

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

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EVERY FARMER IN WESTERN CANADA KNOWS TO HIS COST THAT CONDITIONS ARE NOT FAIR TO THE MAN ON THE LAND. IF HE IS A MAN OF INTELLIGENCE AND HONESTY HE WILL ADMIT THAT THE ONLY AGENCY NOW IN SIGHT CAPABLE OF WORKING OUT BETTER CONDITIONS IS THE FARMERS' ORGANIZATION IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES. THE ONLY POSSIBLE MEANS BY WHICH THE VARIOUS GRAIN GROWERS' ORGANIZATIONS CAN BRING ABOUT BETTER CONDITIONS IS BY HAVING THE LOYAL AND WHOLE-SOULED SUPPORT OF THE FARMERS THEMSELVES. LOYALTY TO YOUR OWN ORGANIZATIONS IS THE ONLY KEY TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE WEST.

NOVEMBER 19, 1913

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The Grain Growers' Guide

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

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

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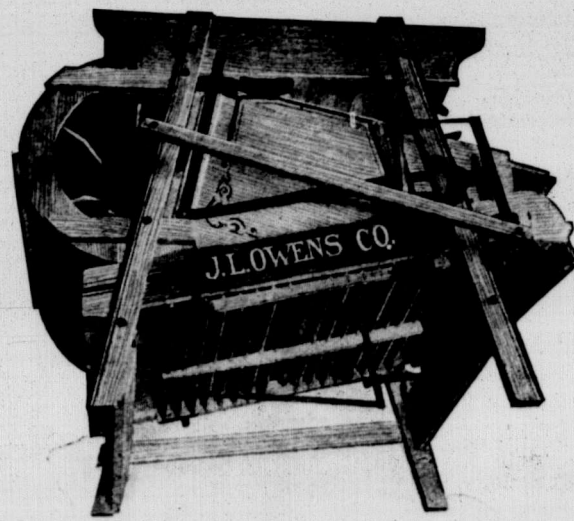
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SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE

Bonuses Forbidden—Return re Co-operative Elevators Ordered

Regina, Sask., Nov. 15—Saskatchewan towns are to be prohibited from bonus-ing industries either by the granting of sites or by exemption from taxation. Provisions to this effect are contained in a bill to amend the Town act, which received second reading in the legisla-ture yesterday. On Monday, Hon. Geo. Langley, minister for municipal affairs, will move the second reading of a bill to amend the City act, and it is believed that this, too, will extend the provisions against bonusing.

Municipal legislation affecting bonus-ing was passed at the last session, but it did not go very far. Money bonuses only were expressly forbidden. Exemption from taxation and the granting of sites were permitted as legitimate en-couragements to industry. Mr. Langley declared today that the government has decided to go the whole length in pro-hibiting bonusing.

Considerable discussion took place with regard to a motion for a return, standing in the name of J. E. Bradshaw, Prince Albert. It follows:

To move that an order of the House do issue for a return showing:

- (1) The total number of elevators erected or purchased by the Saskatche-wan Co-operative Elevator company since its organization to date, giving the cost of each.
- (2) The total number of bushels of grain handled by the said company, showing the amount handled in each year.
- (3) The total amount of financial as-sistance granted by the government of Saskatchewan to the said company.
- (4) The rate of dividend paid to the shareholders of the company, showing the amount paid each year.
- (5) To what extent have the sub-scribers to the elevator company paid their subscriptions.

Not a Government Undertaking

Mr. Langley said the return requested information which it was not proper to give. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company was a private concern, and the government had nothing to do with it except to the extent in which it performed its agreements with the government. It was not a government undertaking, and he could give the house his absolute assurance that the government had not uttered a word in its management.

Replying, Mr. Bradshaw said eighty-five cents in every dollar of the capital of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Ele-vator Company had been put up by the province, and the people had a right to know exactly the state of this in-vestment.

Matter of Public Interest

Apparently Mr. Bradshaw's point of view is shared by members of the gov-ernment. Premier Scott said there could be no objection to the motion passing, if it were understood that the return de-manded information which the govern-ment could properly bring down. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company's act provided that the pro-vincial auditor should examine the af-fairs of the company, and facts elicited by that official could properly be placed at the disposal of the house.

The return was ordered.

PARCEL POST SYSTEM NOW NEARLY READY

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 17.—Everything is practically in readiness for the bringing into force of the parcel post. The post office department has been engaged dur-ing the greater part of the summer and fall gather data and information upon which they could work out a scheme that would be just and equitable to all con-cerned and yet could be operated with-out too great a deficit on the part of the government.

The big matter to be decided upon now is the rates. It is not necessary to introduce a bill in parliament to bring the parcel post into effect. Last year's bill gave the postmaster general the nec-essary power, and all that is required is a departmental order from him. This order, it is learned today, will be issued on Jan. 1. The rates are expected to be slightly higher than those which prevail in the United States.

