \$450 would go in buying affluence for five people for a whole year. They wrote Mr. Cockshutt, accordingly, and asked him if he meant what he said in Parliament. Mr. Cockshutt replied to the Trades and Labor Council that he should have used the word "comfortable" rather than "in affluence." Even that considerable reduction has not satisfied the Brantford workmen. They still demand to be "shown." Apparently they cannot locate the Brantford workmen whom Mr. Cockshutt knows and who support their families in affluence or even in "comfortable" circumstances on \$450 per year, or thereabouts. But what could Mr. Cockshutt, as a high Protectionist, do? According to the Dominion census figures of 1911, which Industrial Canada quotes with a good deal of pride, the Canadian manufacturers employed in 1910 471,126 men, women, and children and paid them \$197,228,701 in wages. That makes an average yearly wage of \$418.63. The 376,872 men employed receive \$173,435,642, or an average of \$460.19 a year. To admit that this average

level of wages is below the line of comfort would destroy the whole protectionist case. Mr. Cockshutt, therefore, talks about "affluence" and "comfort," but nobody takes him seriously.

### WILL WE EVER GROW UP?

When will the daily newspapers of Western Canada realize that the places in which they are published are grown-up cities and no longer infant prodigies? Every time a stranger with a title or an office comes to Winnipeg the daily papers record his amazement at the wide streets and magnificent buildings of this wonderful city. And if there does not happen to be anyone of distinction in the city for a day or two, they discover some commercial traveller from New York or Chicago in one of the hotels, and induce him to make a statement of his amazement at the city's marvelous parks. In the same way every visitor of note who sees Canada from an observation car is permitted at every place he stops off to express his surprise at seeing a modern metropolis instead of the collection of shacks which, in his ignorance he had imagined was called a city in the West. They all tell us that Canada has a great future before it, and that it is destined to be the granary of the Empire. Having seen this sort of thing in the papers every morning for the last fifteen or twenty years, it is almost time that we could take it for granted. It may be quite proper to admire a nice fat baby, and to glory in the fact that it has cut another tooth, but the same sort of adulation bestowed upon a grown man is merely humiliating.

### TOLL FROM THE WORKERS

In the last two sessions of Parliament the people's representatives handed over to Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann, of the Canadian Northern Railway no less than \$21,940,000. "Railway development" is the fine-sounding phrase which is thrown over these deals like a blanket whenever objections are made to this squandering of the people's means. But if we could only follow these transactions a little further and see where the burden inevitably falls, no soft-spoken plea about our millionaire railway promoters "needing the money" could cover up the unjust deals. One thing is clear. That \$21,940,000 will not come out of the coffers or bank vaults of the millionaires or from the privileged classes. If they appear to bear some of the burden it is only for a moment, until they can shift it onto the shoulders of the producers and working class. Now, if the working people of Canada were so prosperous that they would not miss \$22,000,000 it might not be so serious, although that would be a poor excuse for picking the nation's pocket. But everybody knows, most of all the people themselves who must foot the bill, that the wage-workers of Canada are hard pressed in these days of rising prices to make even the plainest living. According to the census taken June, 1911, there were 471,126 employees on wages in manufacturing concerns throughout Canada in 1910. The wages paid these people amounts to \$197,228,701 a year, or an average of \$418.63 each per year, or \$8.05 a week. How much can these wage workers, eighty per cent. of whom are men, save from an average weekly salary of \$8.05? Could they save one dollar every week from the claims of themselves and families and from the grasp of that High-Cost-of-Living monster? As a matter of fact few could spare that much without acute deprivation, yet the handout to Mackenzie and Mann is equal to a tribute of one dollar a week from the 471,126 employees in the Dominion continued for 46 weeks. Or put in another way, the politicians at Ottawa handed these railway magnates a sum which will absorb every cent earned by the nearly half a million men,

women and children wage-workers of Canada for forty days' work. Considering the men workers alone, 376,872 receive \$173,435,642 a year, an average wage of \$460.19 or \$1.46 each working day. The C.N.R. bonus would absorb the whole earnings of this army of men for 46 days. But perhaps the women workers could better afford this tribute? Let us see. The census reports 72,571 women employees receiving a total of \$18,970,212 or \$261.40 a year, \$21.78 a month, 83 cents a day. All of Canada's wage-earning women would have to work 420 days or 60 weeks to pay for this little cash donation to the millionaire magnates. The children under sixteen years employed in our Canadian factories will feel the pinch of this governmental extravagance as soon as anyone. Can they afford to have their bitter lot made still more burdensome just to save some railway adventurers from the slightest financial anxiety? There are 13,382 of them in Canadian factories, earning \$2,112,648 a year, or an average of \$159.06 a year, \$13.25 a month, or 50 cents each working day. There should be no necessity for boys and girls of fifteen years or younger to enter a factory, leaving youth and education behind. Society owes them a better start in life than being tied down to unwholesome if not dangerous toil before they should be out of school. Yet there are 13,382 wage-earning boys and girls in Canada and it would take them nearly 10½ years to earn the sum which our politicians so generously handed out to the railway chiefs.

But the railways milk the Prairie Provinces more than any other part of Canada. What does the \$21,940,000 subsidy mean to the working population of the West? In the industrial concerns of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the yearly earnings of all the employees (including "salaries," which in the other census tables quoted were not lumped together) amount to \$14,481,762 a year. That means that every worker in all the manufacturing concerns in the West, from the president and superintendent down to the office boy, would have to give up their wages and salaries for a steady year and a half to make up the \$21,940,000 tribute to Mackenzie and Mann. Can it be pretended that our members of Parliament did the will of the people in handing over a full year's savings of all the 471,126 wage-earning employees in the Dominion, or the complete earnings of Canada's industrial manhood for 46 days, of the women wage-workers for 420 days, or of the children employees for ten and a half years?

### LET THE BATTLE PROCEED!

We consider the recent action of the Retail Merchants' Association to be of sufficient interest to bring it again before our readers in the following dispatch which appeared two weeks ago in the Western press:

Saskatoon, July 13.—E. M. Trowern, secretary of the Dominion Retail Merchants' Association, at a meeting of the local association, held here last night, made a strong attack on co-operative trading societies, saying "they are the greatest frauds that ever struck the community. The Grain Growers know no more about running a co-operative business than a cat knows of its grandmother. I make this statement publicly, and wish the press to make special mention of it. We have gone to the government from time to time opposing co-operative societies. I have never seen an honest co-operative store yet, and there has not been one found in Europe. They are a fraud from top to bottom. We have asked every wholesaler in the Dominion by letter what he thinks of the co-operative societies, and if he sells to them we will cease doing business with him."

A handful of retail merchants have thus thrown down the gauntlet to the 50,000 members of the organized farmers. Henceforth the farmers in every local community are to be under the thumb of their local merchant, provided he is a member of the Dominion Retail Merchants' Association. Already the

wholesale houses are beginning to boycott the co-operative stores, and there is a prospect of a lively fight during the next year. We mistake the temper of the organized farmers if they will be dominated by any little bunch of retail merchants, and we believe that the first retail merchant in the West that attempts this domination will find his business disappearing like magic. The Grain Growers must take hold of this situation and handle it without gloves. Co-operative stores, and co-operative distribution generally, are an absolute necessity in this country, if the farmers are to retain the slightest particle of freedom and in any way reduce the ever-increasing cost of living. This statement about co-operative stores being frauds is a malicious falsehood, and the alleged interest of the Retailers' Association in the public welfare is pure hypocrisy. When a little bunch of retail merchants can get together and tell the public how they must conduct their own private business, then the situation is very little better than the feudal days when the tenant baked his bread in his master's oven and on bended knee swore fealty to his over-lord. The Retail Merchants' Association is going to compel the wholesalers to boycott all co-operative stores, according to Mr. Trowern's statement. The promoters of this diabolical scheme should not forget that many men have gone to jail for smaller crimes and that the courts of our land are still open to the common people. We do not overlook Mr. Trowern's statement as to the influence his association has with the government, and we believe he is quite right in this statement. Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused to enact a co-operative bill, even though it was asked for from all parts of Canada. Premier Borden, when he toured the West, gave a definite promise that he would provide machinery for co-operative associations, but he apparently has also bowed to the orders of the Retail Merchants' Association. While prophets are without honor in their own country we will venture to predict that the co-operative store movement will sweep over these Western Provinces at a remarkable rate in the next ten years, and that they will be supplied from their own wholesale houses, and that those retail merchants who set themselves up as local czars over their fellow citizens will find their business dwindle and disappear. If the Grain Growers of the West permit the Dominion Retail Merchants' Association to succeed in their miserable scheme, then the Grain Growers will not be worthy of the traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Those journals and politicians which are owned and operated by Mackenzie and Mann or their friends are laboring hard to excuse the gift of \$15,000,000 made to these two gentlemen by Parliament. The excuse is that railways are necessary to the development of the country and therefore the money must be spent and no one should complain about it. A binder is a necessity to the grain grower, but if he were compelled to pay \$350 for it when the market price was \$175, the grain grower would be justified in his complaint. No one knows the necessity of railways more than the grain growers, but the money given to Mackenzie and Mann doesn't go into railways. It very largely goes into their other enterprises.

Toronto was invaded the other day by a party of twelve Chicago millionaires, worth \$27,000,000. Five of them were bankers, four brokers and three stockyard men. Strange that there were no farmers in the party, isn't it? However, this is not the feature which the Toronto papers laid stress on, but the rules which the millionaires adopted for their holiday jaunt, such as having to drive their own car, and not being allowed to spend more than five dollars a day for each person. How could the poor fellows live on that?

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# Co-operation in Wisconsin

By Robert A. Campbell

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

The co-operative movement is not new in Wisconsin. It has been a part of the social and industrial development of the State. Historically it may be classified roughly into two parts, the local co-operative units and the periodic waves of co-operative enthusiasm that come with every farm and labor movement. Each played its part; the larger, more temporary organization furnished the co-operative spirit, the inspiration and the enthusiasm, and the local unit developed and tried out the fundamental principles and the practical business side of co-operation.

Each local group of co-operators learned as best they could how to organize, how to grade and market their products, how to purchase and sell their goods, and how to divide the profits. They struggled with the difficulties of organization and management, the trials of working together, and either mastered them or went down to defeat and failure.

These little groups of co-operators contended with powerful forces from within as well as without. On the inside there were jealousy, ignorance, short-sighted policies, poor business methods, loose accounting systems, a lack of sufficient capital, and a failure to understand the social and economic possibilities of working together. On the outside there was the strong competition—sometimes fair and sometimes unfair—of large and well organized business. The competing concerns often covered a wide territory and were thus enabled to crush out small local units. This was particularly true of cheese factories, creameries, and warehouses.

There was no permanent central organization to which co-operative concerns were required to report, no central auditing department to examine their accounts, no clearing house of information on difficult or disputed points.

In spite of these difficulties much has been accomplished and many phases of co-operative activity have been undertaken and carried on with a marked degree of success. Co-operative stores have been organized to reduce the cost of living; co-operative fruit growers' associations, grain elevators, and potato and tobacco warehouses to grade, store, and market commodities, co-operative livestock shippers' associations to market live-stock, co-operative butter and cheese factories to manufacture and market dairy products, co-operative cow-testing associations to improve the herds and increase the profits of the owners, mutual fire-insurance companies for the protection of property and mutual telephone companies for the convenience of users.

## Present-Day Co-operative Activity in Wisconsin

In the past, co-operative stores have been exceedingly difficult to organize and manage with any degree of success. In America the word co-operation was long synonymous with co-operative store and co-operative store with failure. The Right Relationship League of Minne-

apolis has, however, brought about a remarkable change in the field of co-operative activity. There has been a striking increase in the number of stores established and a marked decrease in the number of failures.

The success of the store movement in the Northwest to-day is due almost entirely to the organizing genius and business ability of the officers and staff of the Right Relationship League. Mr. E. J. Van Horn, president, W. F. Vedder, vice-president, and E. M. Tousley, secretary-treasurer, are experienced organizers and close followers of the English store system. They have mastered the fundamental principles of co-operation by careful study and long experience in the field.

The work of the League may be roughly divided into three parts,—agitation, assistance in organization, and management. The league does not organize a store unless the conditions are favorable. The business opportunities must be good, the number of members sufficient, and the funds adequate for the undertaking.

One or more competing stores are bought wherever possible in order to reduce the competition. The store once established, the league does all in its power to make it a success, to encourage its growth and to aid in its development. The store's accounts are audited, its reports checked, and advice given on business management and accounting. Timely and helpful suggestions are made regularly in Co-operation, the organ of the league.

## Rules for Success

Out of the experience of the league a set of fundamental principles and rules have been evolved. The most important of these rules are: (1) That no stockholder shall have more than one vote, regardless of the number of shares held; (2) That shares may be paid for in small instalments, if necessary; (3) That the company shall have the prior right to purchase shares when the owner wishes to sell; (4) That all goods shall be sold for cash and at prevailing prices; (5) That a sufficient amount shall be allowed for depreciation; (6) That the capital stock shall be paid a small dividend of from 5 to 7 per cent. per annum; (7) That the remaining profits shall be divided among the members and customers in accordance with their patronage; (8) That one-half as much dividends shall be paid to non-members as to members on patronage; (9) That a uniform system of accounts shall be required; (10) That frequent audits shall be made; and (11) That a good business manager shall be secured.

The success of the league stores is proof of the business ability of the organizers and of the soundness of their plans and methods. At the present time there are 141 league stores, mostly in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas, with a total membership of 11,299, a total invested capital of \$1,500,000 and total annual sales amounting to six million dollars.

The Sparta Fruit-Growers' Association is the oldest, largest, and most successful organization of its kind in the State. It now has a membership of 285, a capital stock of \$6,000, and sells over \$50,000 worth of fruit annually. Its expenses are sometimes as low as 3½ per cent. of its gross receipts.

## Fruit-Growers' Associations

The Door County Fruit Exchange, the Bayfield Peninsular Fruit Association, and the Washburn Fruit-Growers' Association are organizations of a similar nature. Each association is located in an unusually productive and well defined fruit section. It is the purpose of these societies to encourage the growth of a high-grade uniform standard fruit, to grow it in sufficient quality to attract the attention of buyers, and market it to the best advantage.

Fruit growers' associations are among the most successful of our co-operative organizations and have aided materially in the development of the fruit area.

