

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

HENRY GEORGE ON SUFFRAGE

I AM CONVINCED THAT WE MAKE A GREAT MISTAKE IN DEPRIVING ONE SEX OF VOICE IN PUBLIC MATTERS, AND THAT WE COULD IN NO WAY SO INCREASE THE ATTENTION, THE INTELLIGENCE, AND THE DEVOTION WHICH MAY BE BROUGHT TO THE SOLUTION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS AS BY ENFRANCHISING OUR WOMEN. EVEN IF IN A RUDER STATE OF SOCIETY THE INTELLIGENCE OF ONE SEX SUFFICES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF COMMON INTERESTS, THE VASTLY MORE INTRICATE, MORE DELICATE, AND MORE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS WHICH THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION MAKES OF PUBLIC MOMENT, REQUIRE THE INTELLIGENCE OF WOMEN AS OF MEN, AND THAT WE NEVER CAN OBTAIN UNTIL WE INTEREST THEM IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS. AND I HAVE COME TO BELIEVE THAT VERY MUCH OF THE INATTENTION, THE FLIPPANCY, THE WANT OF CONSCIENCE, WHICH WE SEE MANIFESTED IN REGARD TO PUBLIC MATTERS OF THE GREATEST MOMENT, ARISES FROM THE FACT THAT WE DEBAR OUR WOMEN FROM TAKING THEIR PROPER PART IN THESE MATTERS. NOTHING WILL FULLY INTEREST MEN UNLESS IT ALSO INTERESTS WOMEN. THERE ARE THOSE WHO SAY THAT WOMEN ARE LESS INTELLIGENT THAN MEN; BUT WHO WILL SAY THAT THEY ARE LESS INFLUENTIAL?—"Social Problems" (Chapter xxii.), by Henry George.

SEPTEMBER 3 1913

WINNIPEG

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WINNIPEG



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Here are only two of the many features that contribute to the making of IHC wagon reputation. 1. Air-drying of lumber. Every stick of wood used—hickory and oak for wheels and axles, bay poplar for box sides, long leaf yellow pine for bottoms—lies drying in open sheds from two to three years, saving all its resinous saps, toughening, seasoning, gaining elasticity, as only air-dried lumber does. Kiln-drying, the terrific application of unnatural heat for a few days, evaporates the sap, leaves the wood inelastic, brittle, and weak—ruins it, in short. 2. Thorough inspections. Every IHC wagon, before it is ready for the farmer, has had to pass many rigid inspections.

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is not a difficult matter when The Guide posts can be easily read. But there are so many newspapers posing as guide posts, which are really misleading the people by suppressing, distorting and exaggerating news, that they are rapidly becoming a menace to the public welfare.

Accuracy is the foundation of permanent newspaper success, while public scorn is invariably the harvest of an habitually inaccurate and unreliable newspaper. Nothing is more essential to our Western farmers than accurate reports on everything pertaining to their interests.

For the past five years The Guide has worked hard in order to root out evil and establish righteousness in public affairs. It has exposed the wrong doing of the privileged classes and is still fighting fearlessly and courageously for better times and a square deal for the farmers of the West.

Whenever The Guide comes into knowledge of unfair conditions, of corruption in government, of dishonesty or oppression, it directs

1914	JANUARY						1914
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The Guide from now till Jan. 1, 1914

25^c



public attention to the existence of these evils and points out the remedy.

The present time is most opportune to help us to get more new readers, while the amazing increase we have obtained in circulation shows that our efforts are appreciated. Show this announcement to all your friends who are not subscribers and get them to lend us their support. Mail subscriptions today.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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WHEN WRIT PLEASE ME

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

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

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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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Volume VI. September 3rd, 1913 Number 36

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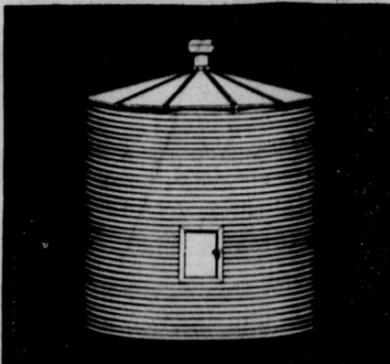
Winnipeg, Man.

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

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

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

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



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Put your grain in the "Metallic" galvanized, corrugated steel granary and rest assured that it is perfectly protected from damage by weather, fire, rats, mice, gophers or thieves.

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Made of heaviest galvanized corrugated steel and will last a life-time. You can easily move it from place to place on your farm and have it conveniently located to save time and labor when threshing.

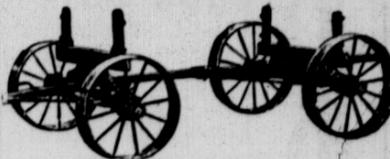
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HANDICAPS OF CANADIAN FARMERS

Toronto, Aug. 12.—In Canada the farmer gets a raw deal. At least this is the opinion of J. H. Haslam, of Regina, chairman of the commission to investigate agricultural credits, which has just returned from a tour of Europe. The Canadian farmer, he says, suffers under the greatest handicap in the world in the matter of facilities for borrowing money. He is obliged to pay anywhere from 8 to 50 per cent. on advances, while the European farmer, with less land and a smaller investment, can secure almost any amount he may ask for at from 2 to 6 per cent. It was recognizing this injustice to the Canadian agriculturist that the commission was appointed to investigate systems that are working out successfully in other countries and make recommendations to the Canadian government.

The commission has been struck very forcibly with the need for a credit organization, said Mr. Haslam, and a report will soon be issued in which a suggestion for action will be made. The idea will be to make the farmer's interest paramount. At present the man on the soil gets no consideration along this line and he has unconsciously become the victim of a money system which is making a number extremely wealthy, while he is restrained in all his farming operations and Canadian agriculture is severely crippled. Farmers in the West are paying \$200 for a binder, which costs \$54 to make, said Mr. Haslam. "In Canada the banks make the big thing out of the handling of money, in Europe the farmer is the great beneficiary. Here the banker, as a man, is a very prominent and important person; in the European countries he is a commonplace citizen."

Gets Cheap Money

The Canadian farmer with difficulty uses any medium whatever to facilitate the buying of things he needs, and although he does not realize it, he is actually paying as much sometimes as 50 per cent. interest on the accommodation. This state of affairs affords a striking contrast to the manner in which the farmers' welfare and advancement is cared for in such countries as Germany, France or Italy. In France money is at the ready disposal of the farmer at a rate of interest ranging from 2½ to 3 per cent.; in Germany the farmer pays from 3½ to 5 per cent.; in Italy, from 4 to 6 per cent.; in Belgium and Holland, from 3 to 4 per cent.; in Austria-Hungary, 4½ per cent., and in Russia from 4½ to 6 per cent. In nearly every country the farmer obtains money as cheaply as, or more so than the banks. The government of Austria-Hungary recently paid 6½ per cent. on a loan of \$50,000,000 from the United States, and yet the farmers in that country can procure money without difficulty at 2 per cent. less.

FARMERS GET BENEFIT

As a result of the order of the Railway Commission extending the special express rates on cream to points between 300 and 400 miles from Winnipeg, the rate on eight gallon cans from Hubbard, Ituna and Kellher to Winnipeg will be 91 cents, instead of \$1.44, while from Punnichy, Quinton and Raymore the rate will be \$1.01, instead of \$1.54. Dealers announce that after the new rates come into effect, on September 18, they will pay an increase of 2 cents per pound of butter fat on shipments from the stations affected. The Winnipeg Board of Trade was responsible for bringing the matter before the Railway Commission.

PRELUDE WHEAT MAKES RECORD

Dauphin, Man., Aug. 28.—Perhaps a record is contained in quickness of raising from seeding to cutting in the performance of "Prelude," the new early wheat first distributed from the experimental farm last spring. Wm. Boughen sowed "Prelude" on May 24, and cut it on August 18. He says of this wheat that some heads, which are dry and hard, are clear amber and plump. It has the appearance of being easy to thresh, in fact, almost too easy. The heads are well filled and a sheaf has been gathered for exhibition purposes which is all eight rowed and a few heads ten rowed.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 3rd, 1913

NO REPLY FROM C.M.A.

We have as yet had no reply to our last letter to the president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. We presume that the intervening time is being used by the Manufacturers' Association to prepare a case in favor of Protectionism that will completely annihilate the Free Traders of the Prairie Provinces. We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of their first article for the debate and hope that they will give very complete answers to the few simple questions that we propounded in our first letter to their president. Our readers may look forward to an interesting time when the manufacturers open up the artillery in the Protectionist citadel. The annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Association is to be held this month in Halifax and we hope that they will show their loyalty to Great Britain by advocating Free Trade with that country.

ELEVATOR INTERESTS ACTIVE

The Calgary News-Telegram is now performing the part of chore boy to the private elevator interests of Alberta. Day after day it has been devoting from two to six columns in attacking the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the new Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company which has just been organized. The News-Telegram professes to have the interests of the Alberta farmers closely at heart and imagines that some dire calamity is about to befall them at the hands of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company. The worst that it has against the Grain Growers' Grain Company is a suspicion that it might aid the co-operative elevator company to more efficiently serve the Alberta farmers. In referring to the Grain Growers' Grain Company the News-Telegram describes it as:

"A concern which is practically private in its character, though touted as a farmers' company, and which is dominated by a half-dozen grain operators who, so far as we can learn, never wanted the government system in Manitoba to succeed."

This is the same kind of malicious falsehood which the elevator combine in Winnipeg used four years ago when they attempted to put the Grain Growers' Grain Company out of business.

The editor of the News-Telegram, of course, knows that this description of the Grain Growers' Grain Company is a falsehood, but there have always been editors willing to prostitute their pens to the base purpose of the monied interests. The News-Telegram also endeavors to convey the impression that the Grain Growers' Grain Company is "a Manitoba Company" and thus hopes to stir up provincial jealousy. The Grain Growers' Grain Company has over 14,000 shareholders, all of whom are farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and there are more shareholders outside of the province of Manitoba than within it. The Company has not even a Manitoba charter, but is incorporated by special act of the Dominion Parliament, with the same power to do business in one province as in another. No shareholder may hold more than \$1,000 worth of stock and no shareholder has more than one vote, regardless of the amount of stock he holds. The board of nine directors is elected yearly at the annual meeting, which is attended by more shareholders than the annual meeting of any other corporation in Canada, there being 600 shareholders present last year, holding proxies to the number of several thousand. The Grain Growers' Grain Company, in the seven years of its existence, has had a tooth

and nail fight with the elevator interests of the West, but has succeeded because the farmers had faith in, and supported, their own company. As a result of the Grain Growers' Grain Company being in the field the Western farmers today, generally, are getting at least 5 cents per bushel more for their wheat than they would get if the grain business was still in the hands of a private company. There is no one factor in this country that has proved of so much benefit to the farmers of the Prairie Provinces as the Grain Growers' Grain Company. The big interests in Alberta, as in the other provinces, are becoming alarmed at the success of the various farmers' organizations, and they will stoop to anything to cause strife and jealousy in the hope of stirring up trouble in the ranks of organized farmers. We believe, however, the farmers of Alberta have their eyes sufficiently wide open not to be led astray by this new attack of the private elevator interests.

HOLDING UP CALGARY

The Dominion Government has proposed that the city of Calgary donate free one of their parks in the centre of the city as a site for an armory. The park is valued at \$150,000 and the Government argues that if the site is donated free that \$150,000 more will be spent on the armory building than otherwise would be spent. It seems that the railway companies do not have a monopoly of the system of holding up the Western towns for free sites. That park in Calgary will do more good as a children's playground than ever it will as an armory, but if the armory must be built, let the Government pay for it, as it does elsewhere. The fact that the Government is willing to spend the extra \$150,000 on the building, provided they get a free site, is simply a species of graft and bribery and we hope the people of Calgary will not fall for it.

NO DEFENCE POSSIBLE

The Edmonton Bulletin, owned and operated by Hon. Frank Oliver, ex-Minister of the Interior, recently took The Guide to task in the following editorial article:

THE GUIDE AND FREE SPEECH

The Grain Growers' Guide has repeatedly attempted to defend the Dominion Government for granting a \$15,000,000 bonus to Mackenzie and Mann by attacking the Liberal opposition in Parliament for not opposing it. When it has been demonstrated that the opposition did oppose it by voice and vote on four separate amendments, and finally voted directly against it without amendment The Guide replies that inasmuch as the Liberals did not oppose by obstruction, their opposition was insincere. Readers of The Guide will please remember that The Guide unhesitatingly and completely endorsed the action of the Government in abolishing parliamentary free speech by establishing closure. With the establishment of closure it has ceased to be possible for the Opposition in Parliament to obstruct to any beneficial result. Having endorsed the abolition of free speech, The Guide is not now entitled to claim protection to the public interest by the exercise of that right which, by its approval, it helped to abolish.

The statement that The Guide has attempted to defend the Dominion Government for granting a \$15,000,000 bonus to Mackenzie and Mann is absolutely untrue, for every reader of The Guide knows that we have repeatedly condemned this action as one of the rottenest pieces of legislation ever passed by the Canadian parliament. We did, however, make it clear in our previous article that the Liberal party offered no bona-fide opposition to the Mackenzie and Mann \$15,000,000 graft, and we

quote the following from the Winnipeg Free Press, the leading Liberal paper in Western Canada, under date of June 3, 1913:

"But when the party in opposition agree with the Government in fixing a day for prorogation which allows of only the most perfunctory discussion of the proposed expenditures of such huge magnitude, and means that the money will be voted at a high rate of speed, they are not standing up to their work. The responsibility for the immense outpouring of the money of the people of Canada will rest mainly, of course, upon the Government. But the party in opposition cannot, in the circumstances, expect the people to hold them guiltless of their share of that responsibility."

The Free Press, of course, puts it mildly, but it shows very plainly that a frame-up was made between the Liberal party, the Conservative party and Mackenzie and Mann by which the Liberals were not to obstruct the passage of the Mackenzie and Mann bill, nor to force the closure upon it. The Government, of course, as The Free Press says, must take the larger share of responsibility, but the Liberal party did not earn any glory for its share in the transaction. The Guide did endorse the closure and still heartily approves of it. The closure should have been in force at Ottawa years and years ago and we will venture that no Government will ever dare use it to restrict full and free discussion on any important measure. If so, more harm will be done to the Government than to the Opposition.