The Guide Referendum

The Grain Growers' Guide believes that the will of the people should decide all questions of public policy. It believes that the Referendum is the best way to find out exactly what the people think. Accordingly The Guide will hold another Referendum this December, by which its readers, men and women alike, are invited to express their opinion upon eleven questions of pressing national importance.

What do the people of the Prairie Provinces think upon these eleven vital questions? That is what The Guide Referendum is being conducted to find out. This is the only opportunity any part of the Canadian people have of pronouncing upon these progressive measures, and we trust every man and woman entitled to vote will mark their ballot, to be published in the issue of next December 3. These questions concern the whole Dominion and not only the Prairie Provinces, so we want our

readers to combine to make the Refer-endum a full expression of their opin-ions, no matter where they live. Cana-dian public opinion must deal one way or another with the Taxation of Land Values, the system of Protection, the danger of Militarism, and the various other problems mentioned. By address-ing themselves to these up-to-date is-sues, Guide readers will not only stamp themselves as the true Progressives in this country, but will also do themselves a lasting benefit.

The Questions

1. Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the statute books of your own province, in such a form as to give the people complete control over all legislation and legislators?
2. Are you in favor of Free Trade with Great Britain?
3. Are you in favor of the complete abolition of the Canadian Customs Tariff?
4. Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?
Note.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.
5. Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon all vacant farm lands?
6. Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon the land held by one individual or corporation above four quarter-sections?
7. Are you in favor of having all railways, telegraphs, telephones and express services owned and operated by the public?
8. Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?
9. Are you in favor of Dominion Legislation providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies?
10. Are you in favor of the nomination of Parliamentary candidates pledged to support the farmers' platform, regardless of the action of both political parties?
11. Do you believe that Canada, instead of spending millions for naval armament (either British or Canadian), should devote her energies and spend millions, if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace and disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration?

RULES

1. The official ballots will be pub-lished in The Guide only once, on De-cember 3, 1913. Extra copies of that issue cannot be secured, since this Re-ferendum is for Guide readers only.
2. There will be a woman's ballot and a man's ballot, both exactly alike, so that the wives, mothers, and any woman 21 years of age may vote as well as the men 21 years of age.
3. Each question should be answered simply by writing "Yes" or "No" after the question.
4. The ballot will be absolutely se-cret. Readers must sign the ballot, otherwise it will be rejected as a spoiled ballot. No names, however, will be published, but only the total num-bers voting "Yes" or "No" on the questions.
5. The ballot should be mailed to "Referendum Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.," as soon after December 3 as possible.
6. Letters to The Guide are invited dealing with any of the questions in the Referendum. Letters opposed to The Guide's policy are just as welcome and will be published just as freely as those in favor, but all letters should be kept as short as possible.

WOMEN MAY VOTE

The Guide has always been a staunch champion of Woman Suffrage. In this Referendum it will give practical proof of its belief by having a woman's bal-lot as well as a man's ballot, allowing the women to vote on the self-same questions as the men. The only qualifi-cation needed is that of being a woman reader of The Guide, 21 years of age. This is the first time in the history of Canada the women have been invited or even allowed to express their views

upon matters of vital public welfare. The privilege thus thrown open to the prairie women carries with it a respon-sibility. Those who feel themselves poorly informed along certain lines have time to study the eleven questions in the time yet remaining before the voting will take place. Without doubt the democracy of the twentieth century demands the wisdom, sympathy and insight of woman for its full develop-ment, and Canadian women cannot set themselves too soon to the solution of the problems now affecting the econ-omic and social well-being of the Do-minion. Most men are free to confess that they have made more or less of a botch of trying to run the government by themselves. We look for a new moral impetus, a saner outlook and wider human sympathy to enter into the settlement of our public questions with the advent of women into public affairs.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

While we are anxious for as large a response as possible, the educational effect of the Referendum is still more important than the actual voting. Read-ers will be able to study all these ques-tions at their leisure, discuss the doubt-ful points through the columns of the Mail Bag during the next few weeks, and make up their minds calmly and deliberately, free from all outside in-fluences, such as party leanings or the personality of political candidates. No one knows everything about these eleven national questions. Here is a splendid chance for us to learn more about them from each other. By Decem-ber 3, we hope that over 33,000 of our men and women readers will have come to their own conclusions on these ques-tions and be ready to cast their ballots in The Guide Referendum.