One of the largest and best perfected marketing associations in the State is the Wisconsin Cranberry Sales Company. This association handled about 33,000 barrels of berries, or 90 per cent. of the total Wisconsin crop, in 1911 and returned \$200,000 to the growers. The industry was centered in the hands of a comparatively few men and each received an average of about \$5,000 for the season. The cost of handling is from one-eighth to one-tenth of the gross receipts. It is a State-wide organization and any grower of cranberries may become a member. The object of this association is to produce high-grade berries, to sort them and market them to the best advantage.

## Butter and Cheese Factories

Wisconsin is the leading butter and cheese State of the Union. Wisconsin's total dairy product for the year 1912 has been estimated at \$100,000,000. This means hundreds of cheese factories and creameries scattered throughout the whole dairy region. The dairy division of the Bureau of Animal Industry gives Wisconsin credit for nearly 3,000 cheese factories and creameries. Many of these factories are owned by private individuals, usually the cheese or butter maker, and many of them are owned by joint-stock companies, but a goodly proportion—about 350 creameries and 250 cheese factories—are co-operative. In most cases where the cheese or butter maker owns the factory he is paid a certain fixed amount for manufacturing the product; the total output then belongs to the patrons and is sold by them through the maker or some other agent.

The investigation carried on by the State Board of Public Affairs and the letters received in that office since the issue of its report prove that the fundamental principles of co-operation, in so far as they apply to cheese factories and creameries, are less uniform and not

as well defined or clearly understood as in other industries. Replies to a series of detailed questions show that out of 169 co-operative creameries reporting, seventy-two, or 42 per cent., made provision for voting by shares and not by the fundamental co-operative principle of "one man one vote." Few of them have attempted to organize subsidiary co-operative enterprises in connection with the creamery. It is encouraging to note that 95 per cent. of the creameries report that they are working to secure a purer and fresher grade of cream and 27 per cent. of them state that the establishment of the co-operative creamery has resulted in an extension of social activity among the patrons.

Reports were received from 126 cheese factories. Of this number fifty-four, or 47 per cent., still voted by shares. Only thirty-eight of the co-operative cheese factories investigated used a milk test of any kind. In the remaining factories milk was paid for at a flat rate without regard to its cheese-producing qualities. In more than 84 per cent. of the factories there has been no effort to increase the amount of butter fat per cow, and 88 per cent. have made no effort to secure the use of one breed of cows by all the farmers. Less than 17 per cent. of these factories used their organization to extend social activities to their communities.

## Co-operative Grain Elevators, Potato and Tobacco Warehouses

Wisconsin is no longer a single-crop grain State, and the importance of grain has decreased with the increasing attention given to dairying and diversified farming. Grain is, however, stored in large quantities and the co-operative elevator is becoming more and more popular as time goes on.

The potato industry is concentrated in certain sections of the State where the soil is especially adapted to their production. The yield is so great that the crop can only be handled by the use of warehouses. The tobacco industry is also localized by soil and climatic conditions. Under the old system of marketing each farmer usually sold his crop to the small local dealer and he in turn disposed of it to the jobber. The farmers' products passed through too many hands, to the loss of both producer and consumer. The farmers are fast realizing that these industries are unusually well adapted to co-operation. The quantity produced is large, the industry is well centralized, and the output can be easily and satisfactorily graded.

Co-operative elevators, warehouses, creameries, and factories are less uniform in their organization, management, and general practices than other co-operative organizations. Each warehouse or creamery is an individual unit and follows its own business methods and practices. There has been no central organization or clearing house of information to which they could appeal.

Continued on Page 18



FARM OF A. J. COTTON, KENVILLE, MAN.

# The Mail Bag

## UNIFORM STUDY AND THIRD PARTY

Editor, Guide:—Allow me to congratulate the Canadian Council of Agriculture on their decision of introducing uniformity of study and consideration of questions in which the farmers of the three prairie provinces have a common interest. I think it is a great step forward and likely to develop the usefulness of our Association and hasten the reforms we are after. For two years I have been talking to our members and neighbors of the need, in my opinion, of exactly the same idea, maintaining that more than half our usefulness was being lost through a lack of system or co-ordinate thought on matters of great importance to all our farmers. As you remark, the aggregate thought expressed on any subject through resolutions passed after due consideration should carry great weight when presented in the proper quarters. This leads me to suggest that the question of independent candidates for either federal or provincial elections should form one of the first matters for consideration on the syllabus as it is one of the most important questions that we are interested in. I take the stand that unless we are represented in our legislature we cannot expect to do much. As showing what the feeling is here on the matter our branch passed the following resolution a little while ago: "Whereas our representatives, both federal and provincial, often misrepresent their constituents, and whereas the present party system tends to divide and disunite our forces on important matters of common interest, which necessarily calls for common and united action, we, the Northminster branch of the G.G.A. in regular meeting assembled, consider it desirable to bring into existence a farmers' or independent party." Then follows a suggestion of a plan to bring the same into effect, which would be open to modification; every polling district to organize a farmers' unity, to be numbered and named after the district, which would take in members

and non-members of our Association. Secondly, to levy a monthly subscription to form a ready fund calculated to meet the requirements of candidates for either federal or provincial elections, subscriptions extending over two or three years would net sufficient money to meet necessary expenses when the time of action came.

My apology for writing you at this length must be your invitation to your readers to give their suggestions on the above uniformity of study.

JAMES ALMOND.

Lloydminster, Sask.

## BANKS AND DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—I am very pleased to write you stating my views regarding the Bank Act, so lately discussed in Parliament and in Committee of the House. No one can say that you did not show up the present outrageous system of banking in Canada in its true light. That nothing has been done to give relief to the farmer by way of cheaper money, which in spite of all assertions to the contrary, he is much, very much, in need of, only shows the inadequacy of the present cabinet to deal with national questions of importance. There is no doubt, however, that they did not want to enact any amendments, even though they (some of them) admitted that extortions were practiced by the banks in many instances. So we can only conclude, the "Bankers' Association" has them tied hand and foot. I presume when the banks got their charter first they got it on the assumption that they would be a benefit to the country of no small importance. Instead of that, as they are now constituted, they are rather a curse, inasmuch as they take the place of and oppose a system which would really benefit the country with some amount of popularity and adequacy and not the shareholders of the bank alone. Some people think, generally people newly come to Canada, when they see a few banks in a little town, that the community in

the surrounding district must be prosperous. I think the very opposite. The banks are all there eager for and helping to pull the last cent of income from the borrower by their extortionate legalized interest, and to me many banks, only indicate the poverty of the farmer in the adjacent districts. Considering the price of farm produce and the high prices charged for all manufactured articles, especially articles of food and clothing, five per cent. per annum would be high interest in the West.

Mr. Editor, a review of the way in which Parliament dealt with the Bank Act, in spite of the convincing proof submitted to the committee that amendments were necessary before it should again become law, only shows like so many more reviews that one can make, how necessary it is for the people of Canada to have the power of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall with their representatives in Parliament. Until we get that little progress for national welfare can be accomplished. As at present organized, both parties—Conservative and Grit, as they choose to call themselves—are no doubt corrupt and cannot withdraw the hand from accepting a bribe; therefore, one party out of power and the other in is no good. What Canada wants in her Parliament is fresh blood in her leading men—"men whose heart disdains the impious bribe that tempts from truth to stray." One way to initiate fresh blood effectually would be to have the cabinet ministers elected by the vote of the people and to have our large corporations, such as the U.F. of Alberta, the G.G. of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and our Agricultural Societies, to try to secure good men to contest the premiership as well as for the ordinary elections in their respective divisions. An act would no doubt have to be passed for the election of a premier by this mode, but if secured a man could be called to contest the premiership from any part of the world, uncontaminated by the crooked and perverse ways of the cabinets of Ottawa; a man who would

be an honorable man, not in name only, but in deeds also, who would look upon the furtherance of the prosperity of the country as his sacred duty, strong to resist the influences of the monied classes and who would consider all things as dross in comparison to the uprightness of his own character.

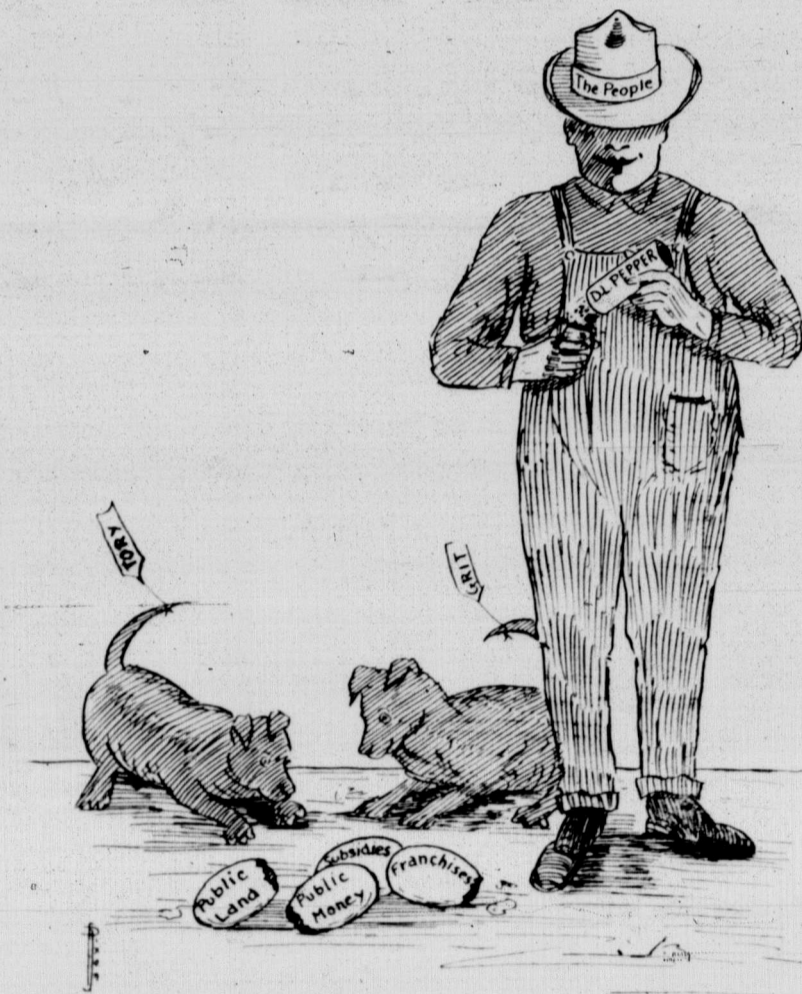
HIGHWOOD RIVER.

Longview, Alta.

## SASKATCHEWAN ASSOCIATION WORK

Editor, Guide:—I note with interest the remarks of Mr. Green in regard to your publication, noting that it is almost a trust. I must say from the editorials that you seem to be trying very hard to break the trusts, and cannot help but feel that Mr. Green is, instead of trying to break the trusts, busy helping them to strengthen their work for he seems to me to be doing all he can to break up the local Grain Growers' Associations. I will give you my reasons for doing so. About the last 4th of May I wrote him in regard to a speaker for our newly formed organization and to the time of writing we are as near as we were. Then the questions we ask for our guidance in building up the Grain Growers are answered so briefly and with as little interest as though these matters were too small for a powerful organization as the Grain Growers. Where are we to turn for our assistance? The parent society does not seem to care for anything but the 50 cents we are compelled to pay to the S.G.G.A. I think with the money paid into the central office from one source and another that the S.G.G.A. could afford to pay a good salary for one good capable officer to look after and pay attention to the need of that organization and not have to keep a man who has a finger in every pie that is made in the N.W.T. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not wish to make charges against Mr. Green. He may have the

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### "HOW TO CURE EGG-SUCKING PUPS"

During a recent election in Manitoba a political worker, approaching a farm-house, saw a small boy playing with two pups at the gate.

He asked the boy what names he called the pups and the boy informed him that he called one "Grit" and the other "Tory."

"Which one do you like best?" queried the worker.

The boy said he liked the Grit pup best.

"And which is your father's favorite?" was the next question.

The boy hesitated a minute and then replied: "Pa has no use for either of them. He says they both suck eggs."

It is well known that a little cayenne pepper placed in an egg will break pups of this bad habit. Direct Legislation is the political pepper which will cure the two old political parties of their egg sucking proclivities.

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# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## MAUDLIN SENTIMENT VERSUS JUSTICE

One cannot help deploring the maudlin sentiment which induces many intelligent people to try to interfere with the execution of justice, even in the cases of the lowest criminals.

We have had a particularly revolting example of it lately in this city. You have probably read of the conviction of Victor Pople of the murder of his brother's baby. I won't offend your ears by repeating here the horrible details of this terrible crime except to give the bare facts. The man was living in an illicit relation with the wife of his brother and the child was in the way and made trouble in the boarding house so it was coolly smothered to death and stowed away in a boat.

Now in my opinion the man who kills another in a fit of rage or the one who wipes out a long-standing injustice by the death of the enemy is an angel of goodness compared to the man or woman who can raise a hand against a helpless infant.

Yet a certain minister of the Gospel is circulating a petition to secure a pardon for Pople. The excuse he offers is that he has some doubt of the man's guilt and that anyway he does not believe in capital punishment. Now the minister in question is not the final court of appeal in this province, except by his own appointment, and the state at large is utterly indifferent as to whether he does or does not believe in capital punishment. The facts remain that the condemned man was given a fair trial by jury and was found guilty of the crime and that as our law now stands the punishment for that crime is death.

When we outgrow a law let us change it. If the gentleman in question would start an educational campaign to do away with capital punishment he would find many of us to support him, but in the meantime we protest emphatically against his trying to bring the courts of our country, which have had an enviable reputation for the enforcement of law, into disrepute.