FARMERS AND CITY LAND VALUES

On the Saskatchewan page of this issue is a note signed "F.W.G." which brands as misleading a recent editorial in The Guide dealing with the injustice contained in our land system, of permitting the owners of vacant lots to appropriate increased land values which they have done nothing to create. The case was cited of a man who bought two lots in Saskatoon for \$40 and after ten years' absence from the city resold them at a profit of \$62,460. It was claimed that the owner had done nothing to earn that sum, and that it rightly belonged to the people of Saskatoon who, by making their homes and engaging in business on the land surrounding these lots had made them valuable. Our critic does not defend the system which allows the speculator to reap where he has not sown, but claims that it is the farmers outside Saskatoon, and not the residents of the city, who have created the value and are, therefore, entitled to it. We will not quarrel very much with our friend on this point. If he believes that land values should belong to the community which creates them, instead of to speculators and landlords, and that they should be taxed into the public treasury to be used for public purposes, he believes in the Taxation of Land Values, which is what we were advocating. We still believe, however, that the high value of Saskatoon lots is due to the fact that there is a large population in the city. It is true that if there were no farmers in Saskatchewan there would be no Saskatoon, but it is equally true that though there were twice as many farmers in Saskatchewan there would not be any lots worth \$31,250 each unless there was a city of considerable size built around them. In the cities where there is a large population, land has a high value and there is need of large revenues for public improvements, education, fire protection, lighting and the preservation of law and order. In the country, where population is scattered, land has a small value and there is need of smaller revenues. If the unearned increment which

is going into the pockets of those who are speculating in farm lands was taxed into the public treasury, that would provide all the money necessary to provide good country roads and every other public convenience that our farmers require, besides making available for use all the good land that is now held idle.

A BANKER'S ADVICE

C. W. Rowley, manager of the Bank of Commerce, at Winnipeg, has contributed to a magazine published in that city by a large real estate firm, an article on mixed farming. By a great array of facts and figures Mr. Rowley proves conclusively that the farmers of the West can make more money by reducing their acreage under grain and increasing the number of live stock kept. All of this is very true, no doubt, and we trust that Mr. Rowley and other bankers will remember it when farmers come to them to borrow money with which to buy live stock and build barns, fences, etc.

The farmers of the West will go into mixed farming more extensively as soon as the conditions warrant it. The reason a great many of our farmers are confining their operations almost entirely to grain growing is because if they went in for live stock they would be compelled to pay exorbitant rates of interest for the extra-capital required, they would have to pay tribute to the lumber combine and the cement combine in securing their building materials; they would, in many cases, be unable to get young stock to feed without paying duty to bring them across the United States boundary line, and on both their materials and their finished product they would be charged grossly excessive freight rates. Then, when they had fat cattle to sell they would be compelled to hand them over to Pat Burns, Gordon, Ironside and Fares, or some other big packer, who would give them just what he chose for them, while they would have to dispose of their dairy produce, eggs or vegetables to a middleman, who would give them a little more than half what he could sell them for.

There is no question that mixed farming pays. There is a big demand in the cities of the West for meat, dairy produce, eggs, poultry and vegetables, and all these things might easily be produced in the country with profit. Before very many of the farmers of the West will go into mixed farming, however, they want to know that at least a portion of the profit will go to them. At present it looks as if the bankers, railroad men, manufacturers and land speculators were trying to induce the farmers to take up mixed farming so that they, instead of the farmers, might reap the benefit. The Bank of Commerce, of which Mr. Rowley is a leading official, has a great deal of influence with the Government. If he really wishes to see the western farmers go in for mixed farming let him urge upon his president, Sir Edmund Walker, the wisdom of loaning money to farmers at the same rates as are charged to manufacturers, and of suggesting to Parliament the abolition of the tariff, the lowering of freight rates and the widening of markets. We believe that Mr. Rowley is perfectly sincere and disinterested in offering advice to the farmers of the West, but if he would take the trouble to look into conditions, he would realize not only that the farmers need expert and scientific advice as to the best methods of agriculture, but that before they can put those methods into operation they must be relieved from the unjust and unnecessary burdens which they are at present forced to carry in order that big dividends may be earned by a few railways, banks and manufacturing companies. Let the armchair farmers attack these problems, and then they will accomplish something for the benefit of the country as a whole.

GRAIN GROWERS' PRODUCE MARKET

It is to be hoped that the action of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in opening a commission produce depot in the Calgary city market will receive strong support from the U.F.A. throughout that province. In the course of its development the Grain Growers' Grain Company, being composed of the farmers of all three Prairie Provinces, must naturally assist them in the marketing of all their farm produce. In his monthly circular to the local unions, published in this week's Guide, Mr. Woodbridge, secretary of the U.F.A., very wisely warns farmers as to the quality of the produce they should ship to the Grain Growers' Grain Company market. Nothing but the best and packed in the very best shape should be sent, because poor material, poorly packed, will bring a very low price to the shipper. The best produce in attractive packages is bound to bring the top prices.

TELEGRAM PLEASE NOTE

The following special despatch, which is of more than passing interest, appeared in The Winnipeg Telegram recently:

BIG SMUGGLING CASE UNEARTHED AROUND WARROAD

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 29.—(Special).—The wholesale smuggling of horses, cattle and grains across the Canadian border, amounting to thousands of dollars, it is said, and involving a well known dealer in cattle of St. Paul, has been unearthed by Collector of Customs Judson Lamoure, jr., of the district of North and South Dakota and Northwestern Minnesota, assisted by Special Agent George Foulkes, of St. Paul. Several arrests have been made along the border, and as soon as the St. Paul man is located he will also be arrested.

According to information coming from Hallock, Minn., near the centre of the smuggling district, the operations have been carried on along the border between St. Vincent and Warroad, Minn. There is no custom port between these two places, about 100 miles apart and the land in the district is covered with small timber and brush with numerous paths and roadways leading in every direction, affording ideal shelter and hiding places for the smuggled property. Roseau, about halfway between St. Vincent and Warroad, was formerly a port of entry, but was closed some time ago.

The Federal government also formerly employed mounted runners between these ports, but the practice was abandoned some time ago.

We trust that the editor of The Telegram, next time he sits down to write a leading article on Reciprocity, will read this important news item over again. The Telegram, in its editorial columns, has been telling its readers every few days for the past two years that Canadian farmers are receiving better prices for their products on this side of the line than they could possibly get across the border. In spite of this, the same paper tells us that a well known cattle dealer of St. Paul has been buying horses, grain and cattle in Canada and taking them to a quiet place on the border, so as to be able to ship them into the States without paying duty. Cattle dealers are generally supposed to be a pretty shrewd crowd, but here is a man who has gone to a great deal of trouble and has risked his reputation and even his liberty in order to convey horses, grain and cattle from Canada to the States, where, according to The Telegram, he will get less for them than he could have got in this country. If Reciprocity had been passed Canadian farmers would have been able to send their products across the line in broad daylight and without concealment, and have gained the same advantages for which this St. Paul cattle dealer took such risks. As long as the politicians who own The Telegram are opposed to Reciprocity, however, we cannot expect that so servile an organ will admit that Canadian farmers have anything to gain by securing an entrance to United States markets.

OUT WITH HIM

And now we have that low-lived murderer, Harry K. Thaw, on our hands and the newspapers devoting a good part of their front page each day to his doings. He has retained the ablest lawyers in Canada to prevent his being taken back to the United States and seems to be making a pretty fair fight for it. Down at Sherbrooke, Quebec, last week, when Thaw was brought up in court, a number of ladies disgraced them-

selves by waving their handkerchiefs and cheering for him. If he was any ordinary murderer he would be deported immediately as an undesirable, but as he has plenty of money it seems to take quite a while to get rid of him. The proper thing to do with him would be to take him to the American border as fast as possible and dump him into American territory. This is not a case of a man fighting for his life, but merely that of a miserable murderer seeking refuge from an altogether too lenient punishment for his crime.

One of the amusing arguments made by protectionist-free traders and one particularly pleasing to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is that Canada should not abolish her Protective Tariff as long as other nations retain their Protective Tariff. This looks very plausible on the face of it, but what does it really mean? It simply means that if other nations allow the Protectionist manufacturers to plunder their people, Canada should do the same. Such an argument pre-supposes that a Protective Tariff is a good thing, while we all know that it is simply a scheme to enhance the price which the general public pay for manufactured goods. This is a mere Protectionist dodge and if followed by all nations there would be absolutely no possibility of Free Trade ever coming to any country. Free Traders who advance this argument are really the best supporters of the Protectionist policy imaginable.

We wonder what the new-comers to Canada think when about the first things they see are enormous posters bearing this gloomy advice: "Don't Go Over the Hill to the Poor-House." A mournful picture of an aged couple dragging their weary way to the poor-house accompanies the message. "Poor-house?" Why, the immigrants are told that Canada is the land of promise, where any man can easily support himself and family, and where a comfortable old age is assured. Yet the immigrant, cheered by the rosy literature—Government literature—which has induced him to leave his native country, no sooner lands on our shores than these poor-house posters—also Government literature—begin to prey upon his feelings. The annuities scheme is a good one, but there is too striking a contrast between the Canadian Government's literature at home and on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is currently reported that the Canadian Bank of Commerce had loaned to the Canadian Northern Railway a far larger sum of money than would be regarded as safe banking, and that it was largely on account of this situation that the government was forced to donate \$15,000,000 outright to Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann. The Bank of Commerce holds a valuable public franchise, for which it pays nothing. The public have a right to know if this bank has been loaning \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 of the people's deposits to the Canadian Northern Railway. Sir Edmund Walker should take notice of these reports and explain the matter.

The Canadian Countryman, which calls itself a farmers' paper, is publishing a series of articles under such headings as "Investment and Speculation," "Investment as a Fine Art," and so forth, which are nothing more nor less than advice as to how to gamble on the stock exchange. It is to be hoped that before the series closes either Z. A. Lash, K.C., or Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., who are directors of the Canadian Countryman, will contribute an article explaining some of the secrets of the financing of the C.N.R. and relating their own experiences in the manipulation of the stock market.

Some people tell us that war ennobles a nation. Bulgaria and Mexico for example.

The first Farmers' C was held a 19. Upwa ing 46 loc: enthuasti the compa prospects f W. J. T visional bo chair and of the mee beginning c a new mo would be i fluenial th which were community. upon unsel but these p their fullest and supporte by every one the full mea

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They wer operative pri and the divi after paying expenses, ne amount of bi each patron were faithful pany he was they had bei cess beyond most sanguin enough to re summarizing the movemen lus said that U.F.A. had b get a work which would marketing the elevator con been appointe at each conver dered its repo when they ha it the time ha their hopes v and their effor This indeed v day for many day brimful o optimism. Th which the comp incorporated had cized and he would be im avoid some cr the act, never a good one. have secured s tions if they c they wanted. mental princip were right, and pany did not ma est success of would be upon Organization w been prosecu vigor and 46 l completed, each c elevator in the n well distributed he could assure t much work. All been busy and hi the scheme becau in it and believed had received the be given, services chased because tl more than the success of the o mainly due, howe by Mr. Fream, w done all the offic the organization c had been very he had also done exce every reason to c upon the auspici making that day when they met agai

Alberta Farmers' Elevators

Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Company Completes Organization.
Forty-Six Elevators Under Construction

The first annual meeting of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company was held at Calgary on Tuesday, August 19. Upwards of 100 delegates, representing 46 locals, were present and all were enthusiastic over the splendid start which the company has made and the bright prospects for the future.

W. J. Tregillus, president of the provisional board of directors, occupied the chair and in his opening address spoke of the meeting as one which marked the beginning of a new era, the ushering in of a new movement, which, he believed, would be made more powerful and influential than all the economic forces which were arrayed against the farming community. Their company was based upon unselfish, equitable co-operation, but these principles must be applied in their fullest, broadest and truest form and supported faithfully and unswervingly by every one of them if they were to reap the full measure of success.

Truly Co-operative

They were incorporated on true co-operative principles—one man, one vote, and the division of profits, after paying interest and expenses, according to the amount of business done by each patron—and if they were faithful to their company he was confident that they had before them success beyond anything the most sanguine had vision enough to realize. Briefly summarizing the history of the movement, Mr. Tregillus said that for years the U.F.A. had been trying to get a workable scheme which would help them in marketing their grain. An elevator committee had been appointed yearly, and at each convention had rendered its report, and at last when they hardly expected it the time had come when their hopes were realized and their efforts rewarded. This indeed was a proud day for many of them, a day brimful of hope and optimism. The act under which the company was incorporated had been criticized and he supposed it would be impossible to avoid some criticism, but the act, nevertheless, was a good one. They would have secured some alterations if they could, but it was difficult to get all that they wanted. The fundamental principles, however, were right, and if the company did not make the fullest success of it the onus would be upon themselves. Organization work had been prosecuted with vigor and 46 locals were

completed, each of which would have an elevator in the near future. These were well distributed over the province and he could assure them were the result of much work. All of the directors had been busy and had put their hearts into the scheme because they were interested in it and believed in it and the company had received the best services that could be given, services that could not be purchased because the desire to serve was more than the value of money. The success of the organization work was mainly due, however, to the work done by Mr. Fream, who, with his staff, had done all the office work connected with the organization of the company, which had been very heavy. Their organizers had also done excellent work. They had every reason to congratulate themselves upon the auspicious start they were making that day and he believed that when they met again next year they would

have to report an even greater measure of success.

Directors' Report

The chairman's report having been accepted, the report of the provisional board of directors was read as follows:—

Your provisional board of directors met on April 25 last and appointed temporary officers to carry on the work of the company, as follows:—President, W. J. Tregillus; vice-president, E. Carswell; secretary-treasurer, E. J. Fream.

As soon as it was possible to get supplies printed an energetic organization campaign was undertaken, and several men were engaged to carry on the work. It was found, however, that at the start the work did not proceed very quickly, many holding back with the fear that the project would not succeed. For this reason it was well on into July before the necessary 20 locals were organized, and the delegates appointed, but by that time the work was so far advanced in other districts that it was deemed advisable to hold off the organization meeting for a little longer for the reason that it seemed to be unfair to allow so many who were

	Share-holders	Shares	Value
7—Burdett	85	138	\$280 00
8—Bow Island	93	140	8400 00
9—Winnifred	120	145	8700 00
10—Whitla	108	139	8340 00
Lethbridge-Weyburn Line, C.P.R.			
11—Foremost	100	134	\$8040 00
Suffield Branch, C.P.R.			
12—Retlaw	108	134	\$8040 00
Lethbridge-Calgary Branch, C.P.R.			
13—Barons	109	134	\$8040 00
14—Carmangay	98	136	8160 00
15—Champion	160	216	12960 00
16—Vulcan	118	135	8100 00
Macleod-Calgary Branch, C.P.R.			
17—Macleod taking over farmers' elevator \$10000 00			
18—Granum	100	134	8040 00
19—Claresholm	106	169	10140 00
20—Stavely	85	134	8040 00
Main Line, C.P.R.			
21—Suffield	124	144	\$8640 00
22—Carlstadt	109	153	9180 00
23—Gleichen	52	134	8040 00
24—Langdon	60	135	8100 00
Acme Branch, C.P.R.			
25—Acme	78	134	\$8040 00

	Share-holders	Shares	Value
Main Line, G.T.P.			
42—Chauvin	98	139	\$8340 00
43—Viking	161	179	10740 00
44—Holden	100	134	8040 00
Calgary Branch G.T.P.			
45—Swalwell	118	148	\$8880 00
46—Beiseker	63	135	8100 00

Besides this negotiations are being carried on for taking over some farmers' companies.