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HN W. WARD
associate Editor

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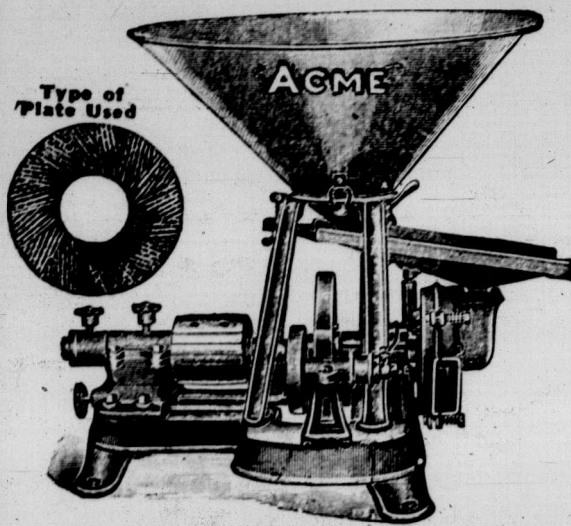
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Our Ottawa Letter

Ministers Away and Problems Unsolved—More Subsidies for Mackenzie and Mann

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—The most noticeable feature of the present week in the capital has been the absence from the departments of the ministers in charge, and a general complaint on the part of the corps of press correspondents who make their headquarters at Ottawa the year round that there is "nothing doing." Certain it is that for one reason or another everyone connected with the government of the country is taking it easy despite the fact that there are such pressing problems as the high cost of living, necessary reductions in the tariff, etc., to be solved. A curious development of the last couple of days has been in connection with the appearance of a series of items in the government press stating that Premier Borden is in first-class health and is enjoying himself on the golf links at Hot Springs, Virginia. It is added that he will not be back in the capital for a few weeks, perhaps not until the middle of December. It, apparently, has not occurred to the writers of these paragraphs that they are doing the prime minister a great injustice. In their eagerness to inform the public that Mr. Borden is not seriously ill they describe him as being a perfectly well man, and thereby create the impression in the minds of many hard-working people that he is not sticking as assiduously to his last as a strong and healthy man should. They assume that because a man is able to spend a couple of hours on the golf links he must be in good condition. Well, golf is not football exactly and physicians have been known to recommend this form of sport to human beings not far from the line of invalidism as a proper method of regaining vigor. The facts as to Mr. Borden's health are just as stated in this letter last week. He is neither very sick, nor very well, and he has decided, and no doubt wisely, that it is better to go away now and regain his vigor than to run the chance of a complete breakdown during the course of the session. Mr. Borden has had many worries and has more to come. He has been ill enough to make a rest advisable and is not, as over zealous friends would seem to be endeavoring to make people believe, a perfectly well man who has run away from his job.

Another member of the cabinet who is far from being a well man is Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of railways. Whatever defects, or virtues, Mr. Cochrane may have as a public man there is one point upon which all who know him will agree. He is a hard worker. He does not spare himself day or night. Mr. Cochrane has had his worries, too. I understand that he is suffering from a temporary breakdown due primarily to stomach trouble. He has been away from the capital a great deal during the past six weeks and it is said that Ottawa will see but little of him between now and the time the session opens. He has been in Toronto undergoing medical treatment. Later on he will rusticate in Northern Ontario for several weeks in the hope of being restored to complete health.

Foster on Reciprocity

Other ministers away during the week have been Hon. Geo. E. Foster, the acting prime minister, and Hon. L. P. Pelletier, the postmaster general, who have been making speeches before the Canadian Club and other bodies in New York city. Addressing the former club Mr. Foster made the somewhat interesting revelation that he is a believer in reciprocity, but not of the kind that would put money into the pockets of the producers of Canada or give some relief to the consumers of the cities at certain seasons of the year. He would have a reciprocity "of language, and ideals and literature." It is doubtful, however, if reciprocity in language of the sort that was used to defeat the pact would help much to improve international relations. It certainly is wonderful what a difference a few hours of travel make in the talk of some people.

Still other ministerial absentees have been Hon. Robt. Rogers and Hon. J. D. Hazen, who have been down in the

Maritime Provinces trying to straighten out some difference between the cities of Halifax and St. John arising out of an agreement arrived at recently between the C.P.R. and the I.C.R. management. As a result of this arrangement the people of St. John claim that goods will be taken past their door to Halifax over the I.C.R. for shipment. From a business standpoint the arrangement is probably all right, but the St. John people are doing a lot of hollering and Mr. Hazen is in hot water. Incidentally the minister of public works will look over the harbor improvements in the two cities which have been planned and which will cost many millions of dollars.

Mackenzie & Mann Want Money

Despite denials to the contrary on the part of Sir Donald Mann a general impression prevails at the capital that the Mackenzie and Mann interests will be back at Ottawa during the coming session to ask for more aid for their railway projects. Representatives of the company have been here looking over the situation. Beginning with the month of September a noticeable shrinkage in the revenue set in and the indications are that it will continue for some months to come. Up to the end of October the expenditures increased by over twenty-one million dollars, as compared with the first seven months of the last fiscal year. Nearly fourteen millions of this increased expenditure was due to the payment of railway subsidies, practically all of it going to the Canadian Northern. There is still three millions in the public treasury coming to the company. By the time it has been taken out and other liabilities paid off there is not going to be much of the fifty million dollars surplus left. After sizing up the situation it is understood that an official of the Canadian Northern said that the company would not ask parliament for anything this session if they could possibly avoid it. In other quarters it is stated that the company will need the money and will certainly have to ask for more subsidies. It will be recalled in this connection that at the time The Grain Growers' Guide asserted last winter that the Canadian Northern was seeking assistance at Ottawa an emphatic denial was given to the report. Nevertheless the company arranged to lift sixteen millions out of the public treasury before the House prorogued. It is almost a safe wager that history will repeat itself, and that when the railway aid bill is brought down there will be something in the bag for the Canadian Northern.