It is the relentlessness with which the punishment follows the crime that has given the mother country her world-wide reputation for justice and it is this magnificent reputation that our friend would sell for a capricious enforcement of law depending upon whether the criminal could get some energetic friend to bestir himself in his behalf.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## A GOOD PRESENTATION OF THE CASE FOR SUFFRAGE

Madam:—I have a petition form to fill up. There are several women whom I know will gladly sign their names, but the first person I tackled was a young woman, an opponent of extending the franchise to women. I give as accurate and as full an account of our conversation as I can in order that my recital may help others in similar circumstances and perhaps call forth letters which may help me to bring about a more satisfactory conclusion another time, for I must admit I was unsuccessful. My request for the young person's signature was met by the abrupt "I don't want a vote." Omitting to point out the selfishness of the reply I proceeded, "What are your objections to the vote for women?" The following reply may afford the clue to her nationality: "Why do you want a vote?" Whereupon I took the plunge and dived deeply into the topic. I said it was my belief that our politics would be purified and our legislation improved by the granting of the vote to women. I said I thought some representation of the point of view of women who had so much to do with the up-bringing of our future citizens was necessary. I mentioned how they might assist in organizing trade unions for women, in getting bills passed for the benefit of women, quoted several injustices to be rectified and gave instances of how women had already done good in states where they had the vote. As my examples of the two last named were taken from The Guide readers will know to what I refer. At the conclusion of my little address she only remarked, "Well, if it is so good why don't they get it, and anyway those militant suffragettes have disgusted me with the whole busi-

ness." I said that there had been no militancy in Saskatchewan, and that if the women of the province showed they desired the vote they would get it without opposition. As for the women of England, it would be a pity if they were to suffer through the misguided actions of a noisy but really insignificant minority. If that were the only reason women should not have votes then men should not have them either, as they behaved in an infinitely more riotous manner when they desired the franchise. "Well, tell me some of the objections," she said. "There is only one," I responded, "which can be called a serious objection. Women, it is said, cannot fight, they cannot defend their country nor enforce the law. But this does not seem to me an insurmountable objection. All men do not fight—they pay others to do it for them. As against that there are army nurses so that when we are engaged in war there are women as well as men at the front." She wound up by saying she would not sign the petition until she knew more about it. Cyrano's last speech came into my mind. He is addressing those enemies against which he had struggled all his life—Lying, cow-dice, prejudice, etc.

a comparison. When the house is infected with a murderous microbe you cannot be safe locking thoroughly your own room. It is true of life in its whole, and it is true especially for the marriage under the capitalistic system. Think what is a marriage of today? We believe that we marry because we love one another. Well. But in the reality the marriage of today is a combination of things, excluding one another, the love and the money question or business calculation. You love the man and give him your life, but you fight for a law to protect you against this "ideal of your heart." Love and distrust are not good friends, one must kill another. And it is so. The majority of the women live with their men without any love, as business companions only, with false smiles on the lips and stoniness in the heart, which will be thrown just the minute when your "dear foe" spends his time or money as he believes it is better for him. O, the old, big lie of all the "roses and weddings" under the capitalistic system of living! The women must fight for their rights, yes! But they must look deeper in the question of right and study it thoroughly and think about the life

from having to grip their money hard in the beginning they get the habit of being what is called "tight" when there is no longer a necessity for it, and while they are not naturally stingy.

Then it is the wife's problem to get her rights. Let us hope that the woman's wit will be equal to the need and that they will each grow in love and tolerance and understanding and the "hard" man will mellow into "the best man in the world" to the woman who loves him best.

I can't say more now except to thank "Madge" for her very kind and wise letter, some of which I am going to appropriate for my needs if she will let me, and echoing North-West Woman's closing sentiment will say reverently, "God bless us all, our leader too."

ONWARD.

## ICY DELICACIES

By Lilian Dynevor Rice

### Fig Frozen Custard

Beat the yolks of six eggs with a quart of rich milk and a cupful of granulated sugar, then cook the mixture to a custard in the double boiler. It will be done when it coats a spoon, when it should be taken from the fire and set away to cool. When cold stir in a cupful of finely chopped figs, flavor to taste with lemon extract and add one pint of stiffly whipped cream and finally the whipped whites of the six eggs. Turn into the freezer and proceed in the usual way, stirring up the figs from the bottom when the mixture is about half frozen.

### Raspberry Ice Cream

Mash a quart of ripe raspberries with a pint of fine granulated sugar and put the mixture in the ice box for three or four hours, soaking meanwhile half a package of gelatine in a half a pint of cold water. When the berries are sufficiently chilled strain them through a sieve, rubbing through the pulp. Pour a pint of boiling water over the soaked gelatine and stir over the fire until it is dissolved, then add the liquid to the berry juice and cool it. When it is nearly cold and quite thick add to it a quart of whipped cream, then freeze as usual. Reserve some of the handsomest berries and use these for decorating the saucers of cream at serving time. Any berries may be prepared in similar fashion.

### Nut-and-Raisin Ice Cream

Bring to the scalding point in the double boiler a quart of cream and a half pint of milk, but do not let it boil. Stir a cupful of granulated sugar in the hot cream until it has dissolved, then cool the mixture, add a cupful of seeded and chopped raisins, and a half a cupful of finely chopped walnut meats, flavor with vanilla or lemon and freeze as usual, stirring up the fruit and nuts when the cream is half frozen. Decorate with half walnut meats and seeded raisins which have been plumped by steaming.

### Peach Foam

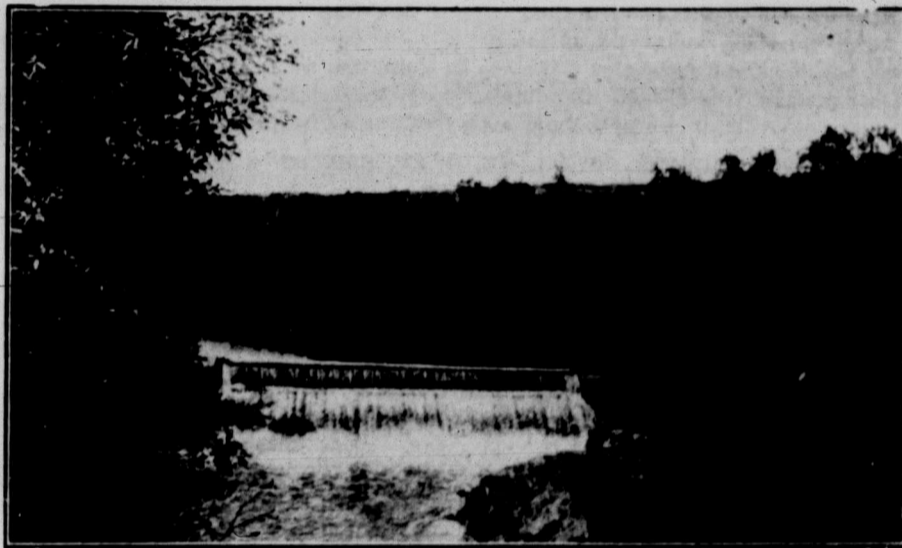
Pare, stone and cut up sufficient ripe peaches to make one quart, then crush with two cupfuls of granulated sugar and one cupful of ice water. Add one teaspoonful of lemon juice and the unbeaten whites of four eggs. Stir well, then freeze, beating the mixture well after it is half frozen, then complete freezing. Serve in sherbet or punch cups, putting a candied cherry or two on top of each cupful.

### Berry Surprise

Make a rich ice cream according to any preferred recipe and when this is well frozen remove the beater and fill the space with ripe well-sweetened raspberries or strawberries. Cover the top of the opening with the ice cream, put on the top of the can and pack in ice and salt, leaving the cream and berries to ripen for two hours, when turn out carefully, and at serving time cut across the form so that there will be a centre of berries within a wide rim of ice cream.

### Coffee Ice

Make a quart of strong, clear coffee and sweeten it with six tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar. Let cool, then partially freeze. When it is quite thick add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff and freeze completely. Let stand for twenty minutes before using after freezing is complete, and serve in sherbet glasses and put a tablespoonful of chilled whipped cream on each glass.



The Waterfall Makes an Inviting Scene in Midsummer

and at last he comes to stupidity. "Ah! te voila, toi, la Sottise! Je sais bien qu'a la fin vous me mettrez a bas." ("Ah, there you are! You would like to down me.")

A. CAMERON.

## FEELS STRONGLY TOWARDS CAPITAL

Dear Miss Beynon:—It is with emotion that I could not describe I resolve to write to your department of The Guide.

I am Russian and I hope you'll be so kind as to correct my poor sentences so they will be written in good English. But I am a woman and the hearts and spirits of human creatures are international.

I always read your page, although I am most interested in other subjects as I write for an American Russian paper—"New World" Weekly, all about conditions in Canada.

I read the other day the letter signed by an "Observer." From all, this letter seems to me to be a serious one. I agree with all Observer has written about the unsufferable laws of today. Wives are simply left at the fickle fancy of their husbands to use them justly or otherwise. But we cannot change these very bad conditions while all system of the social life remains under the present capitalistic scheme, which can be expressed shortly: the law of capital is:—Force is Right.

The capitalistic system of the social life is so awful, cruel, terrible, so infecting, that you cannot make your own paradise in your own home. It is a great illusion to combine the two opposite aims; to be good, obedient to the system in its whole, and to make a happy living in our home, on the condition that you are honest, sensible and fair. You cannot be happy if you are not deaf and blind as the majority of the so called "happy."

It is easy to understand when we make

in its whole and fight with all eagerness with the capital and its slavery. The day of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none" will come, the business men will perish, the perverse money question will be abolished, the slaves of all the world delivered of their chains, and the women will be free and fair not to combine the heart-want of maternity, of sexual life, with the lowest calculation of the privileges of the first servant of her master—"husband."

This great day of freedom and fair life is coming. O, it is almost on our threshold, but we all—girls and women—we ought to work to clear the way for our day!

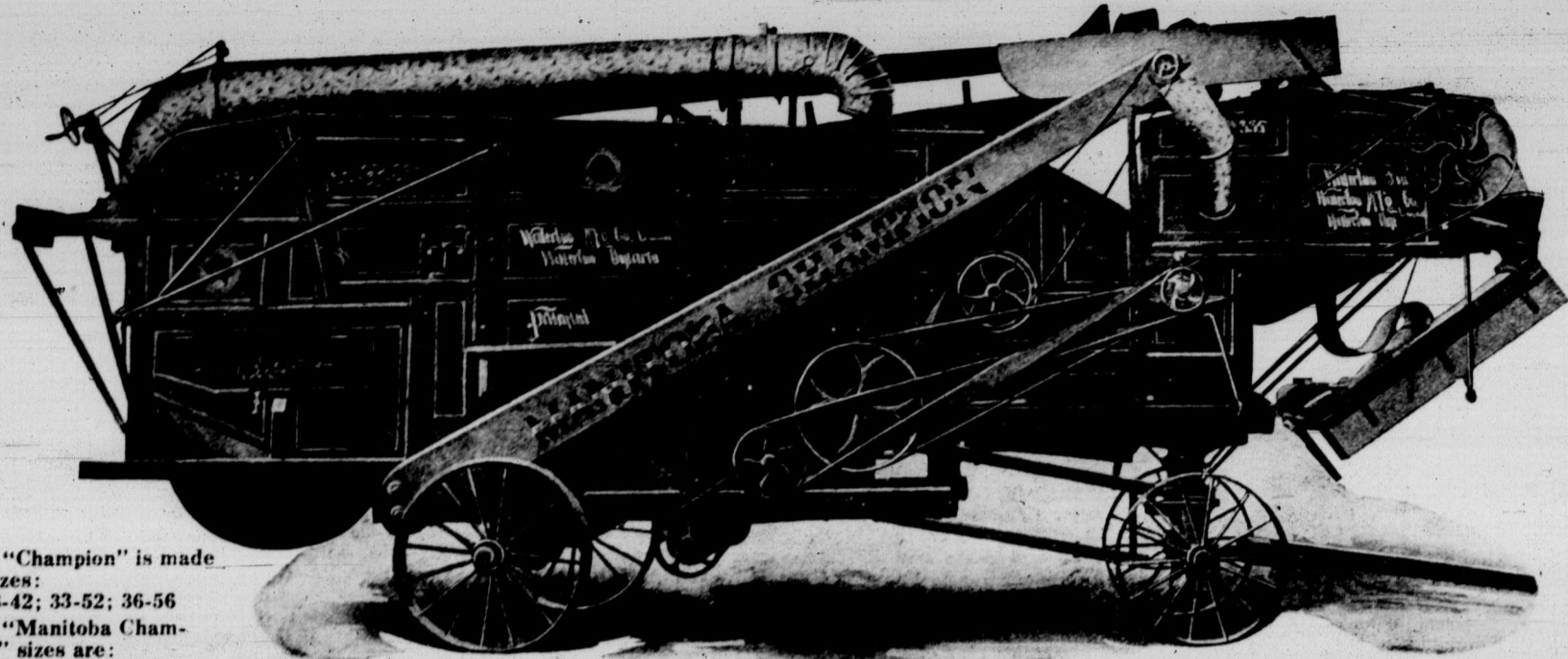
WORKER'S WIFE.

We are glad to hear from a sister of another nationality even though we do not agree with her assumption that capital has any great share in the making of women dependent. On the contrary, I think that his autocracy in his home is the one thing the capitalist has in common with the day laborer.

## HARD MEN NEEDED

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am so glad to read that letter of North-West Woman in your issue of June 4 that I must write again. Often I thought of her and wondered how she was dealing with her own particular problem and I am so glad that she is really mastering it in a way that is sure to give her the best kind of success. Her husband is no doubt hard, but I like to believe that he is true and really good at heart. What would we do without these hard firm characters? I am afraid that our comfortable, sheltered homes would often be impossible if it were not for these barriers, that while they seem to shut out some sun are really sheltering us from much of the world's bluster and storm. Men who have found the world hard while they were getting a start are apt to be hard themselves, and

## Waterloo "Champion" and "Manitoba Champion" Separators



The "Champion" is made in sizes:  
28-42; 33-52; 36-56  
The "Manitoba Champion" sizes are:  
36-56 and 40-62

"WATERLOO" THRESHING MACHINERY has won its place in the hearts of Canadian Farmers and Threshermen solely on its merits. A "Waterloo" Separator can be relied upon for thoroughly threshing and saving all the grain. It is especially adapted for gasoline engine power; easy to drive; and with its popularity as an efficient grain saver, merits careful inspection. We are in a position to make quick deliveries from our Western Headquarters and Branch Houses. Investigate fully before placing your orders. Our line of Steam Traction Engines is complete: 16 to 27 h.p. "Rear Mounted" for Plowing purposes. If you have not had our 1913 Catalogue, drop us a postal and a copy will be mailed promptly.

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF THRESHERS' SUPPLIES.

### The Waterloo Manufacturing Company Limited

Branch Office and Warehouse  
REGINA - SASK.

Western Headquarters: 334 Quinte Ave., Portage la Prairie, Man.

Head Office and Factory  
WATERLOO - ONT.

## Saskatchewan Section

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

### Progressive

We, the Progressive Grain Growers' Association, have twenty-five members. Our place of meeting is in our farmers' hall, located in the Royal Edward school district. The following are the officers: President—O. A. Haghang; vice-president—George Hayes; secretary-treasurer—Chas. S. Colquhoun; commercial committee—A. Hull; social committee—Stanley Stokes; literary committee—Mrs. C. S. Colquhoun. We will appoint our Board of Directors at our next meeting. Kindly register us up as "Progressive" Association.