To enable your board to carry out the preliminary organization work the Alberta government made a special grant of \$5000 and this has assisted materially in carrying out the work, which has proceeded, after the first six weeks, with great rapidity in all parts of the province, and the result is as above shown, when representatives are present from Coutts on the international boundary in the south to Blackfoot the most easterly station in Alberta on the Canadian Northern Railway.

Organization Work

To carry on the organization work your board deemed it advisable to engage several organizers, among them being Messrs. Quinsey, Buckingham, Rawlins and Austin, who are officers of the United Farmers of Alberta, and Messrs. Peck, Buchanan, Trickett, McKay and Lennox, and all these gentlemen have done splendid work in their respective districts, and much of the success of the organization up to the present can be traced to the splendid manner with which they have undertaken the work which was entrusted to them. All shareholders have been allotted the amount of stock subscribed for by them respectively and arrangements are being made for the issuing of the allotment certificates and receipts for first payments at once, just as soon as they are signed up by the permanent officers of your company. It is gratifying indeed to be able to state that this company has now over 3,500 shareholders, and that the subscribed capital now amounts to over \$350,000. This, of course, places the company in the front rank right at the start, and with the large number of shareholders at every point where a local has been organized the company should be in good shape to transact business for its members. No doubt what made the work considerably harder at the start was the backward spring we experienced and the long spell of dry weather, which made, for a time, many farmers feel doubtful as to the crop prospects for this year, and then when the change did come conditions altered at such a rapid rate that reports tend to show that the crops are further advanced than usual at this time of the year, and on this account it is now known that many of the delegates here today are in attendance at considerable inconvenience to themselves. Your board feel, however, that it is better for the company as a whole to have the larger representation at this meeting and hope that the work of the past few months will be only the forerunner of several years of successful and progressive organization work by the company, so that all parts of the province will be covered by a chain of elevators and warehouses owned by the farmers themselves, and that the

Continued on Page 18



THE ALBERTA FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATOR CO. BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Seated (from left to right): E. Carswell, Member of the Executive; W. J. Tregillus, President; J. Quinsey, Vice-President; E. J. Fream, Secretary-Treasurer.
Standing (from left to right): P. S. Austin, J. G. McKay, Provost; C. Rice Jones, Veteran; R. A. Parker, Winnifred; and Rice Sheppard, South Edmonton.

almost organized to be held over for another year.

The result is that instead of having only the 20 locals called for under the act, we have pleasure in being able to announce that 46 locals are now completed, at least 134 shares of a par value of \$60.00 each, or \$8,040, having been subscribed at each point.

The completed locals of the company which are represented at this, the first general meeting, and the information regarding them, are as follows:—

A. R. & I. Co. Lines

	Share-holders	Shares	Value
1—Coutts	125	141	\$8450 00
2—Milk River	125	145	8700 00
3—Warner	91	143	8580 00

Crows Nest Line, C.P.R.

4—Fincastrle	55	137	\$8220 00
5—Purple Springs	77	137	8220 00
6—Grassy Lake	90	137	8220 00

Lacombe Branch, C.P.R.

26—Stettler	85	150	\$9000 00
27—Federal	134	134	8040 00
28—Consort	134	134	8040 00
29—Veteran	134	134	8040 00
30—Loyalist	142	142	8520 00

Wetaskiwin Branch, C.P.R.

31—Provost	93	136	\$8160 00
32—Czar	120	134	8040 00
33—Hayter	104	134	8040 00

Main Line, C.N.R.

34—Blackfoot	87	135	\$8100 00
35—Kitscoty	132	135	8220 00
36—Minburn	67	142	8520 00
37—Ranfurly	68	136	8160 00

Calgary Branch, C.N.R.

38—Red Willow	84	134	\$8040 00
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Goose Lake Branch, C.N.R.

39—Chinook	133	157	\$9420 00
40—Stanmore	133	150	9000 00
41—Craigmyle	137	150	9000 00

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the

Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP AND SWINE SALE

The Saskatchewan Swine and Sheep Associations will hold their third annual sale of sheep, and the first of swine, at Regina, on October 29. Both pure-bred and grade females and pure-bred males will be offered in the sheep classes, and pure-bred males and females in the swine section. There is no entry fee for contributed animals, which must be the property of members of the respective associations, and the management offer an added inducement to contributors in the shape of freight and express rates.

These sales are held with the purpose of enabling farmers to obtain good foundation stock within reasonable distances, and at reasonable cost.

The class of stock will consist of sheep from fifteen to thirty months of age, and swine from six to eighteen months of age.

Further particulars, rules, and regulations as well as entry forms, may be obtained from J. C. Smith, secretary Live Stock Association, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

The Sheep Breeders' Association is also prepared to furnish farmers in the province of Saskatchewan with grade range ewes at cost price.

VERMILION STOCKMEN ORGANIZE

The livestock men around Vermilion, Alta., have recently formed an association, the objects of which should commend itself to all stockmen in the West.

The objectives of the association are as follows:

To prevent stock from starving, accident, disease, or theft.

To protect each other in recovering lost animals and preventing losses.

Thorough co-operation with the Government officials to encourage inspection of stock shipping and distributing points, and also the proper distribution of hides of slaughtered animals.

BOUSFIELD'S STOCK WINS PRIZES

At Macgregor annual fair, held on Aug. 5, J. Bousfield, of Orchard Farm, was among the principal winners with his Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

In the Clydesdale classes, in which were 323 entries, he secured five prizes; in cattle, nine; and in hogs, six.

Mr. Bousfield has a fine bunch of young Shorthorn grade females for sale at present, and will sell them in carload lots, or singly, and in addition, he has his usual stock offering, all at very attractive prices.

SALES AT GLENCARNOCK

Glencarnock Stock Farm owned by J. D. McGregor, has been doing quite a large pure-bred business during the last two months. Mr. McGregor writes us as follows:

James Maitland, of Kisby, Saskatchewan, purchased the good two-year-old bull, Elsehies Prince of Glencarnock. This bull is out of one of our best breeding cows.

S. A. Ferrie, of North Battleford, Saskatchewan, purchased ten yearling pure-bred Aberdeen Angus heifers, and one yearling bull. The lot of heifers were selected for him by us from the field of twenty yearlings; they were among the best we had, and included daughters of such cows as Pride of Groveland 14th (a Queen Mother); Inito, imp. (an Erica); Alta's Pride (a Pride of Aberdeen); Queen Mother Johnson 4th, and many other cows of equal prominence, both as producers and prize-winners. The sires of these heifers were Golden Gleam 3111, our champion bull of the 1910 Western Canada Show Circuit, and LeRoy 3rd of Meadow Brook, our Grand Champion bull of the last Chicago International. To head this lot Mr. Ferrie wanted our best young bull. We selected for him Evo-cate's Prince, an Erica bull of outstanding breeding. He is a low down, thick

youngster, and was good enough to win his class at the Dominion Fair at Brandon.

With this lot Mr. Ferrie purchased five shearling Suffolk Down rams. These rams were winners in their class at the Dominion Fair at Brandon, and were the very best we could supply. Their average weight would have been around two hundred and fifty pounds, and should produce some great lambs when crossed with Mr. Ferrie's flock of one thousand western grade ewes. Mr. Ferrie said that when he first came down to the Brandon Fair he had not thought of the Suffolk Down breed of sheep, but when comparing them with the other mutton breeds he found them so superior in size and mutton conformation, with such clean, trim heads and legs, and dense fleece, that he decided they were the breed for him. With this lot Mr. Ferrie also purchased five pure-bred Berkshire sows and one boar that should make a great foundation for a good pure-bred herd of Berkshire pigs.

C. L. Barker, of Punnichy, Saskatchewan, purchased ten grade Aberdeen-Angus two-year-old heifers and ten yearlings, and one pure-bred Aberdeen Angus bull.

To Mr. Henderson of the same station was sold a pure-bred Aberdeen Angus bull. Mr. Henderson intends crossing him on his herd of grade cows.

The pig sales include two Berkshires

said that in a few years hence the champion Clydesdale at the "Highland" would come from Saskatchewan.

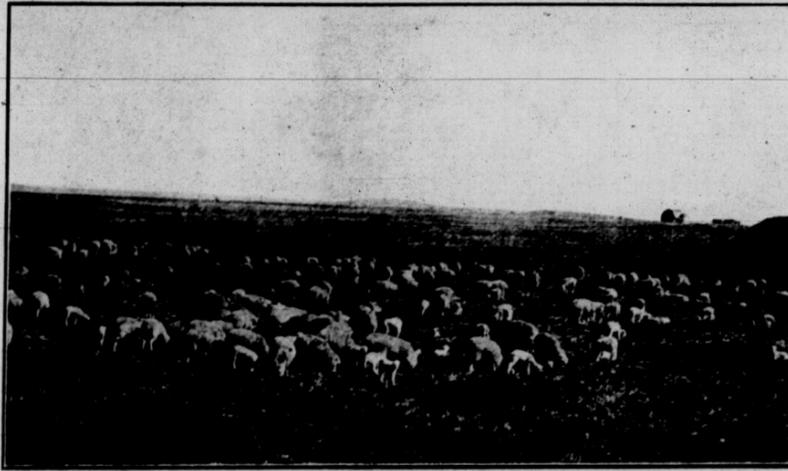
Another well known Scottish breeder made a somewhat similar remark last year, when he said that Canada in a few years, instead of importing Clydesdales, would be exporting them.

These men were probably nearer the truth than either of them were at the moment aware.

Our Clydesdale men in the West, and especially in Saskatchewan, have for years been building around them studs that compare very favorably with those of the Old Country, and there is no reason why a Canadian horse, fit to win at the big Scottish show, should not be bred and raised by one of these Western horsemen.

Canadian horsemen, to judge from their exhibits at the various large fairs, especially in their young Canadian-bred stock, are making rapid strides and today there are stock of both sexes in the West that would be "somewhere in the money" at an Old Country show.

Of course, there is no wish to decry the merits of imported stock, since the Old Country has furnished us with the individuals through the use of which we have been enabled to raise the standard of our young stock, but is it not a fact that we attach a little too much importance to imported stock and too little to our own breeding and raising.



Sheep on the farm of Messrs. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

and three Yorkshires to Alex. Newton, Medicine Hat, Alberta; one Yorkshire to Matthew Klein. To Harry Butchart, Enderby, B.C., one Suffolk Down ram. To Wm. S. Swain, of Tessier, Sask., two Berkshires. To Geo. H. Malcolm, Birtle, two Berkshires. To Hood, Brothers, Beekham, Sask., two Yorkshires. To Geo. Saxton, Swan River, Manitoba, one Yorkshire. To J. F. McRae, Glendale Farm, Riviere Qui Barre, one Berkshire. To P. Laroche, Radville, Sask., one Yorkshire. To W. H. Sims, Swan River, Man., two Yorkshires. To Geo. Fletcher, Tisdale, Sask., one Berkshire. To S. P. Pond & Company, Nelson, B.C., three Berkshires.

The Glencarnock Stock Farm have still a very fine lot of young Berkshires and Yorkshires for sale. Also some very choice Aberdeen Angus bulls and some Suffolk Down ram lambs. These rams are exceptionally well grown for their age, some of them weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds now, and will be ready for service this fall.

BRED IN CANADA

Some time ago there appeared in an Eastern Canada newspaper the report of an interview between Jas. Kilpatrick, of Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, Scotland, the well known Clydesdale breeder and exporter, who visited Canada a few months ago, and one of our well known Saskatchewan horsemen.

Mr. Kilpatrick is reported to have

and there is a very general impression among farmers as a whole, that because an animal is imported from Great Britain he must be all right and there should be no questions asked, but there have often been stallions brought over that would have made far more valuable geldings.

What our breeders have got to do in future is to cull out all their inferior stock. They are well aware what kinds and types of animals of the different breeds are required to keep up and improve our standard of excellence, and the main object for them to keep in view is the encouragement of the small breeder to use pure bred stock and build up a big demand for such stock.

Only in this way will the reputation of our Canadian bred stock be enhanced and the quality improved, and the time is not very far distant when "Bred in Canada" will take on the same significant ring, and mean as much to stockmen the world over as that magic word "imported" does now.

BE CAREFUL OF FEEDING THE NEW OATS

Serious attacks of colic, and other troubles, digestive and otherwise, are very often caused at this time of the year by changing the horse's feed from the old oats on to the new. This change should be made gradually and careful attention should be given to have the old and new oats mixed until the horse becomes accustomed to the new feed. New oats are liable to cause sudden fermentation in the animal's stomach and it is well in any event to mix the feed with bran. Serious losses sometimes result from the indiscriminate feeding of new oats.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA'S WOOL CLIP

During the past few weeks \$116,000 worth of wool was handled through Lethbridge. This amount represents the south only and does not include Macleod or Claresholm. The average price was 4 cents, so the amount represents a clip of 826,283 pounds.

Fully 100,000 pounds have been allowed in addition to this, for the clips of Macleod and Claresholm districts. The total for southern Alberta, including Macleod and Claresholm, in exact figures is 926,283 pounds. Last year the total clip was 664,653 pounds, or an increase in production in 12 months of 322,320 pounds, representing nearly \$50,000.

NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT

Saskatchewan is rigidly enforcing the Noxious Weeds Act.

A farmer of Viscount, named Chris. Remar, was a few days ago, fined \$100 and costs for failing to keep the weeds down on his farm.

Remar's excuse was that he did not have time, although he found time to attend Watrous sports on the previous day.

It appears that to get some farmers to comply with the requirements of the Weed Act, it is necessary to jog them in the tender place, viz.: their pocket-book.

ALBERTA GETS \$46,000

Alberta's agricultural aid grant from the Federal Government has been definitely settled and its items are as follows: agricultural schools, \$18,000; equipment of schools, \$9,000; buildings for schools, \$4,500; demonstration farms, \$8,000; special instruction in dairying, \$3,000; domestic science, \$2,000; dairy competition, \$1,000; miscellaneous, \$594.95. Total, \$46,094.95.

RUSSIA PURCHASES LATE KING'S HORSE

A large breeding establishment in Russia, which some years ago purchased the famous "Galtee More" for \$50,000, have now purchased the late King Edward's horse "Minoru" for \$100,000.

"Minoru" won the English Derby in 1909.

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

ARE MANITOBA WOMEN QUEENS?

Perhaps when you read this editorial some of you will say, "There's a woman so contrary she can't even agree with herself." You see I did not hold with our friend from Russia who said that the hearts of all wives were cold to their husbands, and I do not quite agree with Mr. Robson's statement that among the Anglo-Saxon people the woman is queen in her own home.

It is true that her husband does hold the carriage door open for her and he does carry her suit case to the street car, but this is the way he makes laws for her.

He makes himself the only guardian of the children, giving her no more legal authority over them than the next door neighbor. Suppose he should decide that the child should be taken out of school at fourteen years of age and put to work in a factory, even though he was financially well able to pay for the child's education. The child might cry his eyes out and the mother might cry her eyes out, but it would be of no avail. After having suffered all that a mother must suffer to bring a little one into the world, she is no better than an unpaid nurse in the eyes of our law.