Condition of the Treasury

In speaking of the financial position of the government it would, perhaps, be desirable to be a little more exact. The situation in a word is this. With the end of October, which is the seventh month of the fiscal year, collections from all sources totalled \$101,000,000, or five millions more than for the same period last year. But for the month of October alone there was a decrease in the customs of \$1,100,000. Should this continue for the remaining five months of the fiscal year the total revenue will just about equal, while it may be less than, the revenue collected last year. As indicated, the expenditure has been rapidly increasing. The prospect is not a pleasing one for Hon. W. T. White, who, on budget day will not have as rosy a tale to unfold as last year, although the revenue will doubtless exceed the amount spent on revenue account. There will probably be one of those "apparent" surpluses about which governments are pleased to boast.

The Farmer: I hear there's a fine, fat pig for sale here. Can I see it?
The boy: Fey-ther! Someone wants to see yer.—Sketch.

Nothing is conquered until self is overcome.—Chinese Proverb.

Men may be born with fortune ready made, but character they have to achieve.

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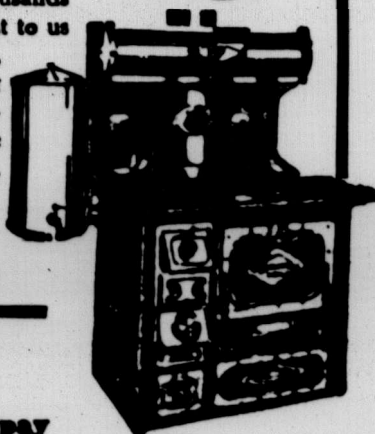
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Dominion Pride Range is the range you would choose at any price—a beautiful steel range with unbreakable doors, castings and lids of malleable iron—a range that saves coal—a range so solidly built that with care it will last a lifetime.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 19th, 1913

THE GRAIN GROWERS' ANNUAL

The Annual Meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, held in Winnipeg last week, was one of the most important as well as one of the most encouraging meetings of shareholders in the history of the company. Never before was there such an exhibition of loyalty by the farmers to their own institution, and confidence that through their own company they were on the right road to a solution of many of the problems of the day. It is, indeed, a tribute to the interest which the farmers have in their own company that they gathered from all over the three Prairie Provinces, and paid their own expenses, in order to be present during the two days' session of their meeting. It is doubtful if there is any other company in Canada, or, indeed, on the continent of North America that has 400 shareholders who will come from such great distances and at such expense from their own pockets to attend an annual meeting. These farmers gathered together because they were interested in their own company and were anxious to do what they could to make it a great success. They are naturally very proud of the record of the company during the seven years since it had its very humble and unpromising beginning. And why should the farmers not be proud of the work of their own company? It is composed of 14,000 farmers, who hold from one to forty shares of stock each, and each man has but one vote at the annual meeting.

The record of the company is nothing short of marvelous. It already is the largest grain commission house in Canada. It is operating successfully an enormous terminal elevator at the head of the lakes. It is operating a large line of country elevators in Manitoba, and though there has been a loss on these elevators during the past year it is hoped that next year will be profitable. The company has recently purchased another cleaning and drying elevator at Fort William and also a small one at New Westminster, B.C. A flour mill has been leased by the company, and in a few short months of its operation, has forced other flour millers to reduce the price of flour all over the country. Apples and coal are handled through the Co-operative Department of the company at greatly reduced prices to farmers, and in a short time lumber and binder-twine will be handled in the same manner. The company has a very large timber limit in British Columbia and will shortly be able to supply lumber to the farmers on the prairie at much lower prices than at present prevail. Another great work done by the company is its connection with the Home Bank, which, at its branches throughout the West gives lower interest rates to the farmers than is given by other banks. The Grain Growers' Grain Company has also been the financial backer of the Grain Growers' Guide, which paper in five years has developed to a circulation of 32,000 per week. In addition to all this magnificent record the company has donated in actual cash \$40,000 to educational work during the past five years. During its history the company has handled considerably over 100,000,000 bushels of grain, and as a result of its operations has improved marketing conditions to a greater degree than any other agency in Canada. The volume of business done during the past year was over \$60,000,000. All of this has been done on a paid-up capital of \$645,000, which is small in comparison to the aggregate business. It is safe to say that no commercial organization ever started business in Canada that has had to face such desperate, bitter and unscrupulous opposition as that which the grain trade and many other special interests

that do not look with favor upon the work of the organized farmers have given to the Grain Growers' Grain Company. It is also of special interest that the Grain Growers' Grain Company, from the day it received its first bushel of grain, has not received one dollar of assistance from any outside source, and has never been supported by any state assistance in any way. It is a farmers' institution, owned by farmers, controlled by farmers and financed by farmers, and dependent entirely upon the support and loyalty of 14,000 farmers who are its shareholders. Every farmer in Western Canada and also in Eastern Canada has reason to be proud of the work that the farmers of the West have done, yet there has only been a beginning made.