CHARLES S. COLQUHOUN, Sec.

### Picnic Creates a Desire

At a picnic held at the lake here it was unanimously agreed to have a branch of your association organized here. I was asked to write you regarding same and also see if you could send us someone to help organize and address a meeting. We certainly all feel the need of co-operation and are in earnest. Awaiting your reply.

A. W. MAY,  
Mayview.

### The Kaiser a Grain Grower

Enclosed please find list of members of the Carlsburg G.G.A., and dues, \$6.50: F. A. Reider, C. Hengen, H. J. Fererborn, Dr. P. Schmitz, Arnold Schmitz, Nick Schmitz, B. Synk, A. Fisher, Jos. Feldbruegge, P. Hassler, A. Sagenschneider, Arthur Poulton, F. Millenaeker.

DR. P. SCHMITZ,  
Secretary, Kaiser Assn.

### A Name Perpetuated

We have organized a branch of the G.G.A. known as the Motherwell branch. The following officers were elected: President, James McCulloch, vice-president, P. C. Colquhoun; secretary-treasurer, J. T. Hawn. I enclose \$8.00 membership fees and 50c for membership

cards. Please send constitution and by-laws of the Association.

J. T. HAWN,  
Secretary Motherwell Branch.

### Sales At It

Enclosed find \$27.00 fees due Central. Our branch is a flourishing one and although we can hardly expect a much larger membership, our success, I trust, will encourage the formation of other branches in the vicinity. This season, as last, we have co-operated in the purchase of formalin and binder twine, with satisfactory results. The saving effected in this way brings men into the Association, and at our meetings they have an opportunity of learning what the aims of the organization are. We had a very enjoyable picnic on July 1, at which over 200 people were present, and we were fortunate in having Mr. Sales with us. He gave us a very stirring address describing the growth of the Association, and the causes that brought it into being, and urged all who are not yet members to become so, representing it as a duty to themselves and their families. He also gave us particulars of the great success the Locals around Saskatoon have had in co-operative buying, and dwelt at some length on this interesting topic. His rousing remarks and his work generally, during the afternoon will have done much, I believe, to awake into action those amongst us who are still apathetic. Will you please send me a copy of the "Sample Market" pamphlet. Also 10 membership cards and constitutions. With the compliments of the Goodlands Branch,

H. H. DICCONSON, Secretary.

The Eagle Creek United G.G.A., consisting of Eagle Creek, McTavish, Dreyer and Belmae Associations, which was held on July 19, was a very successful event. There were two games of baseball, one of football, horse races and all kinds of foot races, etc. The main fea-

ture was the baseball match between Perdue and Langham, better playing being seldom seen outside professional circles. We believe that this is a line of co-operation which might be very profitably taken up by many more associations. We were disappointed in not being able to secure any speakers, although we tried three different sources. We hope we will be more successful in future.

J. W. MARK,  
Sec., Arelee Association.

Our United Grain Growers' picnic, which was held on July 18, at Mr. Rueding's grove, was a grand success. The day was fine and a large crowd attended. Dinner and supper were served on the grounds and the Ladies' Aid had a booth. The program of the day was as follows: Address by Rev. Mr. Framp-ton, which was much appreciated, as were also addresses by the following: E. Lambert, of Thornfield Assn.; D. Carswell, of Moulder Lake Assn.; E. Cress, of Floradale Assn.; Mr. Devlin, of Ridgeford, and J. E. Paynter of Tantalton, District Director, who addressed us on Direct Legislation, Hail Insurance and other questions. This was followed by two baseball games, one football match and other sports, such as a foot race, high jump and so on. Everybody enjoyed the picnic immensely. We sold ribbons to the amount of \$37.25. Our expenses were \$23.75, leaving a balance of \$13.50, which we are thinking of putting to a campaign fund for this Fall.

DANIEL CARSWELL, Secretary.

The following is a list of the membership fees received during July:

Carlsburg, \$6.50; Edam, \$9.00; Ruthilda, \$11.00; Idaleen, \$1.50; Warnock, \$10.00; Hatherleigh, \$9.00; Cooper Creek, \$4.50; Ridgeford, \$7.50; Shellmouth, \$1.50; Spring Valley, \$4.00; Keeler, No. 2, \$5.00; Sylvania, \$2.00; Lock, \$2.00; Goodlands, \$27.00; Walpole, \$2.50; Una, \$0.50; Foam Lake, \$20.50; Gledhow, \$9.00; Kandaha, \$13.75; Ladstock, \$10.50; Glenuig, \$1.00; Burnham, \$2.50; Spalding, \$3.50; Richmond, \$3.50; East Manitou Lake, \$3.00; Springbank, \$7.00; Runnymede,

\$7.50; Keeler, No. 2, \$0.50; Progressive, \$12.50; Kandaha, \$4.00; Drinkwater, \$8.00; Dewar Lake, \$1.00; Midale, \$11.50.

### Twins in the Valley

We have organized an Association in Waverley Municipality No. 44, and have named it "The Twin Valley Grain Growers' Association." The meeting came to order with the president in the chair, and the following program was well rendered and listened to by a large and attentive audience:

- 1—Chairman's address.
- 2—Minutes of last meeting read and adopted.
- 3—Violin solo.
- 4—Duet, "Somewhere."
- 5—Speech, "Canada."
- 6—Chorus, "O Canada."
- 7—Violin solo, "Battle of Waterloo."
- 8—Reading, "The Burial of Bill."
- 9—Duet and chorus.
- 10—Ten minutes for business and social chat.
- 11—Solo, "The Song that Reached My Heart."
- 12—Instrumental duet.
- 13—Reading.
- 14—Duet, "Annie Laurie."
- 15—Speech.

A vote of thanks was then moved to the program committee who had prepared the excellent program and the meeting closed with "God Save the King."

H. W. HOGG,  
Sec. Treas., Twin Valley G.G.A.

### A Battle in Progress

Please find enclosed \$4.50 for nine members. We have twenty-six members on the roll now and still an odd one to join, but they seem slow about deciding.

J. F. LAYCOCK,  
Sec., Cooper Creek Assn.

### Ruth Will Do Now for Naomi

I herewith enclose copy of minutes of organization meeting of Ruthilda Branch, Saskatchewan G.G.A. I also enclose \$11.00, being half membership fees collected to date.

H. J. HOBBS,  
Sec., Ruthilda Branch.

### ALBERTA SECTION

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

U. F. A. CIRCULAR No. 5

Calgary, Alta, July 25, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Union, No. . . . .

Gentlemen:—A meeting of the Executive was held recently at which many matters came up for consideration and some important, recommendations were made, which are submitted herewith for your information.

#### District Associations

Quite a number of District Associations have been formed during the past few months. Letters are occasionally received from people signing "Secretary of . . . . . District Association," but only one of these associations has reported officially to the Central Office as to their existence. The suggestion is submitted to you that whenever such associations are formed, the particulars as to what Unions it consists of, its officers, etc., be reported to the Central Office at once. In the near future efforts will be made to organize these district associations all over the province, as outlined earlier in the year, and the forming of such district associations is looked upon as a step towards the development of our Association in the future; it is therefore advisable that the Central Office be kept in touch with any which may be formed, and in any case it is advisable to have the information on hand as at any time circumstances might make it necessary to get in touch with them at short notice. Kindly take this matter up and if you know of any associations, we would appreciate any information you can give us in regard to same.

Our Unions and District Associations are going more and more into co-operative purchasing, and later will doubtless take up the co-operative selling of various goods. At least two instances have come to our notice recently where the person entrusted with sole responsibility has defaulted. There has always been a tendency to try and excuse anything of this kind in our unions, even when it involves several hundred dollars. This tendency has existed particularly in matters where it is only a question of a few dollars. The tendency cannot be too severely condemned. It is essential for the future existence not only of the Union, but the Association itself, that we should insist on the absolute honesty and integrity of our officers and members, whether it be in the local union or not, and under no consideration should the fact that the offender is a member of our Association have any effect on our judgment, unless it be to make it more severe. Any incident which is wrong should be investigated and dealt with thoroughly by the members, for the credit of the Association. The trouble in every case arises from the fact that very few of the unions, appointing men to handle their business for them, ask those men to safeguard the union's interests in the same way that any business organization would insist upon. Where one man alone is entrusted with large sums of money, a system of bonding is absolutely essential. Bonds can be taken out at a very slight cost, which should not prove prohibitive to any Union. The Executive recommend that where business is being carried on, that incorporation be taken out under the provisions in the new Co-operative Trading Companies' Act, passed last session. The expense of incorporating under this Act is very low, and such a step has the additional advantage of giving you legal standing and the responsibility of your officers is clearly defined.

### CO-OPERATION

## RIPE APRICOTS

From the Grower to the Consumer

Per Crate **\$1.50** 20 Pounds

F. O. B. PENTICTON, B. C.

Express Charges vary from 2c to 2½c per lb. according to distance

Sunripe Fruit Co-operative Association  
PENTICTON, B. C.



### The Miller Who Makes

# Robin Hood Flour

Can be compared to Paderewski, for you or I can take the finest piano ever built but our music would not equal that of the great virtuoso on the same instrument.

Just so with the Miller who makes Robin Hood Flour

With the greatest, most delicate mills ever built we have the men who can tune them up to produce the Great Flour of Greater Canada.

## ROBIN HOOD FLOUR



# ROBIN HOOD MILLS LIMITED

MOOSE JAW CALGARY



Another idea very much in vogue seems to be the abstraction of the uttermost cent of profit which is made in your dealings. One incident which has come to our notice is that of a Union which, during the last six months, boasts of having made a saving of over \$1,000, and the man who has done all this work for them, so far as our information goes, is still out of pocket for a portion of the expenses incurred in doing business for the Union. No business can be carried on successfully in this manner, and provision should always be made, whether you are incorporated or not, for the setting aside of a certain percentage as a sinking fund. The money is always there, and if it is found at the end of the year that you have too much on hand it can always be divided among the members on a co-operative basis.

#### Co-operative Marketing of Eggs

In regard to this matter, a memorandum was submitted on behalf of the Poultry Department of the Provincial Government, and the Executive instructed the secretary to co-operate with the Poultry Department in an effort to devise a permanent and satisfactory basis on which the idea could be put into effect. The immediate development of the idea is, therefore, delayed, but we hope that it will prove advantageous in the end.

#### Homemakers' Clubs

In this matter, the fact that a Government Department has been established

for the organization of Women's Institutes throughout the province, was considered and the decision given that we encourage the organization of either Auxiliaries or standard Women's Institutes as much as possible, but the opinion of the Executive was that they could not make any decision as to whether there should be any distinction between those organizations effected under the auspices of the U. F. A. and those effected by the Provincial Department of Women's Institutes. It was suggested that in the meantime the two endeavor to work together as closely as possible, and that the matter could be threshed out by the ladies themselves at the convention which will be arranged for their benefit at Lethbridge, at the time the U. F. A. convention is held.

#### Fruit

It is regretted that, owing to bad weather in B.C., the arrangements for the supplying of fruit could not be carried out for the smaller perishable fruits. We succeeded, however, in supplying quite a number from other sources, and arrangements have been made by which it is hoped that for the future no disappointment will be caused those wishing to order. I anticipate from now on, being able to send you the prices every week, and particulars as to express rates can be obtained from this office.

It is with pleasure that we are able to

report at the end of the first six months of the year 1913, our Association is in splendid shape. There is a total increase in the number of Unions since the convention, of 110, besides several old unions who have revived. The amount of membership dues received shows a considerable increase. There have also been received two life members, whereas during the same period last year there were none. While the expenditure from various causes is somewhat in excess of last year, the receipts all round have somewhat the better of the argument. Figures in regard to the business transactions of the office are equally interesting, showing an increase in the number of letters sent out of some 75 per cent., exclusive of circulars, while the number of parcels shows an increase of more than 300 per cent.

In closing, I might mention that these figures are not given with the intention of giving you the idea that there is no immediate necessity for turning in your dues regularly. The time of year is just now coming on when there is usually a falling off in the receipts, with consequent financial difficulty at this end. We would ask you to see to it that this year the fall-off is not so noticeable, and trust we shall be favored with regular reports, even if they are of the briefest nature.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,  
Provincial Secretary.

# THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

This institution invites savings deposits of one dollar and upwards, and pays full compound interest at the highest Bank rate. Savings accounts especially solicited.

HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES IN **TORONTO** JAMES MASON GENERAL MANAGER  
BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

Winnipeg Office: **426 Main Street** W. A. Machaffie Manager

ALEX. NAISMITH, President. S. H. HENDERSON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

## The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company

Head Office - - - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Amount of business in force, over \$36,000,000.00  
Assets over liabilities, over 642,000.00  
Number of farmers insured Dec. 31, 1912, 23,261

The largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada.

A. NAISMITH, President. R. M. MATHESON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

## The Occidental Trust Company

Head Office :: Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

CAPITAL - - - \$1,000,000.00

The Company's Charter authorizes it to carry on all branches of a General Trust business, including the duties of:

- Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian.
- Trustee for issue of bonds by corporations and for deposits of bonds and documents in escrow.
- Receiving funds for investment and guaranteeing interest thereon.
- Loaning funds on mortgages or other securities.
- Transfer Agent and Registrar of Shares of Joint Stock Companies.
- Agent for sale and purchase of real estate.
- Agent for management of property.

A. NAISMITH, President. R. M. MATHESON, Vice-President. C. D. KERR, Treasurer.

## The Occidental Fire Insurance Company

Head Office - - - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Subscribed Capital \$500,000.00  
Security to Policy-Holders \$640,817.29

Full Deposit with Dominion Government. Practically all classes of insurance written, including Automobile risks.

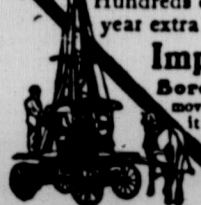
**BEAVER LUMBER CO. LTD.** DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING. HEAD OFFICE - - - WINNIPEG, MAN.

## Make \$2000<sup>00</sup> more per Year

Hundreds of farmers right now are making from \$1000.00 to \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides keeping up their farm work, making wells with the

### Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine

Bores 100 ft. in 10 hours. One man can run it; a team operates it and easily moves it over any road; Bores slate, coal, soapstone—everything except hard rock, and it drills that. No tower or staking—rotates its own drill.



20 years actual service all over the world have proven this the fastest and most convenient well machine made. Easy terms. Write for catalog. LISLE M'F'G. CO., Box 460 Clarinda, Iowa.

# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

### CO-OPERATION IN THE OLD COUNTRY

In 1844 in the town of Rochdale, Lancashire, England, a little group of twenty laboring men began one of the greatest movements of modern times. They got together by twopenny and threepenny subscriptions the sum of \$140 and opened a co-operative store.

They charged a shilling entrance fee and each member was also obliged to subscribe for a five dollar share. At the end of each quarter or half year a small dividend was paid on the stock and the rest of the profit divided among the members in proportion to their purchases. I don't know whether that is quite clear. The members paid the regular market price for their butter and eggs, but when stock was taken and all the obligations met the money that in most stores goes into the merchant's bank account was given back to them, the most profit going to those who had purchased most regardless of their shares in the company.

In 1910 in Great Britain and Ireland there were 1,428 societies with a membership of 2,542,532. These societies have now gone a step farther and manufactured bread, clothes, boots and millinery. They are also operating a Wholesale Co-operative Society, with headquarters at Manchester, which counts its employees by thousands and its capital by millions.

A similar co-operative movement is being instituted by the Grain Growers and will need your support as housewives equally with the support of the men. I hope you will give it cordially and wholeheartedly and that you will never buy elsewhere what you can get in your own store when you have one.

I am always amazed when I find an intelligent farmer who is not a Grain Grower and should be more amazed to find one who would refuse to join one of these co-operative enterprises. It is equally important also to my mind that the wives of the farmers understand exactly what these movements mean and why they should give them their support.

Don't let your husband put you off with the excuse that you, having been born a woman, are incapable of grasping the significance of it. Time has proven that figures yield no more readily to the masculine than the feminine brain, neither do the plain facts of business. Look into the Grain Growers' and the co-operative movements for yourselves and form your own judgments of them.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

### HOME FOR LITTLE GIRL

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am writing to ask your help. First, I must tell you I live on a farm with my husband and his mother. I have two children, one little girl over three years and a baby four months. We milk ten to twelve cows, my husband and mother milk, and we have a lot of other stock and it keeps us quite busy.

I want to know if you could find me a little girl to adopt, age about eight or ten years. I want her to be with my children more for company and when they are ready for school she would be able to go along with them. She would have a good home and be as my own child. I would give her the same advantages in every way. I want a good little girl (an orphan preferred), or would you kindly send me the address of the homes where I would get one. Mother is over sixty years and she prefers doing chores and working outside to house work, being raised on a farm she likes it best. I do the house work and it keeps me pretty busy. I have not much time to be about with my little girl and she is too young to keep out of trouble. She gets about the calves and sometimes I am afraid of her getting in danger or going near the horses. We have a comfortable little home of just four rooms. We have lots of chickens and lots of eggs and milk.

In the meantime if you know of anyone who would like to come for the summer I would be glad to have her.

### SUNFLOWER.

We cannot undertake to supply help for farms, but think you may hear of a little girl. You might write Children's Aid Society, 101 Mayfair Ave., or Children's Home, 200 River Ave., Winnipeg.

### MAN AND WIFE NEED WORK

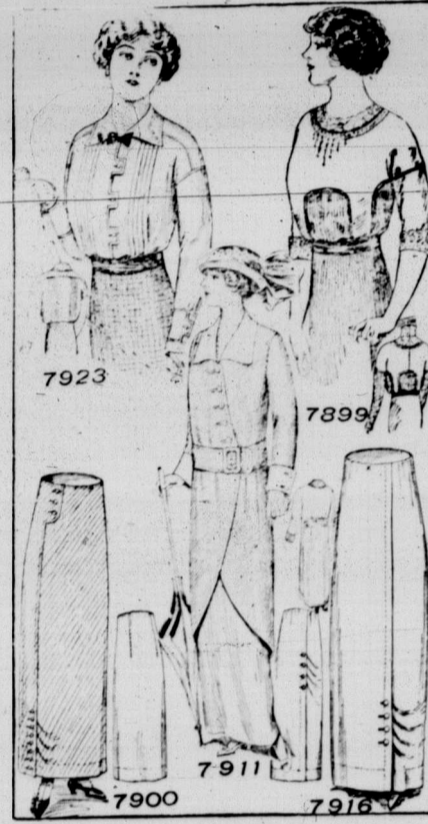
Dear Miss Beynon:—As I have always enjoyed your page and look for it every week, I thought I would drop you a line. I like E. M. C.'s letter very much. I am not a subscriber, but the people we work for take it so I read the three pages every week. Well, I don't think I can be of any help to the pages, but here is a very nice recipe for ginger snaps:—1 cup of white sugar, 1 cup of brown sugar, 1 cup of lard, 1 cup of molasses, 1 cup of water, 1 teaspoonful of ginger, 3 teaspoonfuls of soda. Do not roll on the board, but just put enough flour in it to roll between your hands and set them about 1½ inches between each so they will not stick together.

Well, I am going to see if I can get a little help through your pages as I and my husband have been working at one place for nearly two years and now the people are going to sell out in the fall, so we would like to get another place. My husband can do any kind of farm work and I can do all kinds of house work. We would like to get a place near a school if possible, and not more than two or three men to cook for.

I will close now hoping that this letter is not too long. Will try and be of more help next time. Wishing you every success in your work. Will sign myself,

CHATTERBOX.

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



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

- 7923—Fancy Tucked Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. With Long or Three-Quarter Sleeves, Pointed or Round Collar, Shaped or Straight Front Edge.
- 7899—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 40 bust. With Guimpe Lining, Elbow or Long Sleeves, Round or High Neck.
- 7911—Loose Coat in Sport Style, 34 to 44 bust. With or without Belt that can be Full Length or Over the Back Only, with Cutaway or Straight Fronts.
- 7900—Two-Piece Draped Skirt for Misses and Small Women, 14, 16 and 18 years. With High or Natural Waist Line.
- 7916—Two-Piece Draped Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line, Straight or Cutaway Edges.

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

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

### THE STORY OF WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

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

BOOK DEPT. - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## MY GARDEN

The other evening when I strolled out into the garden I heard a funny murmuring and sighing sound among the plants.

"Well what is it all about," I said, bending down over a pansy that was drooping pitifully in the dust and sighing terrible sighs.

"You haven't watered me for a week," complained the pansy in an injured tone, "and one of my toes is withering off at the end and I am in great pain."

Then all at once I remembered a baseball match and a party and a tennis game that had caused me to neglect my beautiful garden, but I had not thought of my poor plants as suffering, so I snatched a pail and hurried away and poured water on the poor pansy until she gasped for breath.

"There," I said, well satisfied with myself, "now you'll be nice and comfortable," and turned away to the house where I had a splendid book in which when I left it the heroine was just being kidnapped by the villain, but there arose a sudden wail from the nasturtium bed. I turned back impatiently, "Well, what now?"

"We're being choked out by weeds," they wailed, "and we can't get up and climb into the light like the taller plants."

I got humbly down on my knees and pulled weeds for half an hour and by that time the nasturtium bed was as trim as you please and I was thinking how nice it would be to get back to my reading when I noticed a brave old sunflower with its leaves all ragged with holes, but never saying a word. So I turned up the leaves and there on the under side were some nasty little green bugs chewing away at it.

"Poor old chap," I said, "I'll soon fix the little beasts," so away I went to the kitchen and put some soap on the stove in some soft water. When it had melted the soap I cooled it off until I could bear my hand in it and then I took it out and sprinkled the sunflower with a whisk and even dipped the tips of some of the new leaves into it.

By that time alas it was time for me to go to bed and I did not get back to my poor heroine at all, but I felt repaid when I walked down the garden path the next morning and all the flowers raised their heads and wished me such a pleasant good-morning.

DIXIE PATTON.

## A REAL MARKET GARDENER

Dear Dixie—I am writing another letter about my garden. Most of the things are up now. My, how they have grown since the rain we had a few days ago. I have some potatoes that are set in flower and some just coming up. Everything is very late up here on account of having no rain.

I have quite a lot of corn up and it is about four inches high. I sowed it in hills three feet apart on all sides and put three in a hill.

My peas are up and I have some about four inches high. I have them about an inch apart in the row and the rows a yard apart.

My beans and onions are about six inches apart in the rows and three feet between the rows. My cucumbers, squashes and marrows are doing well. I think I explained in a former letter how I sowed these. My cabbage and cauliflower are set two feet apart in the rows and three feet between the rows.

I have a few parsnips up and they have half a dozen leaves on. My beets are also up and are about six to eight inches apart. My turnips are up and are ten inches apart.

I have not many flowers in this year; they are mostly petunias. I think I will write some more in another letter soon. I have not as yet received any badge and I have written several stories to your competitors.

JNO. S. MARSH.

## MY GARDEN

We have a very large garden and it is looking very well indeed. We have trees planted right round the outside in rows to form a shade and to protect the small plants. There are maple trees, cottonwoods, poplars, willows, and other kinds. The few fruit trees we have were nipped by Jack Frost, but my father thinks they will not die.

The vegetable plot is at the east end of the garden. In it there are peas, beans,

cucumbers, cabbages, lettuce, radishes, (red and white), asparagus, beets and many others, which are doing well. We have been using some of them during the last month.

The flower seeds I planted did not appear for a long time, the ground was so dry.

Since the rain came they are doing better. Those I have are pansies, nasturtiums, carnations, and roses.

GRACE RICK,  
Aged 9½ years.

## TALKS GARDEN

Dear Dixie Patton—I plant all my seeds except peas and corn, squash and a few more, one inch apart, just one inch remember, and others about three inches or four apart.

All my garden truck is up five inches or more and it looks splendid.

LOUISE NORELIUS,  
Ratner, Sask. Age 12.

## A NEW GARDEN MEMBER

Dear Dixie Patton—May I join your club? We take The Guide and I read the stories in it every week and like it very much. Now I will tell you about my garden. I have got some corn in and some tomatoes and cabbage and cucumber and one plant of squash. I haven't much of a garden as this is the first year I have had one.

MARY MacGILLIVRAY,  
New Brigiden, Alta. Age 12 years.

## A SCHOOL GARDEN

Dear Dixie—I have a garden at school which I took shares in with my brother and cousin. It is only about four by eight feet. We have three rows of French poppies, two rows of asters, one row of mignonette, one row of peas, but the gophers got them; one row of turnips and a row of lettuce, two rows of parsnips and onions, and two rows of morning glories, all four inches apart.

R. J. S. BROWN,  
Palmer, Sask.

You seem to have done well with your garden.—D. P.

## STORY OF THE FLAX

I wake up from my sleep one day in the spring feeling very much cramped up. I sent a root down into the ground to get food, water and room. I felt my case cracking. You see I felt the need of food and room as I was growing fast. After a while I got stronger and I sent up two things which humans call leaves. I grew and grew and grew and became very proud of my beautiful leaves and my high stem.

One day I heard one human say to another, "What a beautiful field of flax," and on looking around I saw that all my companions were covered with lovely blue flowers. They were waving about me also, and I felt prouder than ever, but they did not last long and soon fell off, leaving behind a brown seed which I heard afterwards is used for a great many things by the humans.

But I grieved for my beautiful flowers, not knowing at that time what was left was more useful. One day I saw a queer machine coming across the field pulled by four big creatures and driven by a human and I felt a sharp pain near my roots as it passed by me and I fell to the ground. When I recovered from the shock enough to look around I saw that nearly all my companions were lying down too. But soon we were picked up and put through a machine, which separated the seed from us and tore us into shreds, so we were then ready to be put into bales and sold to a merchant. The merchant sent us to a factory, where we were put through machines which made a terrible noise and I came away in the form of beautiful linen. I was then sold for the money which humans seem to like so well to a store-keeper. I next found myself in a large store, where thousands of people hurried back and forth. I was bought one day to make a dress for a girl, but as years went by I fell into holes. I was then sold to the ragman, then I was taken to another factory and made into paper, which I hope will have only written on it things that will make people laugh and become happier.

SYDNEY HICKS,  
Rossetti, Sask.



## A Million People

Give these stockings and socks the hardest wear hose know. They

Buy Them for Style and consider the 6 months' wear merely an extra advantage. Could any but the best in a product gain such an overwhelming preference?

We are making a wonderful hose in Holeproof. Walk in them, dance in them, play tennis or golf in them.

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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Every stitch is guaranteed for six months; not just heels and toes. Here are hose that will stand the most strenuous sports. We even guarantee, for men and women, three pairs of silk Holeproof Hose for three months.

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We could buy common silk for Holeproof. But we send to the North of Japan for ours, for there it is grown as it is nowhere else.

## 74c Cotton Yarn

We could buy ordinary cotton yarn for as low as thirty-two cents per pound. Yet we pay an average of seventy-four cents. Our inspection department alone costs us \$60,000 a year.

For the past thirteen years, since Holeproof were first made, 95 per cent have outlasted the guarantee. The above figures refer to Holeproof as made in the States and Canada. Try it—buy six pairs of Holeproof today. See how they are wearing six months from today.

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The genuine Holeproof are sold in your town. We'll tell you the dealers' names on request, or ship direct where there's no dealer near, charges prepaid, on receipt of remittance. Six pairs of cotton hose guaranteed six months, for men, cost \$1.50 to \$3 per box; for women and children \$2 to \$3 per box; 3 pairs for children, \$1 per box, three pairs guaranteed three months. Several weights; all sizes and colors. Three pairs of silk Holeproof guaranteed three months; for men and women, cost \$2 a box for men, and \$3 a box for women. All colors. Medium Cashmere Socks for Men, 6 pairs \$2—fine Cashmere 6 pairs \$3. Women's fine Cashmere Stockings, 6 pairs \$3. 6 pairs of Cashmere are guaranteed six months. Write for free book, telling all about Holeproof.

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

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IDE.

# HOT WEATHER

## The Ideal Time to Use a

# DE LAVAL

## CREAM SEPARATOR

THERE is no time when the use of the DE LAVAL Cream Separator is so indispensable to the profitable production of cream or butter as during the hot weather of midsummer.

The use of the separator at this season usually means the difference between a profit and a loss in dairying. It accomplishes a great saving of butter-fat that goes to waste with any other method of separation and enables the production of a higher quality of cream and butter-fat than is otherwise possible.



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If you haven't a separator you can scarcely afford to defer the purchase of a DE LAVAL, or if you have a separator which is not doing satisfactory work there is no better time to discard it in favor of a DE LAVAL, first trying the machines side by side for your own satisfaction, which every DE LAVAL agent will be glad to give you the opportunity to do.

See the nearest DE LAVAL agent at once or if you do not know him write us direct for any desired information.

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Direct from the Factory to You.