Now suppose that this child dies without a will, every penny of his property goes to the father (naturally, you see, because the mother has no legal claim on the child whatever). It still goes to the father even if he has deserted mother and child and left her to raise him as best she can by her own hard labor.

Now here is the most cruel part of the law. Suppose a man deceives a young girl and persuades her that marriage is of the spirit, regardless of form. The illegitimate child thus brought into the world belongs wholly to the girl. Where there is dishonor and shame associated with a child, men have not chosen to assume the guardianship, so they have handed it over to women.

You might think, then, that when this illegitimate child died without a will, his property would go to the woman who had had the guardianship of him. Trust upon her and who, in consequence, had borne shame and remorse and social ostracism. But no. His property goes to the state. Someway they always manage to get women going and coming.

It was only the other day that a law was passed in one of the Southern States giving a married woman the control of her own wages and the right to make business contracts independent of her husband and some of the states have not even reached this degree of freedom yet.

In England, if a husband dies without a will, only one-third of his property goes to his widow, but if a wife dies without a will, all her property goes to the husband.

The husband may, by will, disinherit both wife and children, but the law, which up to this time has refused to admit that the wife had any claim on the children, now suddenly rises up, and demands that she support them.

Worst of all there still exists on the statute books of England what is called the law of coverture, which suspends the civil and legal existence of the woman during marriage and puts her under the guardianship of her husband. He is entitled to prevent her from indiscriminate intercourse with the world and to punish her when she has displeased him.

In view of all these facts, being a fairly able-bodied woman, I would prefer to open the carriage door for myself and be given a square deal in the laws of my country and the right to vote for such changes in those laws as I happen to see fit.

As conditions are today, women are not queens in their own homes. They are dependent upon the good-will and generosity of men and it is a degrading position for anyone to hold.

The woman who keeps a man's home and raises her children; I beg your pardon, his children, well, does add to the wealth of the nation, but she is not legally or sentimentally recognized as an earner.

Perhaps someone will protest that most of these laws do not touch the

average woman. Granted, but what about her financial position in the home? A man and woman stopped before the suffrage tent the other day. The man was opposed to and the wife in favor of the movement. I showed them some brooches which cost twenty-five cents. The woman looked at her husband and seeing there refusal murmured that she wouldn't have one. Then I brought out some at five cents and he said grandly, "You can have one of those," and when she hesitated, to make sure that he really meant it, he continued, "Go on, take one," and handed me the nickle with a most lordly air. Said a successful business man to me the other day, "When my wife wants anything and I think she should have it, I get it for her."

Again, take the words of a certain professional man, "When we build again I am going to have the house laid out this way," illustrating with a few strokes of the pencil. "My wife wants it this way, but that would be a silly plan." Another professional man told me of a dispute between himself and his wife, of whom he is really very fond, about the purchase of some furniture. It resulted in their buying what he wanted, though she had to live with it all day and every day and he spent most of his life in the office. "You see," he explained guilelessly, "it is my money and I have a right to say how it will be spent."

If you think that I have chosen a few exceptional cases to illustrate the

women. Let us hear from as many as possible.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

LAW MUST BE ENFORCED OR BECOME INEFFECTIVE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I must congratulate you on the clear, forcible and common-sense view of the law, in the matter of the cruel murder of an innocent child, as given in The Guide of August 6.

That the man was a foreigner, the citizen of a country where life is not held as sacred as in Canada, is no extenuation of the act.

The laws of Canada must be obeyed and any capricious enforcement of that law would only lead to a state of things that a person with sufficient money or influence might evade it altogether. We read enough of that sort of thing in the republic to the South of us.

I suppose it was only a coincidence that you should print a letter (in the same issue) from an educated Russian lady about the position of women in the family.

While the remarks of "Worker's Wife" may apply to ladies in Russia, they do not apply to the Anglo-Saxon of Canada, in the U. S. A. or Great Britain.

Let us examine her assertion that "wives are simply left at the fickle fancy of their husbands to use them justly or otherwise."

This assertion is certainly not true of the Anglo-Saxon race in any part of the world. In the U.S.A. the wife and mother is queen of the household. Her

THE NEED FOR CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been a reader of The Guide ever since it came into being and think that for anyone who reads many papers, it should be one of them, and for anyone who reads one only, it should be the one. Of course I like your pages best.

The only thing that has caused me to "chip in" has been your remarks on co-operative buying. No doubt people in Manitoba think they are "done" to some extent, but if they lived where I do, a few hours east of Edmonton, they would think Manitoba one big bargain counter. Especially do I notice it in this preserving time of the year. I am paying \$6.00 per cwt. for B.C. sugar and Eaton's grocery catalog quotes \$5.00 for best granulated sugar. It would be more profitable to pay the freight rate on sugar from Winnipeg, and then have a little margin.

Bread, with a mill in the town, is 10 cents a loaf, or two for fifteen cents, fourteen for a dollar. Different from twenty loaves for the same in Winnipeg.

On the other hand farm products are very cheap. Milk is fourteen quarts for a dollar, and butter sixteen to twenty cents a pound, eggs twenty cents a dozen—but ice-cream, the smallest kind of a cone or dish, 10 cents.

Here is where co-operation is needed; some means of handling the farmer's products to the best advantage and buying for him those things that he must buy at the lowest possible price. Just so long as the farmer suffers himself to be robbed in both his buying and his selling will we see huts in the country and palaces for loaning concerns in the towns.

Co-operation, as our editor so forcibly and admirably expresses it, is our only hope. "United we stand, divided we fall."

We have been here only a short time and while we were waiting for our buildings to go up in the country, we lived in the town. Rather we stored ourselves and our belongings in a small house, for which we paid seventeen dollars a month. I think if the partitions were let down it might make a good farm kitchen for size. With the neighbors' children fraternizing on the front and back porches, a little of it went a long way with me. I thought of the many farm women who repine for the town, and I made up my mind that one would need to have a mint of an income before one could be made as comfortable in the town as in the country.

I remarked to myself, "If I were to settle down in town I would want a good piece of land, well fenced, for lawn and garden (as the average little town back, or front yard either, is stifling) and an auto to get around in, or a horse and rig, anyway."

Then in these little towns the wearisome little division into sets and hair-splitting as to social distinction is sickening, were it not so laughable. What a shame to destroy the spirit of the big, glorious West with such performances. It reminds me of the Lilliputians tying down Gulliver.

Everyone who calls on you leaves some recipe or something, I notice, Miss Beynon. Mine is this: To make childbirth easy and to insure the health of both parties concerned, take a couple of tablespoons of flaxseed (better unground), well steeped in warm water and flavored with either salt or sugar, every day for the final three months. It is easy to take and very beneficial, oiling and nourishing the muscles and making it startlingly easy. This is a very, very old recipe and there is no better. But help must be at instant hand as there is no labor of any account. "WOLF WILLOW."

I am so glad you wrote to me, Wolf Willow, because when I wrote that editorial on co-operation, I was afraid my readers might not be interested.

F. M. B.

A soul that dwelleth with virtue is like a perennial spring; for it is pure, limpid, and refreshful, and inviting, and serviceable, and rich, and innocent, and impervious.—Epictetus.



Our Utilitarian West is not without its Lovely Playgrounds

financial dependence of women, watch the faces of an audience of women some day when a suggestion is made that they undertake some enterprise that will involve a considerable expenditure of money. Have you ever seen the shadow of uneasiness and discomfort that passes over the room? I have, scores of times, and yet I never get used to it and have always the same deep sense of hurt and indignation.

HOMEMAKERS' HORTICULTURAL SHOW

We are deeply indebted to Mrs. Niblock, of Grand Coulee, Sask., for her report of the Horticultural show held by their Homemakers' club, on August 13.

I am exceedingly sorry that lack of space makes it impossible for us to print in full the list of the prize winners she was at such pains to send us, but we are anxious to take this opportunity of saying that the reports of meetings of Homemakers or Home Economics' Societies or Women's Institutes will be as gladly received by the editor of this page as reports of the doings of Women Grain Growers.

From the very full prize list of this Horticultural show, I fancy it must have been a huge success and it was certainly a very enterprising move on the part of the originators. Good luck to them, say I, and to all other organizations for

word is law. She steps into a carriage while her husband holds the door.

In any of the Anglo-Saxon countries, if a man acts unjustly to his wife, he can be punished by the law. As a matter of fact hundreds are punished every year.

While a wife and mother may desert her husband and remain unpunished, a man deserting his wife and children is very deservedly punished by fine or imprisonment or both.

The assertion that force is right may be questioned. If capitalists do any injustice to Canada, let us remember that they get their power to do the injury by the votes of the misguided individuals of labor.

Is it wrong to give a bonus to a railway? Then the classes who voted the men into power who gave that bonus are just as responsible for the gift as the capitalists.

Finally take the assertion in the letter, "The majority of the women live with their men without any love as business companions only, with false smiles on the lips and stones in the heart." Is this true in Canada of one married couple in a hundred? I think it is not. I would rather believe that the words of their great ancestress is still true of the married daughters of our Israel: "Entreat me not to leave thee nor to return from following after thee, for where thou goest I will go, and thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

THOMAS C. ROBSON.

\$62,819

Farmers' Dividends

During the week ending August 23rd, Dominion Express orders totalling the above amount were mailed to farmers at points all over the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

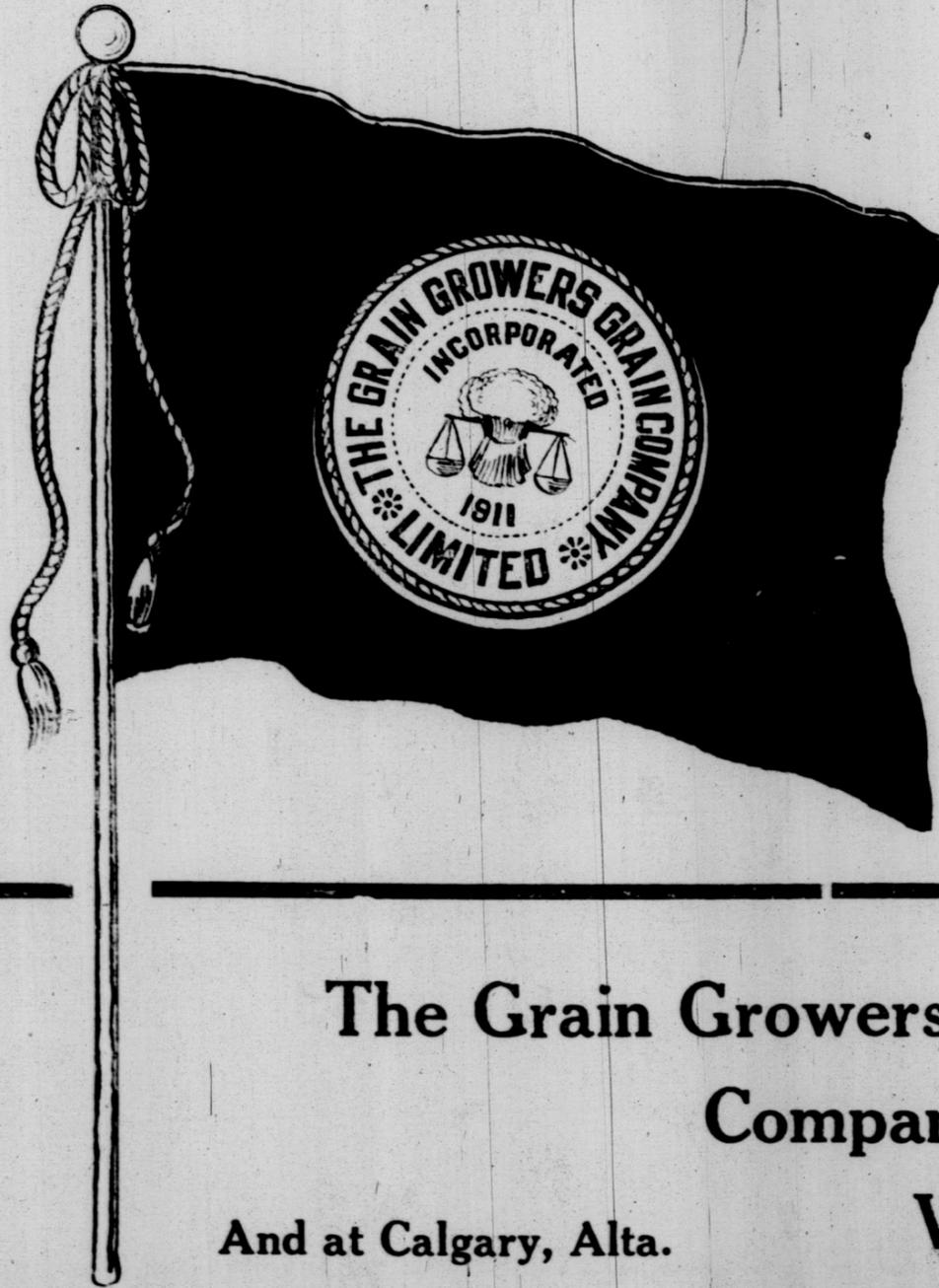
This is part of the result of the past season's business of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited.

In 1907, the Company's first year in business, the total profits amounted to the sum of \$790.00.

of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited.

In 1907, the Company's first year in business, the total profits amounted to the sum of \$790.00.

The Flag tells why:



**The Grain Growers' Grain
Company Limited**

And at Calgary, Alta.

Winnipeg, Man.

The Mail Bag

MR. GREEN'S REPLY

In the Mail Bag of July 16 is published a letter signed by J. T. Wilson, purporting to be a reply to the article "Unwarranted Assumption" in The Guide issue of June 18. Mr. Wilson has read into the article contortions of a very excited imagination or is victimized by some telepathist and used as a medium to record the projected idea of another, based, however, on an entirely wrong premise and absolutely unnecessary after the editor's comment on the article.

There was no attempt on my part to "Attack the Grain Growers' Guide," much less to "slur the Grain Growers' Grain Co." The Public Press Ltd., which owns, publishes The Guide and appoints its officials, was only referred to as "a private company" to differentiate it from other institutions. Doubtless Mr. Wilson knows the directors of the above company—by whom, when, and where appointed. If all had this information they might learn exactly how much control the Association has over The Guide or its policy, and how much its members have invested in it.

But let me here say, for fear of further misrepresentation, I appreciate fully the officials and their capacity as much perhaps as Mr. Wilson or anyone else, nor do I think it wrong their functions or limitations thereof should be known. The Guide is none the less useful because it is neither owned nor operated by the Association. Only abject deceit or fear would hide its identity and vaunting ambition usurp a power belonging not to it.

Neither was any attempt made to compare the quality of material in either of the other provincial departments, much less with The Guide itself. Such an odious comparison was farthest from my intent, superiority of our compeers always willingly admitted. So in this matter, Mr. Wilson made no reply, only a venomous thrust.