The net profit on the year's business was \$170,000, after a loss of \$30,000 on the Manitoba government elevators had been written off. A dividend of 10 per cent. upon the paid-up capital stock was sent out to the shareholders two months ago, which was a sufficient answer to anyone who has been criticizing the standing of the Company in the past. For two or three years the company has been carrying on an export business in an endeavor to reduce the heavy expenses between the farmers in Canada and the consumers in Europe. During the past fourteen months the export end of the Grain Growers' Grain Company's business has met with a loss of over \$200,000. During the previous years of the company's business, however, its operations have been so successful and so well managed that there was a reserve of \$408,800 available to meet just such contingencies. The heavy loss on the export end of the business was, therefore, written off, by the instructions of the shareholders present and there is still a handsome reserve of nearly \$200,000 on hand over and above the capital stock of the company. The heavy loss on the export business was due to exceptionally bad conditions that prevailed last year. Grain that was shipped from Fort William to Liverpool on government grade, and in excellent condition, went out of condition on the way over and arrived at the British ports heated and musty. Naturally, it was very difficult to dispose of such grain, and in some cases the wheat, that had cost \$1.00 per bushel on this side had to be disposed of for 50 cents per bushel in Europe. Hundreds of farmers in the western provinces had the same experience with their own grain. They shipped it from their local shipping point expecting to get a return of 70 cents per bushel, but by the time it reached Fort William it was in such condition that in some cases it had to be dumped into the lake, and instead of getting any return the farmer had to pay a part of the freight. It was exactly the same condition which caused the heavy loss upon the export end of the Grain Growers' Grain Company business. The whole situation was placed fully before the shareholders at the annual meeting and was discussed at considerable length. It was finally decided by the shareholders that the Board of Directors should have full power to continue in the export business if they deemed it advisable. There is no doubt but that the past experience of the company will enable them to carry on the export business profitably. It seems also necessary that the export business be continued. No shareholder present made the slightest complaint about the loss sustained because it was realized that the very fact of the company being in the export business reduced the spread between the Canadian producer and the British consumer by one or two cents per bushel and thus saved last year in the aggregate

several millions of dollars for the grain growers of Western Canada. Considering the cost of transportation from Fort William to Liverpool has greatly increased in the past three years because of the shipping combine, both on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic, the Grain Growers' Grain Company will not be able to improve conditions as they should be improved until it carries the wheat and flour straight to the Old Country to the consumers. The shipping combine must be broken, and a successful export business in the hands of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. would be a powerful aid towards that end.

The future success of the Grain Growers' Grain Company depends entirely upon the support it receives from the farmers of Canada. There are many different directions in which the company may develop to the benefit of the farmers. Each new development, however, requires capital, and the only way this capital can be secured is by the farmers sending their grain to their own company and buying additional stock in the company. There are at present 14,000 shareholders of the company, and the average holding of these shareholders is less than two shares each. If each farmer shareholder would take one more share for himself or his wife, the capital stock of the company would be increased to over \$1,000,000, but if each farmer would take two shares additional stock it would bring the capital of the company up to the grand total of over \$1,500,000. This would put the company in a position to handle flour on a larger scale, as well as coal, apples, binder-twine and many other things that are now costing the farmers from 10 to 25 per cent. more than they should. The Grain Growers have been in the flour business only a few months yet they have brought the price down in scores of localities as much as 80 cents per sack, a saving of nearly 25 per cent. The same thing can be done without end, but the company must have a capital to work upon. There are thousands of the shareholders of the company who will ship grain to their own company every year, even though they may be tempted by higher offers from other companies. We have reports of private companies who are endeavoring to draw farmers away from their own company, and to do so are even handling their grain for nothing. At several points where the Grain Growers' Grain Company are operating elevators their competitors are giving the farmers free storage in order to get them away from the farmers' company. The farmer who allows himself to be led astray by these baits is short-sighted, and is making a huge mistake. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is paying the highest possible prices everywhere for grain and returns to the farmers a ten per cent. dividend upon the stock held, and is helping the farmers in scores of other ways. Every farmer in this country should bear these facts clearly in mind when shipping his grain and not play into the hands of the enemy simply for the sake of \$2.00 or \$3.00 temporary advantage.

THE SASKATCHEWAN REFERENDUM

The electors of Saskatchewan will be called upon to decide on November 27 whether or not Direct Legislation shall be adopted in that province. The Saskatchewan Direct Legislation bill is by no means a perfect measure, but inasmuch as it embodies the principle of the Initiative and Referendum, the Direct Legislation League of the province is making strenuous efforts to secure a sufficient vote to put it into force. The organized grain growers of Saskatchewan have repeatedly approved of Direct Legislation at their annual conventions, and

they now, by their votes on November 27, have an opportunity of securing its adoption in their own province.