Boots of equal quality at such reasonable prices CANNOT possibly be obtained in any Canadian Store. To get the very best material and workmanship combined you MUST send your order by post to our Northampton (England) Factory, the very centre of the world's boot and shoe industry.

We guarantee to send you by return mail a pair of these magnificent boots, immediately on receipt of remittance. All you have to do is to fill in the coupon and send to us with a Post Office Order, and no matter in what part of Canada you may live, the goods will be despatched to you without delay.

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### FULL DESCRIPTION.

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GENTLEMEN'S "Footshape" Boots are made in eight different sizes: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 (size 12 25c. extra). Each size in four different widths: No. 3 (width for slender feet); No. 4 (medium); No. 5 (wide); No. 6 (extra wide).

HOW TO ORDER.—Fill in the attached Order Form, stating size (length), usual y worn, then the width according to the shape of your foot. If narrow, order No. 3 width; if medium, No. 4 width; if wide, No. 5 width; if extra wide, No. 6 width.

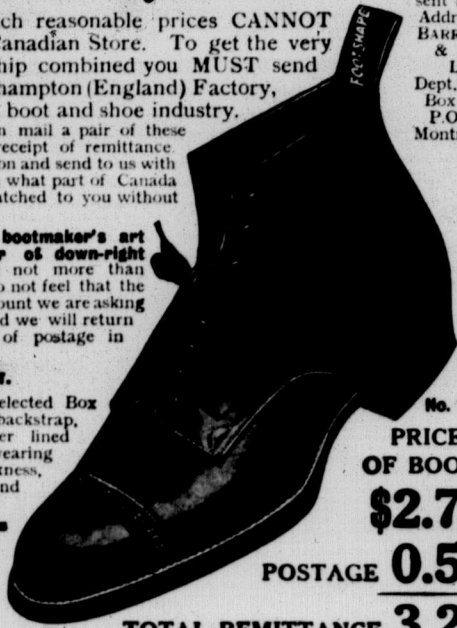
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Please forward one pair of All-Leather "Footshape" Boots No. .... Size ..... Width ..... for which I enclose Postal Order value .....

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Box Call, \$ 3.25.

## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8.

ability, but is he working purely for the interest of what might be a very powerful organization if only handled as any of the so-called Big Interests handle their business, and that is with attention to details, however small? If we are to emulate the Co-operative movement of Lancashire where I come from, then we shall have to have men at the head who are unselfish enough to work for the cause and not to be making use of the organization to create wealth for themselves. I know the fault we have in the West is to do all with a view to making our success one of dollars and it is the common boast of what we have made since coming to Canada. But I feel that there is something more than the dollar in the question of leading a popular movement. Is there no honor in building up these movements? If there is not, and only the dollar to look to, then Mr. Editor, we are bound in the long run to write failure against the work of the movement. Our work is to build up and not to criticize anyone who is helping, as The Guide is, to make the work successful. I am sorry to have to treat this subject with you. I am not doing this for publication so much as to get the thing put on a business-like footing. I might say that our local Association is to meet next Saturday to discuss our future program and I, for one, wish to drop the whole thing and say we have paid one dollar to gain the experience that has come to the old Ontario farmers: "Keep out of farmers' associations, the heads always seem to be men who are working for self and not for the good of the country." Had Bright and Cobden been of that stamp I fear the Free Trade movement of Great Britain would have been something that might have been, instead of the great success that it is. Trusting to have you handle this matter for the new associations in the same manner as the other questions you have taken in hand for the farmers, Trust or no Trust.

J. J. LAMB,

Secretary Ogema G.G.A.

Dahinda, Sask.

### "WHO OWNS CANADA?"

Editor, Guide:—I was very interested in reading your issue of the 25th June containing the article "Who Owns Canada?" However, as one of the great public, very far removed from "special privilege," I should like to point out that the mere fact of a man holding a seat on the board of directors of a corporation by no manner of means signifies that he controls the affairs of that corporation. He often shares the power with 5, 6, or 10 other directors. And, again, it is not at all necessary to possess a large stockholding in a company in order to qualify for a seat on the board; this means that when it comes to voting strength a director often cuts a very small figure. The lesson of our neighbor, the U.S.A., certainly needs to be taken to heart by the Canadian public and every care taken to save ourselves from being bound up and trussed as the Americans have been by their "captains of industry." At the same time no good case requires misrepresentation (though unintentional) for its support, and I certainly think that the assumption that 42 individuals "control more than one-third Canada's wealth," owing to the fact that each of them has a seat (with five or a dozen possible opponents) on this and the other corporation, is—to put it bluntly—very, very far-fetched. If it came to a "show-down" any of them might lose his directorship tomorrow or at the first show of real opposition on the part of his co-directors. The point to remember is that a board of directors is most often composed of several diverse interests, sometimes watching each other very jealously. Of course I am not arguing that some of the people you name do not absolutely control some of the companies. What I doubt is, firstly, whether the majority of them do control any concern; and secondly, whether many of these 42 (being human) find it suits their plans to pull together.

Yours respectfully,

W. A. PULHAM.

Cobalt, Ont.

Note.—We did not say that the 42 men controlled all the companies of which they were directors, but we believe that they have a controlling influence in the great majority of them.—Ed.

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Swedenborg's great work on Heaven and Hell and the life after death. 400 pages, only 25 cents postpaid. W. H. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont.

**DR. BLAND CRITICISES CHRISTIAN CHURCH**

**Says it is Lacking in Enthusiasm and Real Power**

In a sermon that startled his audience by its passionate eloquence, Rev. Dr. S. G. Bland last Sunday night in Grace church denounced the modern Christian church as wholly lacking in enthusiasm or real power. He said it wrongly exalted theology and degraded social reconstruction. "It must either go rapidly into senile decay," he declared, "or undertake its proper task of working for justice and brotherhood in the world." While severe in the main, Dr. Bland expressed his faith that the church is the real hope of the world, and that its regeneration will come soon.

The latest novel of the American writer, Winston Churchill—"The Inside of the Cup"—afforded the occasion of Dr. Bland's sermon. The minister sketched the novel with running commentary, expressing his belief that it represented a high-water mark in current fiction. It deals with a wealthy church in a large American city, the minister being the central character. Finding that his congregation largely represents forces opposed to real Christianity, the clergyman changes his attitude from the inoffensive orthodoxy to militant revolt.

"I am sorry to say," said Dr. Bland, "that it is not the church which is representing, as they rise, the new ethical standards of our complex age. It is the new school of novelists—men like Galsworthy, H. G. Wells, Upton Sinclair, Jack London—and now Winston Churchill. These men are doing a work that I say with shame and sorrow the pulpit is not doing anything like the extent that it should. They are giving us new ethical standards, new insight into social and political abuses. They are making men discontented with things as they are, giving us a new sense of shame for wrongdoing and now imparting a new ideal of social service. This is a great work. I consider it exceedingly significant, therefore, that Winston Churchill should have taken a new line in his latest work, and have selected a minister of the gospel for his chief character."

**Entering New Field**

After reviewing the book, Dr. Bland cried: "I question whether there is one church in Canada or the United States which, in fearless loyalty to Christ, is really doing its work. Nevertheless, we are entering on a new field of Christian experience; and I believe that the church will respond to the call of duty. Christ came not to bring peace, but a sword. Peace is stagnation. We have passed through such an era, and we have had enough of it."

"At this moment there is no enthusiasm in any church in North America, or England, Ireland and Wales. If you look for any permanent glory or enthusiasm in the church of Christ today you will not find it. Enthusiasm is the lost quantity in the Christian church of these Christian countries. You can find enthusiasm in the foreign missions—in China, Asia and among savages. That is because the missionaries are doing real work. You cannot find it among us because the church is doing nothing. You cannot find in the churches such enthusiasm as you will find among the socialists and the single taxers. Brothers, it is not here; we may as well confess the fact."

**Steeped in Unrighteousness**

"Don't blame the preachers, or the machinery of the church. The fundamental reason is that the church is declining its divinely-appointed task. When the leading citizens—the bankers and prominent business men—in this and other cities grapple with the real evils of life, you will need no foreign evangelists or choirs to hold up the church. But there will never be another great revival in the Protestant church until the leading men begin to act as though they believed God meant to set up His kingdom on earth."

"Society is steeped in unrighteousness, and nowhere as in this Canadian west. Our ethics are the ethics of the gambling saloon. We have the elements of moral destruction among us. I say frankly that you cannot expect a business man to live a Christian life today. Let us blame ourselves who have allowed conditions to become so utterly corrupt that men feel it is hopeless to succeed by being righteous. We must begin the great work of attacking all the cruelties of our commercial life, all the rascalities of high finance, all the abominations of our political system."

# STANDARD FRIENDS

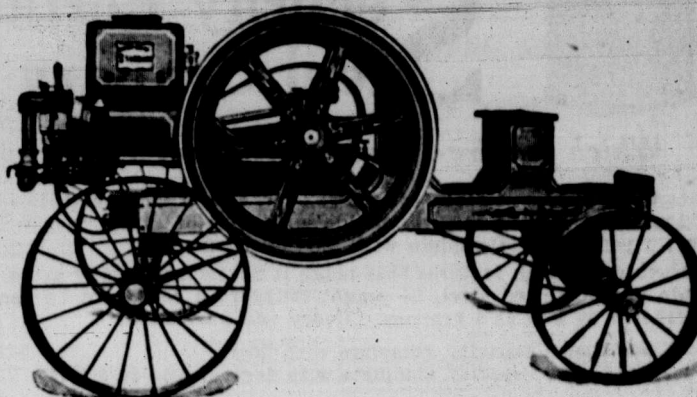
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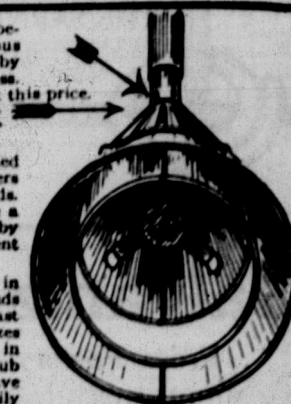


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**YOU CAN THROW THIS IS THE VALVE THAT DOES THE WORK YOUR WASH-BOARD AWAY. NO MORE RUBBING, NO MORE BOILING.**

Instead of spending a lot of money advertising our Rapid Vacuum Washer we have decided to sell single washers at **COST PRICE** with the idea that the thousands of delighted users will become our agents, or if not agents they will at least recommend them to their friends. By accepting this offer you are not bound in any way to become an agent—we will take a chance on that. Send us the coupon and one dollar, and we will deliver a washer to you by return mail. Try it, and if it will not do all we claim for it, we will gladly return every cent of your money.

**IT IS THE ONLY WASHER THAT HAS A VALVE**, which is absolutely necessary in order to create a perfect vacuum and supply the compressed air which forces the hot suds through the fabric. It is the lightest and strongest machine made. It is guaranteed to last a lifetime. It can be used in any boiler, tub or pail equally well. It has been awarded prizes in washing competitions over \$50 washing machines. It will wash the heaviest blankets in three minutes. It will wash the finest lingerie perfectly in three minutes. It will wash a tub of anything washable in three minutes. It will save you hours of needless toil. It will save many dollars a year by not wearing out the clothes. It can be operated by a child as easily as by an adult. It is as easy to wash with this machine as it is to wash a pot of potatoes. It will thoroughly blue a whole family washing in 30 seconds. It will do everything we claim for it or we will return every cent of your money.



With the Fisher-Ford Vacuum Washer you can finish your washing in 15 minutes. It is the valve that does it, and this valve is to be found only in our washer. It is a necessity this weather, and you will be glad that you spent a dollar. Don't miss this chance, you may not get another. Send us one dollar to-day, and we will send you the washer post-paid to any address. Also our agent's terms, which show you how you can make fifty dollars a week.

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# The Farmers' Market

**WINNIPEG FUTURES**

Wheat	July	Oct.	Dec.	May
July 29	99 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	
July 30	100	90 1/2	88 1/2	
July 31	96	90 1/2	88 1/2	
Aug. 1		90 1/2	88 1/2	93 1/2
Aug. 2		91	88 1/2	94 1/2
Aug. 4		91	88 1/2	94 1/2
Oats	July	Oct.	Dec.	May
July 29	34 1/2	36 1/2		
July 30	34 1/2	36 1/2		
July 31	34 1/2	36 1/2		
Aug. 1		37 1/2		
Aug. 2		37 1/2		
Aug. 4		37 1/2		
Flax	July	Oct.	Dec.	May
July 29	127 1/2	130 1/2	128 1/2	
July 30	127 1/2	130 1/2	128 1/2	
July 31	126 1/2	129 1/2	127 1/2	
Aug. 1		130 1/2	128 1/2	
Aug. 2		130 1/2	128 1/2	
Aug. 4		131 1/2	129 1/2	

**LIVERPOOL MARKETS**  
Liverpool, August 2, 1913.

Spot	Close	Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1	Holiday	\$1 13 1/2
Manitoba No. 2	Holiday	1 08 1/2
Manitoba No. 3	Holiday	1 05 1/2
Duluth No. 1	Holiday	1 07 1/2
Duluth No. 1 Hard Winter	Holiday	1 08 1/2
Australian	Holiday	1 14 1/2
Rosale (New)	Holiday	1 08 1/2
Futures Firm		
October, Manitoba's	Holiday	1 05 1/2
December, Manitoba's	Holiday	1 05 1/2
Antwerp		
July-August—Danubian	\$1 07	1 06 1/2
July-August—Kansas	1 05 1/2	1 04 1/2
July-August—Man. No. 2 Nor.	1 01	1 06 1/2
Flax Markets		
Antwerp—Aug.—Sept.—Plate	1 50 1/2	1 49 1/2
London—Aug.—Sept.—Plate	1 55 1/2	1 54 1/2
London—Aug.—Sept.—Calcutta	1 59 1/2	1 59 1/2
Hull—Plate—Aug.—Sept.	1 49 1/2	1 49 1/2
Hull—Spot	1 55 1/2	1 53 1/2

**STOCKS IN TERMINALS**  
Fort William, Aug. 1, 1913

Wheat	1913	1912
1 Hard	8,197 00	931 00
1 Nor.	270,946 00	82,135 50
2 Nor.	280,609 00	359,182 50
3 Nor.	608,118 00	354,997 50
No. 4	458,828 00	474,409 00
Others	947,819 00	386,421 00
This week	2,569,537 00	
Last week	3,531,561 50	
Decrease	962,024 50	
Oats	1913	1912
1 C.W.	10,985 00	78,640 32
2 C.W.	2,668,215 00	582,007 19
3 C.W.	250,642 00	113,501 04
Ex. 1 Fd.	246,606 00	298,406 00
Others	508,625 06	90,554 27
This week	3,685,071 06	
Last week	3,884,371 29	
Decrease	199,300 23	
Barley	1913	1912
1 N.W.C.	187,697 00	937,702 00
2 C.W.	505,873 00	1,415,490 00
3 C.W.	76,058 00	197,333 00
Fd.	23,149 00	
Others	53,246 33	
This week	646,023 33	
Last week	754,630 05	
Decrease	108,606 72	
Last year's total	471,642 00	509,351 00

**WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES**

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, August 2, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	80 9/16	80 5/16
2 Nor. wheat	83	87
3 Nor. wheat	89 1/2	86 1/2
No grade		70-85
3 White oats	34	40 1/2
Barley	41-45	44-57
Flax, No. 1	1 28 1/2	1 41 1/2
Futures		
October wheat	91 (Sept.)	87 1/2
December wheat	88 1/2	90
May wheat	94	85 1/2
Beef Cattle, top	Winnipeg	Chicago
Hogs, top	97 00	89 10
Sheep, yearlings	6 00	6 50

**MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES**  
Sample Market, August 2

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	80 9 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	88 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	89 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	88 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	90 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	87 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice	88 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	88 1/2
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, barley mixed	87 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	85 1/2
Rejected wheat, part car	80
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt, tough	70
No grade wheat, 1 car	85
No grade wheat, 1 car	77 1/2
No grade wheat, part car	82
No grade wheat, 1 car	84 1/2
No grade wheat, 1 car	71 1/2
Durum wheat, mixed, 1 car, bin burnt	88
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	86
No. 3 yellow corn, part car	68
No. 3 corn, 1 car	67
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	87 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	87 1/2
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	88 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 8 cars	39 1/2
No grade oats, 2 cars	37 1/2
No grade oats, 1 car, heating	37 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, choice	40 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 10 cars	40
No. 3 oats, 1,300 bu., to arrive	40 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car	37 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	39 1/2
No. 3 oats, part car	38
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	39
No grade oats, 1 car	38 1/2
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	56 1/2
No grade rye, part car, hot	59
Sample barley, 1 car	53
Sample barley, 1 car	48
No grade barley, 1 car, heating	45
No. 4 barley, 1 car	57
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, oaty	52 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, wheaty	52 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, part car, thin	46
No. 4 barley, 1 car	53 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	53 1/2
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	49 1/2
Sample barley, part car	50
No grade barley, 1 car, seedy	47
No grade barley, 1 car	48
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	53
No grade barley, part car	45
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1 40
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	1 41 1/2
No. 1 flax, part car, dockage	1 42 1/2
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1 39 1/2
No. 2 flax, part car	1 38 1/2

**LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK**  
Liverpool, Aug. 2.—Frank Devaney and Co. report that trade at Birkenhead continues much the same as last week, and quotations remain unaltered, viz., 14 1/2 to 14 1/4c. per lb. for good steers.

**CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET**  
Chicago, Aug. 2.—Inter-Ocean says: A good many wheat traders think that with corn advancing and southwest receipts of wheat declining, present values are low enough. It was noticeable that one of the largest bears was long wheat last night, as he said under protest, the market being up he was coppering his own opinion. Conservative commission houses are advising against short sales, except on bulges.

Cash people said that country offerings increased slightly on the extreme advance yesterday. The bull market in corn depends on the weather. Every day of continued drought reduces crop possibilities. It begins to look as if the crop west of the Missouri river would be a near failure as it was in 1894. The crop in Nebraska in that year was only 13,856,000 bushels, while Iowa only had 1,000,000, and Illinois but 169,000,000. Messages from the best posted people in Nebraska yesterday said that there were large sections there that would have to ship in corn the coming winter. There has been a six-day advance, but while the most enthusiastic bulls do not regard this as a factor, others advise taking profits.

**CHICAGO LIVE STOCK**  
Chicago, Aug. 2.—Hog receipts today proved larger than expected and there was quite a big left-over supply. In consequence all price changes favored the buying side. No fresh cattle were on sale. The plain stuff held in the alleys did not amount to enough to make a market. Most of the sheep and lambs arriving went direct to the packing houses.

**Cattle**—Receipts, none, nominally steady. Bees, \$6.90 to \$9.10; Texas steers, \$6.75 to \$7.80; western steers, \$6.40 to \$7.85; stockers and feeders, \$5.30 to \$7.80; cows and heifers, \$5.50 to \$8.00; calves, \$8.00 to \$10.75.

**Hogs**—Receipts, 11,000; market steady to 5c. under yesterday's average. Bulk of sales, \$8.70 to \$9.10; light, \$8.90 to \$9.55; mixed, \$8.40 to \$9.35; heavy, \$8.25 to \$9.15; rough, \$8.27 to \$8.45; pigs, \$6.00 to \$8.85.

**Sheep**—Receipts, 4,000; market slow and weak. Native, \$4.15 to \$5.25; western, \$4.10 to \$5.25; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.50; lambs, native, \$5.50 to \$7.20; western, \$6.00 to \$7.25.

**STOCKS IN TERMINALS**  
Fort William, Aug. 1, 1913

**SHIPMENTS**

Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913 (rail)	203,735	18,920	1,510
(lake)	1,471,167	692,725	195,917
1912	1,587,835	854,086	10,281

**CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY**  
Week Ending Aug. 1, 1913

Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Tera.	3,569,517	3,685,071
Montreal	972,652	1,739,937
Midland, etc.		444,182
Total this week	5,534,918	7,391,155
Total last week	6,841,064	7,867,208
Total last year	8,069,181	4,188,592

## Winnipeg Live Stock

**Stockyard Receipts**

Receipts at the Winnipeg yards last week amounted to 1,555 cattle, 478 calves, 4,100 hogs and 1,200 sheep, as compared with 1,181 cattle, 171 calves, 3,802 hogs and 2,230 sheep the previous week. For the corresponding week a year ago the supplies amounted to 2,097 cattle, 2,569 hogs and 1,709 sheep.

**Cattle**  
A heavy supply of cattle for this time of year came to hand last week. Practically the whole run was common and medium grades of mixed butchers, and the market kept getting more slow and draggy as the week advanced. By Thursday values had come down 25 to 50 cents below the start of the week, and by Saturday another half dollar was knocked off most of the grades. Some of the local packers had brought in some cattle from Toronto.

**Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from July 27 to August 4 inclusive**

Date	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	OATS	1FD	2FD	3FD	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
July 29	96	93	89	80	72	67 1/2	60	54	35	35 1/2	35	30 1/2	45	44	45	45	127	123 1/2	112	112	
July 30	96	93	89 1/2	80 1/2	72	67 1/2	60	54 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	30 1/2	45	44	45	45	127	123 1/2	112	112	
July 31	95	92	88	80 1/2	72	67 1/2	60	54 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	30 1/2	45	44	45	45	126 1/2	123 1/2	111	111	
Aug. 1	95 1/2	93	89	80 1/2	72	67 1/2	60	55	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	31	45	44	41	41	128	124 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	
Aug. 2	96 1/2	93 1/2	89 1/2	80 1/2	72	68	60	55	34	34 1/2	34 1/2	31 1/2	45	44	41	41	128 1/2	125 1/2	113	113	
Aug. 4	96 1/2	93 1/2	89 1/2	80 1/2	72	68	60	55 1/2	34	34 1/2	34 1/2	31 1/2	46	45	42	42	129	125 1/2	113	113	

**THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE**

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	96 1/2	95 1/2	107	Extra choice steers	6 00-6 25	6 00-6 25	6 25-6 75	Fancy dairy	22c	22c	25c
No. 2 Nor.	93 1/2	92 1/2	103 1/2	Choice butcher steers and heifers	5 50-6 00	6 50-6 75	5 75-6 25	No. 1 dairy	18c-20c	18c-20c	21c
No. 3 Nor.	89 1/2	87 1/2	100	Fair to Good Butcher steers and heifers	5 00-5 50	5 75-6 25	5 25-5 75	Good round lots	17c-18c	17c-18c	19c-20c
No. 4	80 1/2	78 1/2	85 1/2	Best fat cows	4 75-5 25	5 50-6 00	4 75-5 00	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	72 1/2	72 1/2	69 1/2	Medium cows	4 00-4 75	4 50-5 25	4 00-4 50	Candled	22c-23c	22c	20c-21c
No. 6	68 1/2	67 1/2	58 1/2	Common cows	3 00-3 50	3 00-3 50	3 00-3 50	Potatoes			
Feed	60	60	55	Best bulls	4 25-4 75	4 25-4 75	4 00-4 25	New, per bushel	75c	\$1-1.20	90c
Cash Oats				Medium and Com'n bulls	3 75-4 25	3 75-4 25	3 00-3 50	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	85 1/2	84 1/2		Choice veal calves	7 50-8 00	7 00-7 50	6 75-7 25	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	27c	27c	27c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	6 00-7 00	6 00-7 00	6 00-6 50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	28c	25c	24c
No. 3	46	45	51	Best milkers and springers (teach)	8 00-8 75	8 65-8 80	8 50-8 65	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs)	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and springers (teach)	8 10-8 50	8 45-8 55	8 30-8 40	Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.	129	127	160	Hogs				No. 1 Red Top	\$11	\$12-14	\$10
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	89 50	89 00	8 75-9 00	No. 1 Upland	\$10	\$10-12	\$9
October	91	90 1/2	92 1/2	Heavy sows	7 50-8 50	6 00-7 00	7 00-7 50	No. 1 Timothy	\$15	\$17	\$16-17
December	88 1/2	87 1/2	90	Stags	5 00-6 00	4 00-5 00	5 00-6 00				
May	94 1/2	93 1/2		Sheep and Lambs							
Oat Futures				Choice lambs (per lb.)	8c	8c	6 50-7 00				
October	37 1/2	36 1/2	34 1/2	Best killing sheep	5 50-6 00	5 50-6 00	5 00-5 50				
Flax Futures											
October	131	129 1/2	150								
December	129	126 1/2									

besides a considerable supply of dressed beef, and all these circumstances combined to pull down prices. An occasional load of choice cattle brought 7 cents, but by Monday the best quotation on these was \$6.00 to \$6.25, with other grades correspondingly down. Best bulls sell very well, up to \$4.75. Fresh cows and springers are a good deal lower. Milkers are especially poor sale, as the dairymen are pretty well supplied. The market is \$3.00 to \$7.00 per head lower than last week. Choice veals are stronger, the best selling from \$7.50 to \$8.00.

**Hogs**  
In spite of liberal receipts of hogs, the market is up to \$9.50 for the choice, up to \$8.50 for rough heavy sows, and around 6 cents for stags. The Eastern market is strong and as long as this condition holds good the local market will probably stand level at these high figures.

**Sheep and Lambs**  
A moderate run of sheep and lambs came in, but values remain unchanged from last week. Best spring lambs are worth around 8 cents, and good sheep from \$5.50 to \$6.00.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

**Butter**  
Butter is steady at last week's values, 22 cents for fancy dairy, 18 to 20 for No. 1 dairy and 17 to 18 cents for good round lots. A fair supply has come to hand and the demand has kept good. The Eastern creamery market has been down lately, but there is quite a spread between the Manitoba and the Eastern butter. Any changes, however, from now on are expected to be increases in price.

**Eggs**  
The egg market is strong, the supply barely keeping pace with the local needs. Dealers are quoting 22 to 23 cents instead of a straight 22 cents last week. The expected crowds in Winnipeg next week are making dealers anxious to get all the new birds they can, and better figures than the general quotations may be realized where the quality can be absolutely guaranteed.

**Potatoes**  
New potatoes are being plentifully offered, and the produce firms have reduced quotations from \$1.00-\$1.20 down to 75 cents a bushel. From present indications the new crop is abundant. Better prices than the 75 cent figure may be obtained, but for fear the market may be flooded, dealers do not feel safe in offering a higher figure.

**Milk and Cream**  
Sweet and butter-making cream are level at last week's quotations, 27 and 25 cents per lb. butter fat. Sweet milk has advanced 10 cents per hundredweight, and throughout August will fetch \$1.60 per cwt. It is expected that harvesting will soon cut down the dairy shipments and further advances in price may be quoted soon.

**Dressed Meats**  
Local packers have been bringing in quite a quantity of dressed beef, and the price is a little down, 12 cents instead of 13 to 15 cents. Other prices are at last week's level, pork 15 cents, mutton 14 cents, veal 14 cents and lamb up to 15 cents.

**Hay**  
The Winnipeg market is oversupplied with the new crop of hay and prices have come down \$4.00 to \$5.00 a ton. No. 1 Red Top is worth \$11.00 delivered at Winnipeg, No. 1 Upland \$

# Farmers' Market Place

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

## BUTTER AND EGGS

**BUTTER WANTED — WE WANT 1,000** dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks, preferably in lb. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 1-lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 231f

**EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COMPANY,** Winnipeg, will pay cash for shipments of eggs, butter, etc. Special demand and premium prices for non-fertile eggs. Highest market prices at all times. Quick returns. 231f

## CATTLE

**HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND** Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park farm, Hartney, Man. 311f

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

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

**SEVERAL REGISTERED SHORTHORN** bulls, thirteen months and younger. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 71f

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

## SWINE

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

**YORKSHIRE SWINE, DIRECT FROM J. E.** Brethour's famous herd. Early litters. Fifteen dollars each. R. E. Bingham, Marquis, Sask. 31-2

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

**STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK.** — Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 181f

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

**WANTED — PURE-BRED TAMWORTH** sows. H. Crowell, Atwater, Sask. 34-2

## DOGS

**FOR SALE—WOLF-HOUND PUPS, WELL** bred; very swift; no better in Saskatchewan. F. E. Collins, Corinne, Sask. 32-2

## Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully.