Neither would I notice it except that Mr. Wilson went further and denounced all the bright letters of our secretaries appearing from time to time in the Saskatchewan section, most all of which contain some feature, idea or reported action worthy of emulation, from men who have a right to be heard. But all of this Mr. Wilson dares to characterize as "short, uninteresting letters, all meaning the same thing," reminding him "of nothing save a patent medicine almanac." But doubtless this is a mental aberration caused by "seeing with his own eyes" promiscuous advertisements on the page for which only a hypocrite would attempt to charge to me or the local secretaries, as neither they nor I are responsible for these ads. any more than for the editorials, however holy or otherwise they may be. Surely we have read of crocodile tears being shed, but Mr. Wilson's so-called reply would indicate their bile may be put in a bag.

Mr. Wilson then proceeds to analyze my personal views and, by the aid of his famous chart, at least proves the correctness of the article criticized, inasmuch as he himself sets forth a difference on many questions between Mr. Green, The Guide, and the Association.

He declares that on the navy question Mr. Green is in favor of a navy, The Guide against, and that the Association has no definite policy. Exactly, I plead guilty to the personal charge. I am in favor of a navy, for some time yet, ready and fit to defend the right and freedom of every individual living under the social pact represented by the Union Jack. But I am also in favor of barb wire, locks, bars, bolts, civic police, as well as our mounted police, each in their place. I would not send these men forth unarmed or consign the British Navy to the junk pile, as yet. Still, I do not wish to see its destructive power in active operation, but believe its readiness and ability to defend our interests is the best guarantee from much that we all have cause to fear, and I am willing to pay a little towards its up-keep, so long as I enjoy its protection, knowing I have to face things as they are. I am no whining sponger.

I am next charged with being undecided on reciprocity. Wrong again. I

believe in reciprocal trade relationships. Not, however, a mongrel thing embracing the North American continent, with a high tariff wall to the exclusion of Great Britain and other parts of the world. I believe that a condition which would make for war and permanent peace impossible. An international agreement must demolish this wall or war cannot be abolished.

On Free Trade, "Nothing definite" is the charge. Wrong again. I am in favor of Free Trade absolutely, as indicated above, but admit it hardly possible at the present time. I am not in favor of a quack agreement fixed up to oppose my own country or class. Not in favor of free trade for my rival while I and my fellow farmers are to be bound. Not in favor of an agreement binding me to keep out of my rival's garden while he, forsooth, is permitted unlimited range in mine. Be he below the average workman, near home, or from abroad, or their employers.

On Sample Markets I am charged with being "Opposed." Wrong again. I am an earnest advocate of a sample market at the point where my product is ultimately to be sold and the price fixed. That is why I am not in favor of a mixing degrading proposition at Winnipeg or any other point between the Canadian producer and the ultimate customer by whom the price is fixed. Particularly when that mixing proposition is operated by a foreign trust from behind a high tariff wall. But as free wheat is now to be, we shall see what we shall see.

Mr. Wilson next says I am undecided on the Elevator question. I admit I do not know all about all elevator questions (does Mr. Wilson?), but I submit that in this matter Mr. Wilson will have difficulty in pointing to many who have been more decided and whose views have been proved by time and experience to be more nearly correct, or whose action has had more to do with establishment of the provincial farmer operated systems or the immense interior terminals now decided upon. I am not afraid of odious comparisons on this question between Mr. Green, The Guide, or the Associations. Several crucial episodes on this matter might be mentioned where Mr. Green saved the situation. Pardon the apparent boast, Mr. Wilson, but what have you done on this or the other questions mentioned?

On Woman Suffrage Mr. Wilson says we are agreed. Thank Heaven!

On Direct Legislation the charge is "Opposed." Wrong again. I confess, however, "uncertain" might fit here. I have not yet that knowledge of the advantages Direct Legislation will bring to the farmers of this country or the element in the principle that will guarantee a proper adjustment of our social relationships, or warrant any tinkering with the special adaptability of our constitution to the world's work in which we are engaged. If farmers knew their business the constitution is all right. But as the Saskatchewan Government has promised to grant Mr. Wilson's request, why argue further.

I am next charged with thinking my vote should count for more than the average laborer. Wrong again. But I do think the vote of the men who are

permanently located on the land should count for more than that of the transient laborer below the average. What does Mr. Wilson think?

The next charge is that of receiving \$2,000-a year from the Association and \$25 per month from The Guide. The telepathist was wrong. I only get from The Guide \$24.85. Rather insufficient to pay for the stenographic work. Admitted—the \$2,000 paid me last year, referred to by Mr. Wilson, was useful to me as I lost something more than that neglecting my own affairs to attend this work, but why did Mr. Wilson not record how much salary each one of the directors of the Public Press get for the aggregate services they each render. Perhaps it would not be fair, but if comparisons odious are to be made, why not a complete statement.

However, when I took on this work the Association could not pay its secretary two thousand cents. That it can do so now is as much to my credit as to anyone else's. But I sincerely hope I may be able, when I get my salary, to pay back to Mr. Wilson such portions as he may have contributed towards it.

But let Mr. Wilson, or the telepathist, understand that if he or any other person expects the salary paid me to act as a bribe, gag or a sale price of my individuality and citizenship, or to purchase my acquiescence in everything advocated by so-called leaders in other institutions, whether it be a Free Trade League, a Manufacturers' Association, Grit or Tory organizations, Direct Legislation League, Labor Unions, or our own subsidiary companies (whatever they may say, do, or not do), Mr. Wilson and his friends are mistaken, and I have entirely misunderstood my duties and obligations to the men who placed me in the position I hold, and as soon as our directors intimate that the secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is to take his instructions from any of the institutions mentioned, the office I hold will be instantly vacant, ready for its new appointee, and doubtless Mr. Wilson would be a medium that would fill the bill.

Mr. Wilson further declares that he saw me "with his own eyes" picking holes in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Wrong again. But I did drive a co-operative peg into that company. If the peg has not been withdrawn, there is no hole. Co-operation is a big word and a big principle. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. has sufficient good sense to be getting a line on it, and if Mr. Wilson advocates the principle as constantly and faithfully as the writer has done, he at least need have no fear what the "shareholders" will do to him even though he may pick a hole here and there.

Let Mr. Wilson keep his telescope right end to "his own eyes" when looking for mistakes in others and he will be better able to know exactly what the object of his envy is really doing. If the writer of the Saskatchewan section was the nonentity that Mr. Wilson intimates, doubtless we should have escaped censure.

When earth's last picture is painted, and the tubes are twisted and dried, when the oldest colors have faded, and the youngest critic has died,

We shall rest, and faith we shall need it—lie down for an aeon or two, Till the Master of All Good Workmen shall set us to work anew."

—Rudyard Kipling.
FRED W. GREEN.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

Note.—Lest a wrong impression might be taken from Mr. Green's reference to The Guide and the Public Press Ltd. in the above letter, we will add further information. Every reader of The Guide and every shareholder in the Grain Growers' Grain Company, as well as everyone else having good reason for asking, has always been and always will be afforded full information in regard to the ownership, control and management of The Guide. There is nothing about The Guide to be kept in the dark and everyone who reads it knows beyond the slightest doubt where it stands upon matters of vital interest to the farmers of the Prairie Provinces. The Public Press Ltd. is the incorporated name of the company which publishes The Guide, and the controlling stock in this company is held by the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the directors holding only enough to qualify them for their office, and the balance of a few thousand dollars is held by the employees of the Public Press Ltd. The Board of Directors of the Public Press Ltd. are: T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg; John Kennedy, Winnipeg; James Reynolds, Winnipeg; George F. Chipman, Winnipeg; Hon. George Langley, Regina; John Morrison, Yellow-grass, Sask., and Edward J. Fream, Calgary. As the official organ of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, The Guide has honestly and earnestly endeavored to aid the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan to secure their just rights. The members of the association favored the reciprocity agreement with the United States and The Guide supported it in every way; The Saskatoon convention last February declared for Free Trade and no one will deny that The Guide is vigorously upholding the cause of Free Trade; the Saskatoon convention also declared in favor of the Taxation of Land Values for the raising of revenue, which principle The Guide has continuously supported; the Saskatchewan Association convention has repeatedly declared for real Direct Legislation, which The Guide has supported without fear or favor. The Guide has also supported the Saskatchewan Association in its demand for reciprocal demurrage and assisted in every way towards the establishment and successful operation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. Though the Saskatchewan Association has not officially declared itself upon the naval question, there is no doubt that the great majority of farmers in Saskatchewan believe the same as the farmers in Manitoba and Alberta, namely, that Canada has never in the past and does not now need naval protection and that the \$35,000,000 or more devoted to such a purpose would be money wasted, which could better be spent in forwarding the cause of international peace and arbitration and bringing an end to armaments. We merely state these facts that there may be no secrecy or misunderstanding in regard to The Guide. We have now 15,000 subscribers in that province, all of whom paid for The Guide because they wanted it and because they believed it was honestly endeavoring to aid them in their fight against special privilege of all kinds. In the future as in the past The Guide will aid the farmers in Saskatchewan to secure their rights against all comers.—Editor.

Do what thou hast in hand with perfect and simple dignity and feeling of affection, and freedom and justice; and to give thyself relief from all other thoughts.—Marcus Aurelius.

Sincerity is quite as valuable as knowledge, and even more so.—L. Murray.

Judgment is only the perfection of wit.—La Rochefoucauld.

Gas, Oil and Steam Engines

This book was written by John B. Rathbun, consulting engineer and instructor of the Chicago Technical College, and has just been published. It is a simple, practical and comprehensive book on the construction, operation and repair of all kinds of engines. It deals with the various parts in detail and the various types of engines and also the use of different kinds of fuel. The book is simply written and well illustrated and is a practical treatise for the man who wants to know just how to manage his engine and how to apply it to all kinds of farm work to the best advantage. It pays particular attention to Heat and Power Fuels; it defines the working cycles and thoroughly explains the practical use of the Indicator and Indicator Diagrams. Attention is also paid to the construction and adjustment of the various parts, such as Ignition Systems, Carburetors, Lubrication, Cooling Systems, Governors, etc., and all parts of the engine most likely to give trouble. The book also goes thoroughly into the mechanism of the various types of gasoline and oil tractors, and on this account alone, should be of value to a man going in for his first engine. It also devotes a special chapter to steam tractors and another to oil burners. This "Practical Hand-Book of Gas, Oil and Steam Engines" is one of the best books in its line on the market, and is recommended by "The Guide" for the use of all machine men. It is kept in stock in "The Guide" office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

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Saskatchewan Section

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

"In 1902 a policeman bought two lots in Saskatoon for \$40.00 and left the city. Returning ten years later, the property still vacant, he sold the property for \$62,500. The gain of \$62,460 was created by the people of Saskatoon. But under our laws, it belonged to the policeman who had done nothing to increase its value."—Guide, issue July 30.

Such statements as the above lead the people astray. Is it not a fact that the people in Saskatoon did little more than the policeman to create the value of the land in question and have the people of Saskatoon any more right to that unearned increment than the farmers outside the City of Saskatoon who do business with the people of Saskatoon? Are not the said farmers really taxed on goods purchased to pay the policeman his \$62,460 with interests forever on that enhanced capitalization they (the farmers) themselves have created? If not, from what mine are the people of Saskatoon going to extract the money to repay with interest thereon, the capital they have borrowed on this unearned increment; which borrowed money the people of Saskatoon have unlawfully squandered in securing their own comfort. If the farmers in the country tributary to Saskatoon did not make the country productive, would the land inside Saskatoon have increased the way it has, and why should they (the people of Saskatoon) lay claim to it, and compel farmers to pay for their theatrical performances, street railways, and other conveniences? Why not re-spend some of this money they take from the farmers in constructing roads in the country for the benefit of the men who create the value?

F. W. G.

Local Brieflets

Another new Branch at Handel, William Clark, secretary. They want an organizer to explain matters. The members are all workers and are aiming at a 150 membership.

The Dahinda Branch held a picnic July 8. A splendid address was given by W. Stevens, of Ogema. All kinds of amusement, including horse racing and baseball. Splendid weather. 300 present. Fun appreciated by all. Warren C. Clegg is secretary.

Empire Builders Branch at Assiniboia sent in fees and are generally busy arranging to watch farmers' rights at this growing new centre of activity.

District Director of No. 10, J. L. Rooke, is training for fall work. Recently attended picnics at Invermay and Runnymede. Reports growth. He is also studying the sample market, and is not yet convinced as to where to stand.

J. J. Whiting, of Traynor Association, is attending "cheap money" meeting. Also looking after loading platform for Traynor and station agent for Wolfe.

After co-operative news and a supply of grain acts.

Cairnsview — Sending delegate to "cheap money" meeting at Scott. They favor district convention at Unity, with District Director Henry, of No. 13, in the chair.

Aneroid favor a district convention at Assiniboia in District 15. Thomas Conlon, director. They are also securing grounds and building a hall. M. S. Brooks is secretary of this Branch.

Spruce Lake writes an appreciative letter of the efforts being made to break up the twine combine. J. Dunbar Grant, secretary.

B. Coolican, Montmartre, writes: "Our Local is in the market for coal. Am writing the Grain Growers' Grain Co."

Charles McLay, of Success Association, writes: "They are having a union picnic with Brewster and want a speaker. J. E. Paynter is District Director of No. 7. This Association is holding meetings every two weeks."

Collins wants to organize. Read up the literature sent.

Kandaha is in a hurry for membership cards. They also are having a picnic. D. B. Smith, secretary.

Goodlands Association sends in \$27.00 fees and a large order for our pamphlets. H. H. Dicconson is their secretary. Read them carefully.

P. J. Hoffman, secretary of Anaheim Association (north of Humboldt) sends for a large order of buttons. They are having a picnic and want a speaker. J. L. Rooke, of Togo, is their District Director.

Herbert Sheppard, secretary of Belmae Association, favors district convention first of new year, in District 13, at Biggar. Money is a little tight for Life Membership proposition.

Abbey, another new Branch, reports organization Saturday the 20th. J. N. Burrell, District Director of No. 14 gave an address. Mr. Ward was elected president; D. Farbrother, vice-president; F. Pollock, secretary-treasurer. Meetings to be held every second Monday.

A new Branch in District 14—Cantuar—favors district convention at Swift Current in the fall. They want a speaker. District Director kindly note.

James Loudon, of North Battleford, wants information re Farmers' Machine Co., of Watrous. Members having this knowledge kindly inform him.

J. J. Browning writes: "Crown Hill Local is dead." Will Andrew Knox, District Director of No. 12, kindly visit sorrowing friends and attempt resurrection.

G. E. Nelson, secretary of Brewer Association, is after membership tickets and Grain Acts—organization and education.

Canadian Freight Association is making application for an order from the Railway Commission that only 24 hours be allowed a farmer to load a car of grain.

Tens of thousands of dollars could be saved our members if local associations would arrange to furnish cash for car lot purchases, massing their orders at Central.

Traynor Association is after the C. P.R. for loading platform for Traynor and station agent for Wolfe. Also extension of loading platform.

Monarch Association, No. 377-46 is going in for co-operation with neighboring Associations.

What do you think about an endeavor to secure increased powers to the G.G.A. charter to permit trading?

Elfros is after petition forms on Woman Suffrage.