THE PARCEL POST

One of the most welcome pieces of news that has come from Ottawa for a long time is the announcement that the parcel post system will be inaugurated in Canada on January 1 next. Fortunately, the Postmaster General has had the advantage, in arranging the details of the new system, of being able to observe the operation of the parcel post in a country in which conditions in many respects very closely resemble those existing in Canada. The parcel post has for many years been successfully operated in Great Britain and other European countries, but it was recognized that the success of the system in those thickly settled countries was not conclusive evidence that the same results would follow in this continent, where distances are immeasurably greater, and where the population is much more thinly scattered. Our neighbors in the United States, however, established a parcel post service on January 1, 1913, and on every hand the system is proclaimed a magnificent success. In this issue we print an article written by the Postmaster General of the United States, in which many interesting details are given of the workings and results of the parcel post in that country. This article will be of particular interest to the readers of The Guide because it deals largely with the uses to which the parcel post is being put by the farming community. The mail order houses, Mr. Burleson says, are at present making the most use of the new system, but the opportunity is there for the farmers to reap even greater benefits. Farmers, of course, are benefiting from the parcel post in the saving of express charges on their purchases from the cities and also by having their parcels brought right to their door instead of having to fetch them from the express office. The great opportunity which the parcel post offers to the farmer, however, lies in the fact that it provides him with a means of selling his butter, eggs, poultry, fruit, vegetables and other produce which has a high value in proportion to its bulk, direct to the consumer in the town or city. In the United States a twenty-pound parcel can be sent 155 miles for 24 cents, and this is being taken advantage of, though not to as great an extent as it should be, by farmers to supply customers in the city with fresh dairy, farm and garden produce. The regulations by which the Canadian parcel post will be governed have not yet been made public, but it is fully expected that the scheme will, to a large extent, follow that which has proved such a benefit to the people of the United States, and that one of its features will be the bringing together of the producer on the farm and the consumer in the city, to the great advantage of both. The Canadian Postmaster General has acted wisely, no doubt, in waiting until he could observe the working of the parcel post in the United States before putting the system into operation in this country. The scheme, no doubt, has been bitterly opposed by the railway magnates who object to the post office competing with their express companies, and it is earnestly to be hoped that this opposition will not result in such restrictions being placed on the parcel post as to limit its usefulness. Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Postmaster General, has the opportunity to do a great service to the people of Canada, by giving them a real parcel post that will free them from the exactions of the express companies and give them an efficient service at reasonable charges. If he does this people will rise up to call him blessed, and he and the government of which he is a member will be entitled to a great deal of credit.

Col. Sam Hughes, who has just returned from Europe, assures us that the British army is O.K. Now we can get a little sleep nights, perhaps.

CORRUPTION IN MACDONALD ADMITTED

After arresting opposition election workers on trumped-up charges, throwing them into jail without a trial, and finally being forced to let them free; after all the government orators have roared up and down the country that their Macdonald election methods were clean; after declaring that the reciprocity candidate was supported by all kinds of thugs and crooks and that the constituency was being corrupted in his behalf, the government forces last week admitted their guilt, their crookedness and their corruption and the famous Macdonald election has been voided. Macdonald constituency has now no member and there will be another by-election shortly. Everyone who had any knowledge of the Macdonald election knew it was the dirtiest and most corrupt ever held in this country in recent years. Voters were intimidated and voters were bribed by the forces opposed to reciprocity. Like the dictator in Mexico the leaders of the government forces arrested the opposition workers and jailed them to make the government victory more sure. And then, when the election was protested the government forces moved heaven and earth, and even threatened the judges on the bench, to prevent the case coming to trial. The election act has been bungled by both political parties for the very purpose of preventing the punishment of dishonesty in elections and this time it nearly accomplished its purpose. But every honest citizen should be thankful that the truth finally triumphed, or otherwise the public would have gone on thinking, and justly so, that it was another game of bluff between the two old parties. How long must we tolerate such crookedness and such corruption as characterized the elections in Macdonald and in Gimli? Has the public conscience of Manitoba, and the public morality reached such a low ebb that crime can stalk abroad in the land and be winked at? Has the sacred franchise, the only weapon of self-protection guaranteed to every citizen, become only a thing of merchandise to be bought by the highest bidder? Have the people of Manitoba become so meek that a handful of men can force them to stifle their very convictions, to forego all hope of democracy and to acquiesce in a reign of graft and corruption unequalled by Tammany in New York? The people of Manitoba are chiefly to blame for the situation that prevails today, and each citizen should look to himself and his own actions before denouncing too severely politicians and government officials. If the people themselves clean up, the political standards will follow suit.