W. L. DE CLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

## Hampshire Swine

THE PROFIT MAKERS

Send for Prices of the best Breed of Hogs on earth

J. H. Rutherford, Caledon East, Ont.

## POULTRY

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

## FARM STOCK FOR SALE

**FOREST HOME FARM—OLYDE STAL-** lions, one, two and three years. Mares and fillies. Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire pigs, May farrow. Some splendid Oxford Down rams, shearlings and lambs. Stations: Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O. 311f

## FARM MACHINERY

**SAMPLE GASOLINE ENGINES AT SPE-** cial prices—1½, 3½ and 6 h.p. sizes. They have been only slightly used. They will be adjusted and in perfect condition and just like new, before leaving factory. Prices and further particulars on request. The Page Wire Fence Company, Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 30-4

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

## FENCE POSTS

**CO-OPERATIVE FARMERS—I CAN SUP-** ply you with seasoned cedar fence posts, peeled or unpeeled by car load and save you dealers' profit. Only a few cars left. Write for quotations. D. C. Jamieson, Stratton, Ont. 31-2

**ROUND CEDAR POSTS. BIG SAVING.—** Write D. Howell, Langenburg, Sask. 31-6

## FARM LANDS AND EXCHANGE

**WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER WHO** has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**TENDERS—TENDERS WILL BE RECEIV-** ed by the undersigned up till Aug. 15, for the delivery of 2 carloads 7 ft. cedar fence posts, 4 in. or over at small end; 100 brace posts 14 ft. x 4 in., and 50 posts 8 ft. x 6 in. F.O.B. Morris. Morris Grain Growers' Association.

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

**FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 341f

## BARRISTERS

**ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI-** citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 341f

**ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS-** ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 201f

## BIBLE STUDY

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

## Co-operation in Wisconsin

Continued from Page 7

Economic justice is slowly being worked out, but there is much to be done and much room for improvement.

### Cow-Testing Associations

Dairymen know that there are great differences in cows; that some produce large quantities of rich milk, while others do not produce enough to pay for their keep. They also know that animals capable of producing large quantities of milk and butter fat tend to produce offspring of a like or similar capacity. The only way to determine the value of a cow for milk-producing purposes is to weigh and test the milk. The State Dairymen's Association is organizing cow-testing associations for this purpose. An expert tester visits every herd of the association one day each month, weighs and tests the milk of every cow, and keeps full and complete records. The fee is a dollar a year for each cow, and the owner is relieved of the responsibility. Owners who have continued the test from year to year have gradually improved their herds, and those who have discontinued the test have done so largely because the results warranted the sale of all or the major portion of their stock.

Cow-testing associations were organized about six years ago. Since that time 1,500 dairymen have held membership, and 17,500 cows have completed a year's record.

### Mutual Fire-Insurance Companies

Perhaps no co-operative associations are so numerous, so widespread, or so close to the people as the mutual fire-insurance companies. These companies should be divided into two groups,—the city and village mutuals, and the town mutuals.

The city and village mutuals, as organized at the present time, are not marked successes. Too large a percentage of the companies write insurance cheaper than they can furnish it. Calamity and losses bring failure and failure brings court litigation. At the present time there are about fifty city and village mutual fire-insurance companies in the State.

As a rule the town mutuals are more carefully and conservatively managed than the city and village mutuals and fewer failures occur. When failures do occur, the difficulty is met in a practical way,—an assessment is made, the loss covered, and no litigation results. A maximum value is placed upon all live-stock and buildings are carefully appraised by an officer of the company. Fire losses are paid by the levy of fees and assessments. In 1900 there were 189 such companies in the State, and the amount of property insured was valued at \$191,000,000. In 1912 there were 205 companies and the amount of property insured had increased to \$404,000,000. These figures indicate that the increase has come largely in the area covered, and in the business done, and not in the number of companies. The town mutual fire-insurance company has proven a very satisfactory form of insurance.

### Mutual Telephone Companies

The telephone has spread rapidly to the rural communities. In most cases the initiative has been taken by the farmers. It is a very common practice for the farmers to contribute materials, time and money to the construction of a telephone line. Many of these are not incorporated and only those charging a rental to non-members are required to report to a department of the State. The total number cannot be ascertained, but the total number incorporated and charging rental in 1912 was 309, and the total number of families served was 21,049.

### True Reasons for Co-operation

After this brief survey of Wisconsin's co-operative activities, the question naturally arises, why have these men co-operated in so many lines of activity? We know the dairymen and farmers of Ireland and Denmark and the city people of England co-operated because of poverty and want. They co-operated because times were always hard, land yielded a niggardly return, and indus-

try a low wage. The forces driving men to co-operate were stronger than the selfish, individualistic forces that held them apart.

The Wisconsin farmer, dairyman, and fruit-grower has not co-operated because of poverty and want, but rather to increase his profits in a given industry. He has learned to co-operate, because he desires a square deal and believes that a reasonable percentage of the final cost of a commodity should go to him as a producer. Oftentimes his whole attention is given to a single crop like potatoes, tobacco, or fruit; or to a single business like dairying. When this is true the farmer or dairyman markets his product with more thought and care. The small loss in marketing a few chickens or vegetables does not arouse his interest. The American farmer does business in a big way, and co-operates because he wants to save dollars in big transactions, not a penny on every transaction. The saving that appeals to the European peasant and laborer does not appeal to him. He has combined, not because he could not pay the price as a consumer or because he could not live on the returns paid to him as a producer, but because he would not. He has also combined in a non-competitive field to increase his own mutual benefit, protection, and convenience.

After a long and varied experience co-operative associations of the State have proven that there is a sound, economic basis for co-operation in Wisconsin, and that successful co-operation is possible. This has been demonstrated not only in one line but in several lines. It seems evident that the thing most needed now is some educational and centralizing force that will bring the experience of all the co-operative societies of the State together and serve as a bureau of information.

### Sir Horace Plunkett's Influence

Perhaps no State in the Union is so far advanced along these lines as Wisconsin. This is due in no small degree to the influence and activity of Sir Horace Plunkett, who has been so largely responsible for the origin and success of the co-operative movement in Ireland. Sir Horace Plunkett spoke once before the Legislature of 1911 and again before the Legislature of 1913. During his last visit to Madison he held conferences with the Governor, with State officers, with the president of the University, and with the dean and faculty of the College of Agriculture.

At the present time numerous forces are working in Wisconsin to bring about better agricultural conditions, better marketing methods, and a closer relation between producer and consumer. These forces may be divided into the voluntary organizations, the semi-public, and the governmental.

Concluded Next Week

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# MAKE EVERY ACRE PAY BIGGEST PROFITS

## SUPERIOR and ORIGINAL FEATURES OF DESIGN FOUND ONLY IN THE SMALL, LIGHT HART- PARR TRACTOR AND "SELF-LIFT" PLOW

**TRACTOR**—Lightest weight, yet greatest strength. No dead weight to drag around and waste power. Fewest parts—only 300. All others have 800 to 1500. Main frame is a strong, one-piece casting. Entire frame consists of only four pieces. Drive wheels with wonderful wave form lugs, are solid steel castings—not built up or pieced. Driver lugs give 31% greater surface contact than any other. Drivers can be equipped with Hart-Parr "Hold Fast" extension lugs, the lugs with a bull dog grip in soft soil. Especially designed carburetor which operates positively and efficiently on cheapest KEROSENE— heavy load, light load or no load. Motor oil cooled, insuring perfect operation in hottest or coldest weather.

**PLOW** is one-third lighter than any other and has one-third less parts. Combined automatic and hand lift attachments. To raise or lower bottoms, merely pull a rope attached to the clutch lever and the bottoms lift automatically. Any individual bottom may be raised with the hand lift attachment without disturbing the adjustment of the rest of the plow. Special spring beam coupler enables plows to skid around or pass over obstructions and prevents breakage. Furrow wheel keeps plow right in furrow.

You can't afford to overlook these money saving features in a tractor and plow. Investigate our line before purchasing any kind of an outfit.

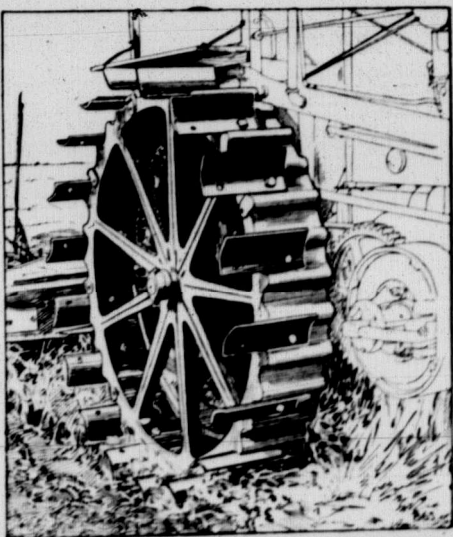


Illustration shows how Hart-Parr "Hold-Fast" Lugs grip the ground and pull out straight away without tearing up the soil

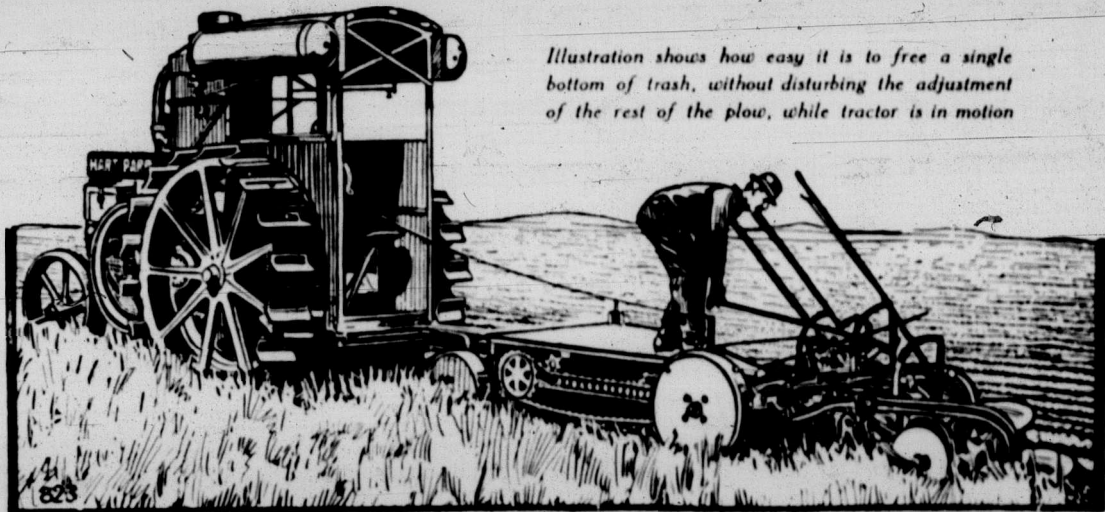


Illustration shows how easy it is to free a single bottom of trash, without disturbing the adjustment of the rest of the plow, while tractor is in motion

## The One Man Plowing Outfit!

**Y**OUR soil conditions control your farming profits. The best seed in a poor seed bed will produce only mediocre crops. Yet it costs just as much to prepare a poor seed bed as a good one.

Deep, early fall plowing is the foundation of an ideal, mellow seed bed—one that is best for seed germination and growth. But early fall plowing that is deep enough to secure the best results would ruin the sturdiest of horses and prove a costly operation. Instead of risking your horses, do your fall plowing with a

# HART-PARR -OIL TRACTOR-R

and save time, labor and money. The small, light tractor and "Self Lift" plow shown in the illustration make an ideal One-Man Outfit for farms of 100 to 320 acres. You operate both tractor and plow right from the engine platform. Easily plow 10 to 15 acres daily—6 to 8 inches deep—the work of 12 good horses. Work the outfit 24 hours daily, if necessary. It never tires or gets overheated.

## Fall Plowing Means Bigger Profits

With this outfit you can follow up harvesting and threshing without delay and kill injurious weeds, insects, grubs and bugs before they do any damage. You can turn up new plant life, conserve the rainfall and distribute your farm labor more evenly over the entire year. Incidentally, you cut a big chunk off your plowing bill and save all back breaking drudgery. When spring comes your rush work is a simple task instead of a heavy round of hard work. Your plowing is done—you need only disc and seed and do it with this same tractor. And no matter how wet or backward the season, with your plowing out of the way you can get your seed in several weeks earlier and give it a better start.

## Power For All Farm Work

And remember—this Hart-Parr Tractor is more than a one purpose outfit. In addition to plowing, use it for discing, seeding, harrowing, harvesting, threshing and hauling; fill silos, shell corn, in fact, do all your traction and belt work with it.

We build a size for every farm, large or small. We can meet your power requirements. Write today for catalog, special circulars and expert information on power farming costs.

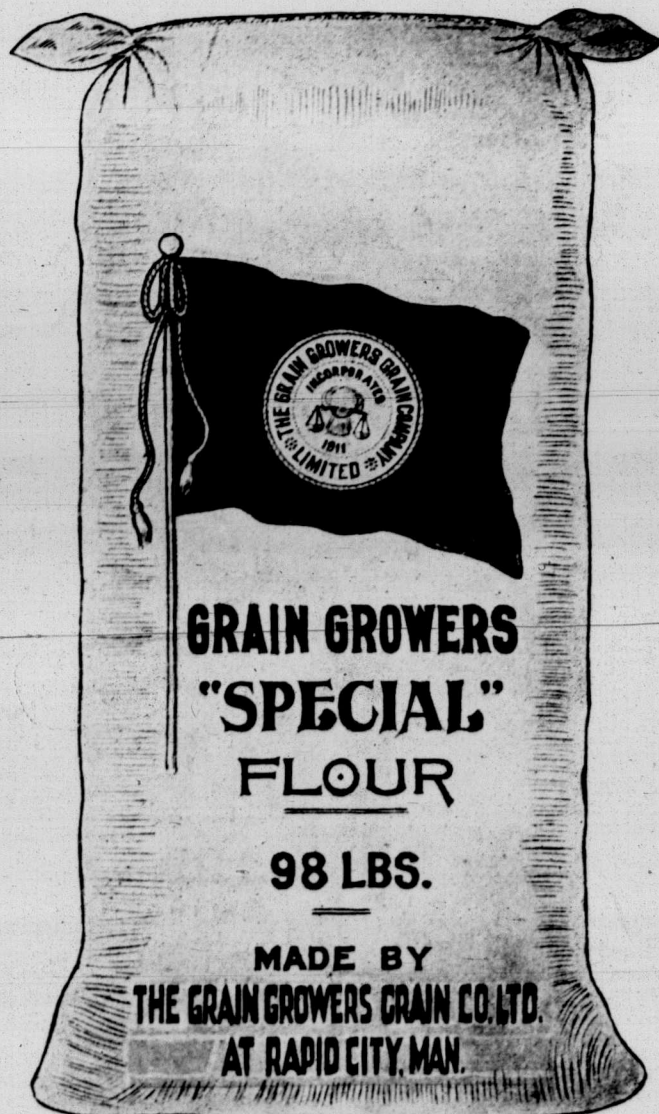
## HART-PARR COMPANY

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Since commencing the manufacture of Flour we have supplied many Grain Growers' Associations, also several co-operative societies, with our product and all express satisfaction with quality and price. Our storage facilities are limited and we cannot shut down the mill without additional expense.

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