Nathaniel Accorn, one of our oldest workers, still in the ring for co-operation. Studying our pamphlets.

Howell Association writes for Cushing's Manual. That's right. Study parliamentary conduct in your meetings. We have any amount of them on hand at 50c each. Also a supply of Grain Acts at 25c each.

Idaleen is in favor of district convention conducted by local men. They have sent for a considerable quantity of sample market and cheap money pamphlets. Matthew White is secretary of this branch.

Nolin G.G.A. (W. G. Walker, Sec.) recently heard from. Sending in arrears and inquiries re price of coal.

J. R. Forbes, secretary of Springwater branch, looking for prices of commodities.

Fertile Valley, W. A. Kennedy secretary, favors district convention at Rose town. Wants sample market and cheap money pamphlets.

The Women's Association at Keeler, with Mrs. Harry Pearsons as secretary, keeps things lively re Woman Suffrage.

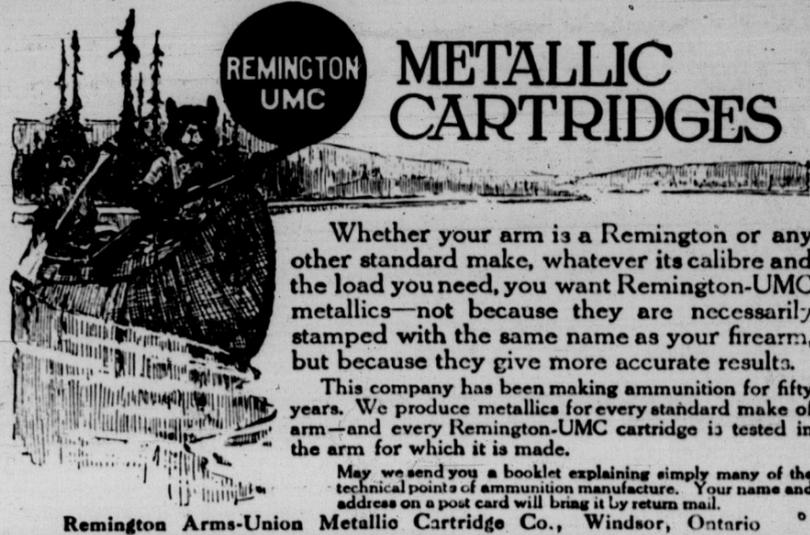
W. Fretwell, of Clark Hill Association, also after sample market, cheap money pamphlets, annual reports, and Cushing's Manual. Good.

Wirral Association, W. M. Sander-son, secretary, favors district convention at North Battleford.

Duff Association is making things hum at their point. Agitating for a station agent.

Alf. N. Mann, secretary of Thornfield Branch, writes "400 people were present at an amalgamated picnic embracing Thornfield, Lockwood, and Boulder Lake. Each of the presidents addressed the gathering, also the Rev. Frampton and District Director J. E. Paynter. They have a balance to contribute to the Emergency Fund.

These notes may be uninteresting to many readers. If so, pass on to the other pages. They are full of solid meat.



Whether your arm is a Remington or any other standard make, whatever its calibre and the load you need, you want Remington-UMC metallics—not because they are necessarily stamped with the same name as your firearm, but because they give more accurate results.

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A Vital Question

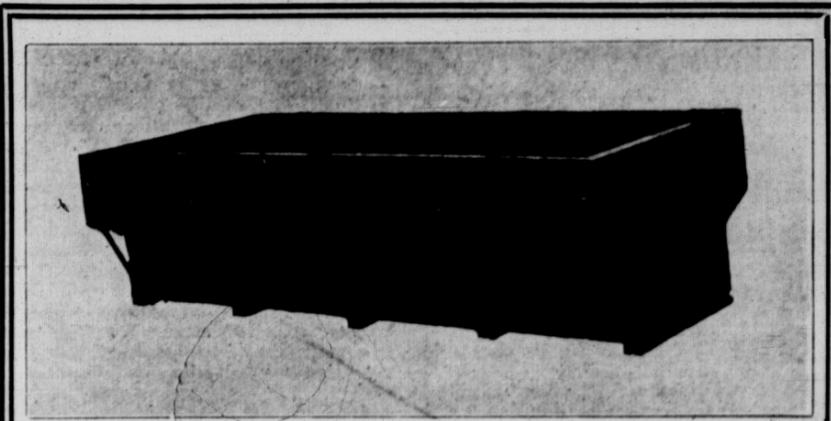
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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

BOYS

I am going to write this week on a subject that is very near my heart—boys, between the ages of twelve and seventeen, when they do those things which they ought not to do and leave undone those things which they ought to do. I love boys at this age and it hurts me dreadfully to hear them scolded for laziness when they are only weak physically, and branded as bad when they are only mischievous.

There was a little brother who came into our family when the next youngest was eight and our love for him taught us many things about boys generally. There was a day when your editor released this little man at thirteen summers from some household task to follow a magnificent steam engine which was puffing down the street. He came back to me with shining eyes and, looking up into my face, said, "You seem to know some way, Francis, just how a fellow feels." That is one of the few compliments I have tucked away in my memory for keeps.

Perhaps it was the echo of these words that made me understand years afterwards when I found Billy, the office boy, in a toy shop enraptured with the steam engines. He was a big boy for his years and he slunk away when he saw me for fear of being ridiculed. When we met in the office again he avoided my eyes and would have hurried by, only I stopped him and said, "Weren't those engines splendid, Billy?"

He looked at me in amazement for a moment and then he said, with the joyousness of one who has discovered a fellow spirit, "Say, they were all right, weren't they?"

That afternoon he came and leaned over my desk and in a shy and magnificent attempt to express his gratitude for my understanding he said, "My, but you've got pretty hands."

But returning again to the little brother who, for some time, was in my charge. One evening, smelling smoke, I went down to the cellar and finding the small man there alone, I instantly grasped the explanation of the smoke.

"What do you want?" he asked, defiantly.

"Why I thought I smelled smoke, but I guess I must have been wrong," I answered, innocently, and went upstairs and picked up a book.

Presently I felt a pair of shy young arms steal about my neck and a boyish voice said wistfully, "You mad mit me?"

"No," I said, pleasantly, "Why?"

"You know very well why," he said. Then I put down my book and slipped my arm about his shoulders and he snuggled up to my side. "Yes, laddie," I answered, "I do know why. I don't like smoking because it is not a very clean habit and it often makes men selfish and it is said to make growing boys very dull at school. So I would rather you would not smoke; but you are nearly a man now and you must decide for yourself. Only don't think you have ever got to hide things from me, sonny. If, when you have thought it over, you decide to go on smoking, do it at home."

That was all, but he never smoked again. Looking back on these things today it seems to me that it is pitifully easy to win the confidence of these boys. Just a kind word, a little sympathy and understanding and they are your slaves for life. What I have said and done to win the affection of the boys who have been my friends has been so very little compared with what I might have done that I am ashamed to think of the rich harvest of gratitude I have reaped. I know very well now that it was not because my kindnesses were many or great, but because the poor little chaps were so hungry for affection and understanding.

Won't you, who are parents of boys at this trying age, strive hard to give the laddies the help and sympathy they need to tide them over the breach between boyhood and manhood?

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

DESIRE'S POSITION AS COMPANION

Dear Miss Beynon—I have read the different letters in your columns from

time to time and though I am not a subscriber, I am living on a farm where your paper is taken, which makes me reluctant in asking the favor. My desire is to ask if you would kindly assist me in obtaining a berth as companion to a lady or child. I may say that previous to leaving England, I was constantly with the blind teaching in one of the leading institutions, and I thought your columns would be the most suitable for such a case as mine.

MISS TEACHER.

I don't like to discourage you, but I must say that positions as companion are about as rare in this country as orange groves.

F. M. B.

A PICKLE RECIPE

Dear Miss Beynon:—We have taken The Guide for some time and I find it a great pleasure and help reading the Sunshine and Country Homemakers' pages. I often thought I would like to write, but like many other busy mothers I find there is so little time to spare, so this is my first letter.

Here is a nice pickle recipe:
Boil five good sized beets till tender, peel and chop with one head of raw white cabbage, one cupful of brown sugar, one teaspoonful each of allspice and cinnamon, salt and pepper to taste, put in a crock and cover with cold vinegar. This is very good and will keep a long time.

I will now close, wishing your readers and editor all happiness and success. I will sign myself

JUST A MOTHER.

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

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The above pattern 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.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

LITTLE LATE FOLK

"A dillar, a dollar,
A ten o'clock scholar,
What makes you come so soon?
You used to come at ten o'clock,
But now you come at noon."

Mary Brown came puffing along to school at a quarter to ten. She tiptoed into the porch and hung up her hat and dinner pail. Then she opened the door and gave a start of surprise as if she never even dreamed that lessons began at nine o'clock. Her entrance disturbed the whole class and caused a general shuffle. Miss Hazen looked up annoyed and waited patiently while Mary found her scribbling book and joined her arithmetic class on the floor. The class was nearly over and as the teacher did not have time to go over all the work of the morning for her sake, Mary had a very hazy idea of what it was all about.

When they took their seats Mary struggled along at the problems that had been set them, but having missed the teacher's explanations, she couldn't do them. She raised her hand, "Please teacher, I can't do these questions." Miss Hazen, who was busy with a junior class in number work, couldn't help her.

Then she poked Johnny Williams ahead of her. "Show me how to do these questions, Johnny," she asked. Johnny turned around and put his head close beside Mary's while he explained so that he would not disturb the rest of the class.

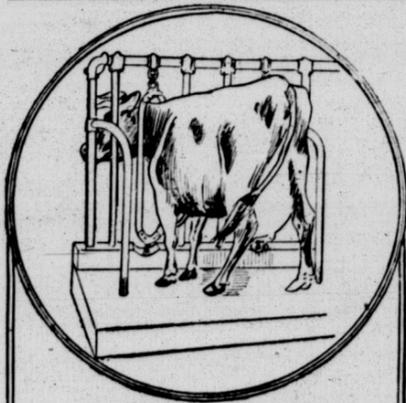
Norman Bradley, Johnny's seat-mate, kicked his foot and called him "Softy." Quick tempered, red-headed Johnny gave Norman a smart slap on the ear and the teacher made both stay in at recess.

All this happened in a single morning because Mary Brown came late to school. Do you know any Mary Browns? I do and they are not all girls.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A PANSY

When I awoke from my long sleep I began to feel so cramped in my house, or as humans call it, a seed, that I began to shove at the roof of my house and oh! what joy when at last I was free. Yet there was something above me and all was dark, but with my stem bent downwards I grew and grew until at last I was above the soil in the bright sunshine and the fresh vernal air. As I straighten myself up I find that on my stem are two little leaves, green in color. Now



A Contented Cow is A Profitable Cow

ARE your cows contented?
Are they profitable? If not, make them so by doing away with your old-time wooden stalls. They gather dirt, harbour disease germs, and prevent the free circulation of life-giving air and sunlight.

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Tubular Steel Stable Equipment is easily and quickly installed, and insures cleanliness and ventilation. Its use means comfort for your cows and profits for you.

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A Bigger Harvest—and Less Help To Handle It!

"Hired Men Are Not What They Used To Be"

You'll hear many of the older farmers say that. To a large extent they're right. Time was when the hired man was up before daylight and out to the barn. He took a personal interest in all the farm work. He sat at the farmer's table. As often as not, he eventually married into the farmer's family. He was much more than a laborer because he put his greatest personal interest into the work.

There possibly remain a few of such men today, but there has entered into farming a class of timeservers who need constant supervision, who work on shorter hours, know themselves to be indispensable, and act accordingly. They live apart from the farmer and his family, and take little interest in the successful operation of the farm. Their main concern is to receive the highest rate of wages per day for the short time they are employed. Whatever else they may do for a living in other seasons, they make a business of going out to the prairies at harvest time each year.

You can't bring the old-fashioned hired man back, but you can protect yourself from the demands of his less worthy successors by owning a Stewart Sheaf Loader. The time is short—ACT AT ONCE!

THAT'S the state of things that confronts the West this year and it must be faced and overcome as best we can. The labor shortage would be ended automatically if there were a sufficient number of Stewart Sheaf Loaders in use, according to those best qualified to give an opinion. As it is, only the farmer or thresherman who owns one of these machines can successfully cope with present-day conditions. Summed up briefly, this is the combined opinion of men who have used a

Stewart Sheaf Loader

1. It does away with all field pitchers.
2. Does away with many of the teams.
3. Shells less grain than by hand pitching.
4. Saves much money in men's board and feed of teams.
5. Saves from \$20 to \$35 a day.
6. Saves grain, leaving a cleaner field.
7. Works equally well in all grains, in stook or winrow.
8. Is durably built, and good for many seasons.

N.B.—We published a complete list of 1912 buyers of Stewart Sheaf Loaders in the "Farmer's Advocate" and "Grain Growers' Guide" of June 25th, 1913. Write any of these men for personal testimony. Also send for our free booklet giving letters from prominent farmers all over the West.

Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., Limited

804 TRUST AND LOAN BUILDING

WINNIPEG, MAN.

I grew taller and sent out leaves around my base until there was quite a number.

A few days later I was troubled by something which did not resemble a leaf at all and in a few days it bloomed into a lovely dark blue flower. Day after day fresh flowers appeared, each surpassing the other in beauty and splendor. A few weeks later a little insect called the bee came and took away my sweet nectar and as he was going away he brushed himself against the stigma and then I knew that I was doomed, so one by one my flowers faded away.

JESSE THACKER,

Dowd Hill, Sask. Age 13.

THE DUCK

As my little white house, which is the egg, was getting too small for me and I didn't have any food left, I thought I would like to see some of the world. I then started picking open the shell and soon had my head out in the bright warm sun. Then to my surprise there was a big nest full of ducklings, which were my brothers and sisters, and my fine old mother sitting near by. We sat there in the bright warm sun until we were dry, then my mother said, "Quack! quack!" and we all jumped into the water hunting

for bugs, worms and mosquitoes. Every day we had our worms and grubs and we were growing like weeds and getting quite proud of ourselves.

Then mother taught us all to fly, which was not nice at first. One day my mother was out flying when we heard a loud bang! and my mother fell dead into the slough, which made us feel very bad. After that we always watched for men with guns to shoot us poor harmless ducks and whenever we saw one we always flew off away from the slough.

It was now getting late in the fall and the water used to freeze at nights, so we thought we would take our trip south for the winter. The next morning all the ducks, which made quite a flock, flew away to the south. On our way we went over villages, towns, cities, rivers and lakes. The time passed down south very quickly and we were glad to learn it was again spring in the north.

Then I was made leader of the flock and we were soon on our way to the north. When we arrived there we were surprised to see a lot of ducks and geese. We went and ate up lots of grubs and worms and other insects. Well, as you have the most of my life and I am now old, I will close and call myself, WILD DUCK.

BROTHER ROBIN'S LIFE

Last spring I came back from the south to find a mate and to build my house for the summer. I am a young male robin and many people say that I am pretty, but I don't think so. Well, I found a pretty little bride and together we selected a place to build a house. It was in a low leafy tree with grass under it and a very pretty place it was, and as Mrs. Robin was satisfied of course I was.