LET THE WOMEN VOTE

Among all the questions to be voted on by The Guide readers on December 3, few are of more live interest or are being discussed in more countries than the granting or refusing women the right to vote. England and the United States are face to face with the problem, and in both countries the woman's movement has progressed much further than in Canada. In Britain half of the cabinet have declared themselves in favor of the reform, and Lloyd George recently predicted that the full suffrage would shortly be extended to women. Ten of the American states have given the ballot to women, so that there are now nearly two million women voters in the United States, compared with 1,307,528 Canadian voters at our last general election. With this huge woman electorate the question cannot be kept out of national politics much longer. Canadian women have been slow in agitating for their rights, but the growing public interest in the cause and the support of many influential bodies is making woman suffrage a matter of increasing concern to politicians. The organized farmers have from the very first been

staunch champions of woman suffrage. As the fellow-partners with the women in the arduous work of making homes on the prairies. Western farmers have perhaps had better opportunities of proving the devotion, the heroism, and the resourcefulness of their wives, mothers and sisters. Our laws say: "The women may be well qualified to make a home, raise and train a family, but they are incapable of casting a ballot." The stock arguments which were formerly used against extending the franchise to women have been utterly disproved by experience. Very few now contend that it is unwomanly to cast a vote. As for the favorite argument of the anti-suffragists "woman's place is in the home," the women have captured that weapon for their own cause. Just because the home interests are paramount, just because the welfare of the family should be the State's highest aim and supreme concern, women claim the right to safeguard their children and loved ones, not only when they are within the four walls of their home, but wherever they are. The men who have up to the present controlled business and politics have allowed such giant evils as child sweating, white slavery and the liquor traffic, not only to exist, but to flourish in our midst, a menace to the whole community, particularly to the young. Are the wives and mothers to sit down and calmly fold their hands, watching, without protest, this ceaseless human sacrifice? Government, whether rural units or of the whole nation, is simply housekeeping on a larger scale, and we are very much astray if women need men to teach them either economy or efficiency. When women vote we look for the sweeping away of many social wrongs, for higher standards in politics and business, for less graft and more humane legislation. The Guide is showing its belief in the capacity of the women to form judgments on public questions by giving them a special ballot in the Referendum, covering exactly the same questions as the men's ballot. We hope every man and woman will be prepared to use their ballots, not only in the matter of woman suffrage, but on the ten other questions as well.

MANUFACTURING UNDER FREE TRADE

A valuable contribution to the Free Trade or Protection controversy will be found on page 18 of this issue, where we publish an article from a Toronto correspondent describing the cream separator factory of the Massey-Harris Company. Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, the president of the Massey-Harris Company, stated publicly at Regina a few weeks ago that if the duties were removed from agricultural implements his patriotic firm would abandon its Canadian factories and move across into Uncle Sam's country. The Massey-Harris Company, nevertheless, is manufacturing cream separators, on which there is no duty, at its Toronto factory, and, judging from the fact that the company is constantly enlarging its facilities for manufacturing, and its output of these machines, it is evident that the business is producing a profit. The Massey-Harris Company, moreover, is not the only concern that is manufacturing cream separators in this country. The De Laval Company has recently erected a new and enlarged plant for the same purpose, and they, as well as other companies, find that it pays to manufacture in Canada even without tariff protection. The strongest evidence that Canadian manufacturers need no protection is found in the fact that Massey-Harris cream separators, as well as other implements, are being manufactured in Toronto and shipped thousands of miles across the sea to Great Britain, to South Africa and to Australia, and are sold in competition with the goods produced in those countries. If the Canadian manufacturer can compete with the British manufacturer in the British market, after paying freight, he surely need not fear competition in this country with the freight in his favor.

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Marketing by Mail

Uncle Sam has Made Every Rural Route an Outlet for Farm Products

By Albert Sidney Bursleson

Postmaster-General of the United States, in the Country Gentleman

Pessimists once declared that the mail-order houses in the large cities constituted the only class that would benefit materially by the parcel post. Now that the new service has won its spurs by general helpfulness to all classes, there are none to remember or regard that ill-advised prophecy.

This much, however, is true: The mail-order houses, if they have not been the only class to profit by the enlarged transportation facilities, have been for the time being, at least, the class most greatly benefitted. This was to have been expected. They were finding their market through the partial facilities afforded by the express companies, and were prepared at once to avail themselves deliberately and systematically of the outlet to be gained through the parcel post.

Eventually, however, the enlarged market will benefit all. Wideawake people are every day happening upon and devising new uses for the parcel post. An Illinois laundryman was quick to apprehend the relation of the service to his line of business. He advertised, "Every post office a laundry office;" he might have added: "Our wagon collects and delivers on every rural route every day." The facilities offered to the public are new, and it requires the exercise of just a little thought and imagination on the part of each one to see and grasp the opportunity for bigger and better business. A class peculiarly benefitted by the parcel post, because it has previously lacked any such facility, is that comprising the twenty million patrons scattered along the government's million miles of rural routes. For the farmer the parcel post is something entirely new, and its benefits and opportunities may not be so quickly seen by him as by the residents of towns who have had express service at the hands of the old-line companies that was similar in kind, if not in degree, to that now rendered by the post office.