In about two weeks she had laid four eggs and then came the task of hatching them. About three weeks afterwards they were hatched and then we were kept very busy in keeping them clean and fed. Then after a long time they got quite strong and active, and got their feathers and we both thought that it was time to teach them to fly. But it was a long time before they would settle down to business and stop saying, "Oh, I can't. I just know that I can't."

About this time autumn came and it began to get cold and we took our children and then with many other birds we migrated again. And this is the story of my life during this summer and I am thoroughly satisfied with myself and every one else.

MARJORIE A. BENTEL,

Age 13.

You May Still Catch Some Premiums

Prices have dropped, but shippers should still call or wire us for bids for shipment by a certain date. Heavy grain movement will soon lessen chances for premiums. Get in touch with us for Best Results.

BLACKBURN & MILLS

(A. M. BLACKBURN) (D. K. MILLS)
531 Grain Exchange Telephone Main 46 Winnipeg, Man.

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Shipments handled strictly on commission or net bids wired out at any time desired. Large advances on bills of lading and adjustments promptly made, accompanied by Government Certificate. Licensed and bonded.

THE PIONEER GRAIN COMPANY, Ltd.

THIRD FLOOR D, GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

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James Richardson & Sons, Limited

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY



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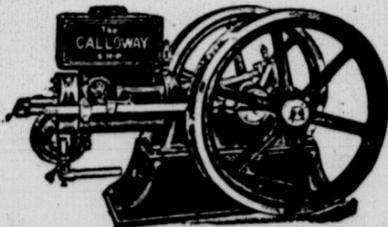
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Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.
Dept. G.G. WINNIPEG, MAN.



Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Procedure

This manual should be studied by all members of the organized farmers who wish to equip themselves to conduct a public meeting properly and to take part in a debate. It is simply written and easily understood by any person. Nicely bound in green cloth cover—239 pages. Price postpaid—50 cents.

BOOK DEPT. :: THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE :: WINNIPEG

Alberta Section

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

Official Circular No. 8—Calgary Public Market

August 26, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Union No.

Gentlemen:—For some time past your Executive have been deeply interested in an effort to create an open public market in Calgary, which would enable the farmer to get into direct touch with the consumer. Working towards the same end, the citizens of Calgary organized a strong league and, due largely to the combined efforts of the two bodies, a successful market now seems to be established, and with additional support from farmers during the next few months, the permanency of the market will be assured and will provide a much needed outlet for produce which now goes to waste, as well as better and more certain prices for much produce which at present hardly pays for the trouble of growing.

This alone, however, is not the only point to be considered. There is no reason why this movement, if made a success as a retail market, should not form the nucleus for future development into a large wholesale and retail centre, which would warrant the establishment of a co-operative selling and distributing agency owned and operated by the farmers, and which would handle all lines of produce as the fruit growers of California handle fruit.

The problem which confronted your Executive was as to how could farmers at a distance be provided with facilities for getting their produce on the Calgary market, and at the same time be sure of a square deal and prompt returns. It was felt that at the present time the Central Office could not assume the responsibility itself, and that being the case, it was decided to approach the Grain Growers' Grain company and see if arrangements could not be made with them for the opening of a special commission branch to operate on the market. This they have decided to do, and we take pleasure in advising you that the opportunity is now afforded you to get, through this arrangement with the Grain Growers' Grain company, on to a public market where your produce will be sold direct to the consumer, on the smallest possible commission basis. The arrangement not only assures you a fair cash market price, but provides you with a reliable firm to ship to from whom you are sure of your returns, which experience with other firms has shown was urgently needed to insure many farmers from total loss.

As to suggestions for shipping, there is one point to be especially emphasized. Nothing that is not of a good salable quality will be offered for sale. City Health Inspectors are on the market, and in the event of anything doubtful being received they will be asked to pass upon same and condemn it if necessary. Such articles as butter should be clearly marked with the name of the maker, as it is sold on quality basis and returns will be made accordingly. The butter must be put up in one pound prints, wrapped in butter paper, and should be made as neat and attractive as possible.

At the present time, shipments of live poultry cannot be accepted, such shipments involving arrangements for the killing and plucking of the birds at some outside point before they are brought on the market. All poultry must be carefully bled, leaving the head on, and must be dry picked. Poultry must be starved before killing, and any poultry showing signs of decaying grain or other matter in the crop are liable to

be condemned by the City Health Inspector.

Eggs must be strictly fresh, that is, not more than ten days old at the time of shipment. They should, if possible, be marked with a special stamp of some sort, in order to identify the shipper and thus establish his reputation for shipping a good article. Anyone wishing to get these stamps can have them made to order in Calgary by sending their application to the Central Office of the U.F.A. As all goods are sold under a guarantee those not marked on arrival will be marked before being offered for sale on the market, a record being kept of this mark, so that in the event of complaint by the customer, the shipper of such goods can be located. All eggs must be perfectly clean.

Potatoes should be sorted over before shipment, and no potatoes included below a reasonable standard size. It is also advisable to keep different varieties separate when shipping, not shipping white or pink potatoes together. Remember, if small potatoes, or an excessive quantity of dirt, are allowed to get into the sack, that you will be the loser. Other vegetables should also be standardized to size and variety as much as possible, and made to look as attractive as possible.

Shipments must be made to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Stall 23, Calgary Public Market, and we would call your attention particularly to the necessity for advising the Company as far beforehand as possible, as to when the shipments are going to be made. No shipment should, on any account be made without having previously advised the Company of your intention to do so. This is an effort to open a public market for you and on the public market there is no provision made for storage. We are starting in a small way, not knowing the amount of support we are likely to receive. When we know what is coming, it is generally possible to provide for it, but in the event of unexpected shipments being received, it is very likely to cause a glut on the market and a break in prices which it would take a long time to re-establish. Every effort will be made to increase our handling capacity and provide a fair market for all that is sent to us.

Remember that on the success of this small beginning the future development of your business very largely depends. Remember also, that the produce being handled is that of the United Farmers of Alberta, and that the people of this city who will buy your goods know that it is U.F.A. produce and are looking for something good. That being the case, ship nothing but the best you have, establish your reputation and maintain the good name of the Association and the company who is assisting you to start a movement, the future possibilities of which can hardly be estimated.

Ship to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Stall 23, Public Market, Calgary, Alta.

Address all correspondence to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Produce Department, Box 1669, Calgary, Alta.

GENERAL INQUIRIES

I have received an inquiry from a firm interested in the possibilities of utilizing flax straw for manufacturing purposes and have been asked to obtain samples of flax straw for testing. We would esteem it a favor if any of our members growing flax would take the trouble to pull a root or two when the straw is ripe and send it to this office.

I have also received inquiries from several Old Country brewing firms who are anxious to purchase two-rowed barley for malting purposes. There are big possibilities in this request and we would be glad to learn of any two-rowed barley of good quality that is for sale, and, if possible, to have samples sent in. If two-rowed barley is not available, a first-class sample of six-rowed variety might do, but it would have to be of the best quality. Yours truly,

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

Septe

Wheat
August 21
August 27
August 28
August 29
August 30
Sept. 1
Oats—
August 26
August 27
August 28
August 29
August 30
Sept. 1
Flax—
August 26
August 27
August 28
August 29
August 30
Sept. 1

No. 1 hard
No. 1 Nor.
Sample wh
No. 2 Nor.
No. 2 Nor.
No. 2 Nor.
No. 3 whea
No. 3 whea
Rejected w
No grade w
No. 2 hard
No. 4 white
No. 4 white
No. 3 white
No. 4 white
Mill oats, 1
No. 3 oats, 1
No. 3 white
No. 4 white
No grade oa
Sample oats,
No. 3 oats, 1
No. 4 white
No. 2 rye, 1
No grade ba
No. 2 feed ba
No. 4 barley,
No. 1 feed ba
No grade bar
No. 3 barley,
No. 1 feed ba
No. 2 feed ba
No grade bar
No. 1 feed ba
Sample barley
Sample barley
No. 1 feed ba
No. 4 barley,
No. 1 flax, 1 c
No. 1 flax, 60c
No. 2 flax, 1 c
No. 1 flax, 1 c
No. 1 flax, 40c

Date	1*
Aug. 26	94 1/2
27	94 1/2
28	93 1/2
29	90
30	New 8
Sept. 1	HOLI

THE Winnipeg C

Cash Whea
No. 1 Nor.
No. 2 Nor.
No. 3 Nor.
No. 4
No. 5
No. 6
Feed

Cash Oats
No. 2 C.W.

Cash Barley
No. 3

Cash Flax
No. 1 N.W.

Wheat Future
October
December
May
Oat Future
October
December
May
Flax Future
October
December

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	Oct.	Dec.	May
August 26	89	87	92
August 27	88	86	92
August 28	87	85	90
August 29	86	84	89
August 30	86	84	90
Sept. 1	Holiday		
Oats	Oct.	Dec.	May
August 26	35	35	38
August 27	35	35	38
August 28	35	34	35
August 29	34	34	35
August 30	34	35	39
Sept. 1	Holiday		
Flax	Oct.	Dec.	May
August 26	134	134	
August 27	134	134	
August 28	132	131	
August 29	130	129	
August 30	131	129	
Sept. 1	Holiday		

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Sample Market, Aug. 28

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$0.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,600 bu., to arrive	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, old	88
Sample wheat, 1 car	87
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, lumpbacked, tough	82
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	84
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, bin burnt, sample	80
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	84
Rejected wheat, 4 cars	81
No grade wheat, 1 car	82
No grade wheat, 1 car	82
No grade wheat, 3 cars	83
No grade wheat, 1 car, tough	80
No grade wheat, 2 cars, tough	81
No grade wheat, 2 cars	82
No grade wheat, 1 car, red hot	75
No grade wheat, 1 car	84
No grade wheat, 1 car, heating	82
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	87
No. 4 white oats, 19 cars	38
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	37
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	38
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars, sample	37
Mill oats, 1 car	32
No. 3 oats, 1 car	37
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, choice	39
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	38
No grade oats, 1 car	35
Sample oats, 1 car	38
No. 3 oats, 1 car	37
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, black outs	37
No. 2 rye, 1 car, choice	64
No grade barley, 4 cars	60
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, wheaty	62
No. 4 barley, 1 car	64
No. 1 feed barley, 10 cars	64
No grade barley, 2 cars	64
No. 3 barley, 1 car	70
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	67
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	63
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	60
No grade barley, 1 car, oat	56
No grade barley, 1 car, hot	55
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	59
Sample barley, 1 car	57
Sample barley, 1 car	69
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	62
No. 4 barley, 1 car	68
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.40
No. 1 flax, 600 bu.	1.48
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.44
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dogage	1.48
No. 1 flax, 400 bu., to arrive	1.46

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET

Liverpool, Aug. 29, 1913

Spot	Close	Prev. Close
Manitoba No. 1	\$1.11	\$1.13
Manitoba No. 2	1.08	1.09
Manitoba No. 3	1.05	1.06
Duluth No. 1	1.07	1.07
Duluth, New 2 Red Winter	1.02	1.04
Australian	1.13	1.12
Rosafe (New)	1.07	1.07
Futures Easy		
October, Manitoba's	1.03	1.04
December, Manitoba's	1.02	1.03
March, Manitoba's	1.03	
Antwerp		
August—Danubian	1.01	1.03
August—Kansas	1.00	1.02
August—Manitoba	.99	1.01
Flax Markets		
Antwerp—Aug.—Sept.—Plate	1.48	1.48
London—Sept.—Oct.—Plate	1.54	1.55
London—Sept.—Oct.—Calcutta	1.59	1.60
Hull—Spot—Sept.—Oct.	Unquoted	1.54
Hull—Plate—Sept.—Oct.	1.53	1.53

Note.—Basis of exchange for wheat is 4.86 2-3. Basis of exchange for flax, 4.86; and all on basis of p.u.c.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Wheat opened 1/4 lower; corn 1/4 lower. 1.50 p.m.—Wheat 1/4 to 1/2 lower; corn 1/2 lower.

Wheat opened under pressure of realizing with prices showing a decline, induced by the weakness in the Canadian market yesterday, and the easier American cables.

Later further pressure developed on the weakness in spot and pressure of American winters arrived at the dock. Russian offers were larger with crop advances more favorable. United Kingdom weather is brilliant. Just before midday there was a slight recovery with shorts covering on the decline.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Aug. 28.—Demand for hogs was light today and except for good packing grades which ruled fairly steady the market was generally 5c. lower. Choice steers were in demand and as the run was small prices firmed up. Receipts in the sheep pens were somewhat light and quotations were steady to a dime lower.

Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; steady to strong. Beeves, \$6.90 to \$9.25; Texas steers, \$6.75 to \$7.70; western, \$6.10 to \$8.00; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 to \$7.90; cows and heifers, \$3.65 to \$8.50; calves, \$9.00 to \$12.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; steady to 5c. lower than yesterday's average. Bulk of sales, \$7.85 to \$8.50; light, \$8.35 to \$9.20; mixed, \$7.55 to \$9.20; heavy, \$7.35 to \$8.80; rough, \$7.35 to \$7.65; pigs, \$4.00 to \$8.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; steady to 10c. higher. Native, \$3.90 to \$5.00; western, \$4.15 to \$5.00; yearlings, \$5.40 to \$6.30; lambs, native, \$5.85 to \$8.15; western, \$6.60 to \$8.15.

EDMONTON LIVE STOCK

Edmonton, Aug. 30.—The following are the Swift quotations, weighed off cars at Edmonton:

Stags, up to 250 lbs., dock, 2 cents; select hogs, 150 to 250 lbs., dock, 8 cents; light hogs, 100 to 150 lbs., dock, 1/2 cent; smooth hogs, 250 to 300 lbs., 1/2 cent; smooth hogs, 400 to 500 lbs., 1 1/2 cents; smooth hogs, over 500 lbs., 2 cents; stags, up to 250 lbs., dock 2c; boars, no value.

Cattle—Good fat steers, 1200 lbs and up, must be choice, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 cents; good fat steers, 1000 lbs. to 1200 lbs., 5 1/2 to 6 cents; good fat steers, 900 lbs. to 1000 lbs., 5 to 5 1/2 cents; good fat cows, 1000 lbs. and up, 4 1/2 to 5 cents; medium fat cows, 900 lbs. to 1050 lbs., 4 to 4 1/2 cents; good bulls and stags, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 cents; choice fat oxen, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 cents; common oxen, 3 to 3 1/2 cents.

Choice calves, 150 to 200 lbs., 7 1/2 to 8 cents; choice calves, 250 lbs. and up, 6 to 6 1/2 cents.

Sheep and lambs—Choice sheep, 4 1/2 to 5 cents; choice lambs, 6 to 6 1/2 cents.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Aug. 29.—Corn closed today at a fair advance for the deferred options, but at a net loss of 1/4 for September. Pessimistic crop talk lifted December and May, but heavy liquidation depressed September. At the finish the range was 1/4 lower to 1/4 higher. Wheat closed a shade to 1/2 net lower, and oats active to 1/2 to 1/4 up.

Lower cables started corn on the down grade, September being particularly weak at a decline of 1/4 to 1/2. Shorts, however, began to cover early, and the whole list rallied after a little further dip in September. A report from Kansas that the state's corn crop this year would make only about 7,000,000, against 183,000,000 bushels in 1912, brought an upward trend that lasted through the session, with only minor setbacks. Bullish sentiment was aided by an expert opinion that the lowest forecasts for the crop in the United States hitherto made were substantially correct. It was also pointed out that no improvement in weather could help much now.

September wheat led the other months, suffering only 1-16c. loss on the day's operations, against 1/4 to 1/2 for December and 1/4 for May. Strength was given the near month by purchases of 1,000,000 bushels by a small group of pit leaders and commission houses. The lowest of this year's prices for wheat were recorded, easy cables being the chief bear factor, and this made buying attractive. Primary receipts today were 980,000 bushels, against 1,697,000 last year. Seaboard clearances of wheat and flour equalled 652,000 bushels.

Elevator buying of oats lifted prices after an irregular opening.

AMERICAN MARKETS

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Minneapolis—					
Sept.	84	84	83	85	84
Dec.	87	87	87	87	87
May	92	92	92	92	92
Chicago—					
Sept.	85	85	85	85	85
Dec.	89	89	89	89	89
May	93	93	93	93	93
New York—					
Sept.				95	95
Dec.				97	97
Duluth—					
Sept.	86			85	80
Dec.	88			87	88
Duluth, Flax—					
Sept.				144	145
Dec.				144	145

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, August 28, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.93	\$0.87
2 Nor. wheat	.92	.85
3 Nor. wheat	.92	.85
No grade		75-84
5 White oats	.55	.58
Barley	41-45	54-69
Flax, No. 1	1.29	1.47
Futures—		
October wheat	.87	(Sept) .84
December wheat	.85	.87
May wheat	.90	.94
Beef Cattle, top		
	80.25	80.25
Hogs, top		
	9.25	9.20
Sheep, yearlings		
	5.50	6.50

and feeders are rather scarce, the best selling at \$5.00 to \$5.25 with the light stuff \$4.50 to \$5.00. Hardly any milkers and springers have showed up and values are unchanged. Dealers are expecting larger receipts after harvest with lower prices, but the desirable butcher stuff, well-fattened, will fare much better than the inferior grades.

Country Produce

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

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Last week's receipts at the Winnipeg yards amounted to 1,080 cattle, 103 calves, 51,788 hogs and 793 sheep. The previous week's figures were 1,266 cattle, 91 calves, 3,587 hogs and 1,212 sheep. The receipts for the corresponding week a year ago were 1,400 cattle, 211 calves, 1,085 hogs and 2,497 sheep.

Cattle—Receipts fell off last week on account of the harvest, and the market ruled strong on cattle. Prices were up from 15 to 25 cents on many lines. The best steers on the market this week sold at \$9.25, very few being good enough for this top figure. The majority of the best butcher steers and heifers sold from \$5.60 to \$7.75, with the fair to good kind around \$5.25. Best cows were up to \$5.25 to \$5.50, with an odd few a trifle higher. Best bulls are steady at \$4.00 to \$4.25. Stockers

Hogs

No change in the hog market this week, choice hogs going at \$9.25, heavy sows \$7.00 to \$7.25 and stags \$5.00. Dealers are expecting a steady market at this figure for some time yet.

Sheep and Lambs

Light receipts of sheep and lambs came in during the week, and prices are the same. Choice sheep are worth \$5.00 to \$5.50 and best lambs \$6.50 to \$7.00.

Butter

No change in dairy butter, though creamery is up 1c. a pound. Fancy dairy is 22 cents, No. 1, 18-20 cents, and good round lots, 17-18 cents. A fair quantity is coming to hand, the harvesting not having interfered much as yet. Montreal butter is considerably lower than Winnipeg, so local prices will hardly advance. Dealers expect the butter market to run pretty much as last year's.

Eggs

Candled eggs are 22-23 cents as last week. Strictly fresh are worth 25 cents, and the demand is in excess of the supply. It would pay shippers to get in the class of the strictly fresh.

Potatoes

Potato prices have taken another slump, and produce dealers are quoting only 35 cents. They claim that their customers, restaurant keepers and other large consumers, are getting their supply for 40 cents, so that the dealers cannot give 40 cents to shippers, but have to come down to 35 cents. Whether a better price will rule after the shipments ease off cannot be foretold yet.

Milk and Cream

Beginning Sept. 1 sweet milk is advanced from \$1.60 to \$1.00 per hundredweight. Sweet cream will stay at 30 cents and butter-making cream at 25 cents for a week at least. There may be raises in these after then.

Dressed Meats

Dressed beef is worth 10 cents a pound, hogs 12-13 cents, mutton 13 cents and veal 13-14 cents. Spring lamb is 17 cents and Winnipeg butchers would be glad to give this for Manitoba lamb if they could get it, but they are almost entirely dependent on the abattoirs.

Hay

Hay prices are firmer, No. 1 Red Top advancing a dollar to \$11, and No. 1 Upland is raised to \$10. Timothy stands level at \$14. The higher prices are a result of the falling off in deliveries, and this is a consequence of harvesting. Prices will remain firm till heavier receipts come forward when they may decline, but if shipments are not too heavy prices may be maintained. There seems to be a lot of hay in the country. Just now there is a good demand and good prices, so that any farmer who can spare the time to ship a carload will realize better on it than if he waited until shipping will be general.

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW

Winnipeg quotations f.o.b. are as follows:

Hides, cured	12
No. 1 tallow	5-5 1/2
No. 2 tallow	4-4 1/2
Shearings and lamb skins	13-35
Seneca root	45-50
Wool, coarse	10-12
Wool, fine	11-15

AMERICAN BARLEY AND OATS

Minneapolis, Aug. 29.—Cash oats closed as follows:

No. 3 white oats	38	39
No. 3 oats	35	37
Barley	54	69
Flax	148	146
Duluth, Aug. 29.		
Cash oats closed	39	
Barley	55	70
Flax	145	

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from August 26 to September 1 inclusive

Date	WHEAT					OATS					BARLEY				FLAX					
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	ExtFd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej
Aug. 26	94	93	86	80	72	68	60	..	35	35	35	32	45	44	41	41	132	129	117	..
27	94	93	88	81	72	68	60	34	34	34	32	45	44	41	41	131	128	116	..	
28	93	92	88	81	72	67	60	34	34	34	32	45	44	41	41	129	126	114	..	
29	90	89	86	79	71	67	60	33	33	32	31	45	44	41	41	127	124	112	..	
30	New 87	84	82	79	71	67	60	34	33	32	31	45	44	41	41	128	125	115	..	
Sept. 1	HOLIDAY	LA BOR DAY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO SATURDAY, AUGUST 30

Winnipeg Grain	SAT.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	Saturday	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	Saturday	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat	New crop			Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	87	94	105	Extra choice steers	8 c. 2 c.	8 c. 2 c.	8 c. 2 c.	Fancy dairy	22c	22c	23c
No. 2 Nor.	84	93	103	Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.85-6.25	5.75-6.00	..	No. 1 dairy	18c-20c	18c-20c	22c
No. 3 Nor.	82	89	98	Fair to Good Butcher steers and heifers	5.60-5.75	5.50-5.75	5.50-5.75	Good round lots	17c-18c	17c-18c	18c-20c
No. 4	79	80	87	Best fat cows	5.25-5.40	5.00-5.25	4.75-5.25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	71	74	..	Medium cows	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.25	4.50-4.85	Candled	22c-23c	22c-23c	24c
No. 6	67	68	64	Common cows	4.25-4.75	4.00-4.50	3.75-4.00	Potatoes			
Feed	60	60	..	Best bulls	3.00-3.25	2.75-3.25	3.00-3.25	New, per bushel	35c	50c	40c
				Medium and Com'n bulls	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.25	3.50-3.75	Milk and Cream			
				Choice veal calves	8.00-8.25	8.00-8.25	6.60-7.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	30c	30c	30c
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Alberta Farmers' Elevators

Continued from Page 7

business which has been exploited so
much in the past can then be placed upon
a better and more satisfactory basis.

Other Locals Organizing

It is gratifying also to be able to report
that many districts are already taking
steps to secure advantage of the act next
year, and petitions are already being
received asking for the organization of
locals as soon as possible. From the
present prospects there is every reason to
believe that the organization work of
this year will be more than doubled during
the next few months, and a low estimate
should give the company not less than
125 locals when the delegates meet at
the next annual meeting.

Construction Work Started

In conjunction with the work of organ-
izing the company, on account of the
lateness, it was deemed advisable by
your board of directors to take steps to
start the construction work as soon as it
was perceived that the organization of
the company would be successful. The
board undertook to engage an engineer,
and after receiving several applications
and interviewing some of the applicants
it was decided to engage Mr. E. R. Lever-
ton, who has had considerable experience
in preparing elevator plans and in con-
struction work; besides this, he has had
the advantage of about three years
residence in Alberta and was therefore
conversant with conditions.

Instructions were issued for the prepa-
ration of plans and specifications for
the elevator and warehouse, and as it was
generally admitted that the object of a
company organized along the lines of
this one was as much as possible to cut
out the big spreads between street and
track prices, and to give the farmer the
benefit of special binning storage, in-
structions were given for the preparation
of plans which would keep this object
in view. The result is that the standard
elevator of the company calls for 22 bins,
each with storage capacity large enough
to handle an 80,000 lb. car of grain, no
matter whether the crop be wheat, oats,
barley or flax. A departure from the
usual custom of special storage facilities
was made providing for the 80,000 lbs.
storage, instead of the 60,000 lbs., and it
is thought that this will be especially
acceptable owing to the fact that the
railway companies are more and more
supplying the larger sized cars.

The result is that the plans show an
elevator with a capacity of approximately
34,500 bushels and so fitted up that it
can be easily and economically handled.
The preparation of the plans has also
ensured a standard house all over the
province, which should be found of
material assistance in the operation of
same.

Room for Meetings

The warehouse will be so constructed
that room will be provided for meetings
of the locals at the local headquarters,
and this is something which it is hoped
will be taken advantage of by all the
members.

It was speedily found that if the matter
of awarding contracts for material re-
quired was left to the last minute it
would be impossible to proceed with the
construction work this year, the different
machinery companies and agencies advis-
ing your board that everything would
have to be brought in from the East,
and if the contracts were not let until
late in the year then it would be impossible
to supply the necessary material for this
year's needs. With this in view your
board made arrangements for the ship-
ment of all the material required, and
the result is that at many points goods
are on the ground and for all the locals
now completed, material has been secured
and is on the way.

A peculiar circumstance arose in the
securing of lumber owing to the fact that
what is probably the largest lumber firm
doing business in Alberta refused to supply
any material, and it was necessary to
secure this very necessary requirement
all over the country, in fact, some lumber
has been ordered from Montana and
Idaho as a consequence of this refusal.
The probable effect of this was, however,
that the smaller mills and dealers were
assisted and the lumber was secured at
the lowest possible prices.

Thanking you for your kind attention
and soliciting for your permanent board
of directors your hearty support and co-

operation in making this enterprise the
most successful in Western Canada.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen,
your obedient servants:

W. J. TREGILLUS
E. CARSWELL
J. QUINSEY
W. S. HENRY
R. SHEPPARD
P. P. WOODBRIDGE
E. J. FREAM

Provisional
Directors

The report was unanimously approved
and a hearty vote of thanks was extended
to the provisional board of directors and
to the organizers for the splendid work
they had done for the company.

A committee, consisting of R. A.
Parker, Winnifred; F. Garrow, Granum;
G. Marr, Chinook; O. L. McPherson,
Vulcan; and W. Petermeyer, Foremost;
was appointed to examine into all tenders
received by the provisional board of
directors for the supply of material for
the company. Later in the meeting this
committee reported that they had fully
examined all tenders and the list of firms
who had been requested to tender and
found that all business had been carefully
handled. The contract, in every instance
except one, had been let to the lowest
bidder and in this one instance the firm
making the tender was not in a position
to guarantee delivery of repairs in case
they were needed. The difference in
price was less than \$5.00 and the com-
mittee was of the opinion that the board
had acted in the best interests of the
company. On this report the action of
the provisional board of directors in
awarding contracts for material and in
undertaking the construction work of the
elevators was confirmed and all contracts
ratified by the company.

The consideration of the draft by-laws
of the company occupied the delegates
at the afternoon session. There was con-
siderable discussion and a number of the
by-laws were amended in some details
before being finally approved. The by-
laws were ordered to be printed and a copy
sent to each shareholder.

It was decided that the local secretaries
should be remunerated for their services,
the salaries to be paid from the Central
fund upon recommendation by the local
board of management.

Election of Directors

The election of directors was conducted
by ballot and resulted as follows:—
Elected for three years—E. J. Fream,
E. Carswell and W. J. Tregillus; for two
years—Rice Sheppard, J. Quinsey and
P. S. Austin; for one year—J. G. McKay,
R. A. Parker and C. Rice Jones.

While the ballots were being counted
the chairman called upon Hon. Duncan
Marshall, minister of agriculture, who,
in a brief space, congratulated the dele-
gates on the splendid showing made by
the company to the present time and
assured them of the support of the
government in carrying out the terms of
the act.

Mr. Turgeon, of Hardisty, and Capt.
Eaton of Craig, also addressed the meet-
ing. A vote of thanks to Mr. Tregillus
for presiding brought the meeting to a
close.

Officers Appointed

The newly elected board of directors
met on the following day for organizing
purposes, when W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary,
was elected president, J. Quinsey, of
Barons, vice-president, and E. J. Fream,
Calgary, secretary-treasurer. The presi-
dent, vice-president and Mr. Carswell
were appointed as the executive com-
mittee. The vice-president was en-
trusted with a supervision of the organiza-
tion department and the secretary-
treasurer was appointed manager of the
company. The question of taking over
the business of the farmers' companies
at McLeod, Champion, Stettler, Red
Deer, Barons, Lougheed and Killam was
discussed and the closing of agreements
with these companies was left in the hands
of the executive.

Draft regulations submitted by the
grain commission were discussed and it
was decided to oppose the proposal with
regard to the special binning of grain.
The remaining regulations as submitted
by the grain commission were found
satisfactory.

It was decided that arrangements should
be made for the installation of a grain
crusher at any local point where the
farmers will subscribe the necessary extra
amount of stock to pay for the machinery.

Hen

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All kinds
A money

Halbr

WHEN WRIT

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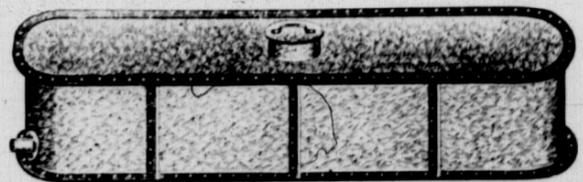
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A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

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