Every Farmer His Own Mail-Order House

But if he would appreciate clearly the difference between the new conditions and the old, the farmer should recall the conditions that obtained before the postal service entered the field as a competitor of the express companies. Then if a package came for him by express, it was held in the nearest town where there was an express office, and there was a delay until the agent's post-card notice could be delivered to him by mail. Then he must hitch up his horse and go to town, while the farm work was deprived of his attention and the use of the horse.

Now, in the time taken for the notice of the express agent to reach the farmer, telling him that his impatiently awaited piece of machinery, wife's finery from the city bargain counter, or special seed from the state agricultural station, is lying in the office in town, and that it is "his move," the rural mail carrier, who formerly would have delivered an exasperating and unsatisfying bit of pasteboard, will deliver the sharpened plowshare, the new dress ready to wear, or the special seed in time for the planting.

The article for which he is waiting is delivered more quickly than before, the charges he pays are less, the journey to town is no longer necessary. Both time and money are saved to him and he need charge his mind with no part of the delivery, for the package will be laid at his own door and not in the town one or five miles away.

Another most interesting field of usefulness opened by this new postal facility

is the opportunity to exchange seeds and thus improve, by seed selection and exchange among wideawake producers, the varieties of corn, cotton, potatoes, and other agricultural crops. The new weight limits will carry in twenty-pound packages three pecks of cotton seed or half a bushel of corn or potatoes.

Every farmer may now be a mail-order house on his own account. He has exactly the same means of receiving orders and delivering goods that the mail-order house has—the United States mail. The mail-order house that ships its thousands of tons receives no rebate and enjoys no advantage that is not shared fully by the up-to-date farmer who markets his farm produce by parcel post.

The commodities that he has for sale need no advertising. They are the necessities of life and are in the greatest possible demand. He has them, and the people in the cities and towns must obtain them from him, directly or indirectly.

The means for direct transactions between the farmer and the ultimate consumer, formerly lacking, is now pro-

vided by the parcel post, and all that is left for the farmer and his customer to do is to find each other. To do this, with the newspapers, the telephone and the mails at hand, should not be an insurmountable barrier to quick sales and large profits for the one and large savings for the other.

The farmer and the ultimate consumer have a wonderful opportunity to divide between themselves the vast sums that were formerly expended in wasteful means of distribution. If they avail themselves fully of the opportunity it will be strange indeed if there is not a great collapse in the fictitious values of foodstuffs, a great increase in the amount of farm produce saved and marketed, and a great lowering of the cost of living.

Farmers with energy and ambition are already availing themselves of the parcel post market in all parts of the country. They are supplying thousands of people in New York City with fresh eggs and vegetables every day at prices higher than they could receive in their local New Jersey and Connecticut markets, and yet lower than their customers would otherwise have to pay for inferior produce in the markets and stores of New York City.

The increase in the weight limit for packages within the first and second zones from eleven to twenty pounds will multiply this business manifold. Many things that could not profitably be

shipped in eleven-pound packages at the old rate will be readily available for parcel post exchange in twenty-pound packages at the new rate.

The mail will now carry half-bushel baskets of spinach and gherkins to the city canning plant, and probably special twenty-pound hampers, containing from one peck to more than three pecks of the heavier products, such as cucumbers, onions and cabbages. Staples such as these, used in considerable quantities by every family, will in most instances no doubt be shipped separately in twenty-pound hampers or other containers.

The Market For Family Hampers

But one hamper may contain an assortment of products designed, for instance, to supply one family for several days. There are families in cities that would be only too glad to receive twice or three times a week from the same farmer a twenty-pound package or hamper containing, for instance, two dozen eggs, two spring chickens, two quarts of strawberries, two quarts of green peas, half a peck of spinach, and a liberal

supply of onions, radishes, lettuce and rhubarb.

Such a package would come within the twenty-pound limit and the postage on it would be fifteen cents, if it came from within the local zone—that is the territory served by the office of destination. It could come as far as one hundred and fifty miles for only twenty-four cents. The farmer could well afford to defray this postage charge in order that he might receive the benefit of city prices, and the freshness of such direct produce would appeal to every city family.

These opportunities should arouse every farmer. He should not be satisfied to benefit passively by the quicker and cheaper delivery of the goods he buys, but should study the new economic conditions and avail himself of the opportunities for profit in selling, for as a seller he may profit more greatly than as a buyer.

With a little enterprise and management the long trips to town on market days and the long waits there for uncertain buyers can be largely or entirely discontinued by securing regular customers for the different products of the farm, to whom shipment can be made by parcel post, and from whom the price will be collected before the goods are delivered.

If in any city within a radius of one hundred and fifty miles a commodity commands a price of two cents a pound

in excess of the local price the farmer can well afford to ship his product to the more distant point.

The great economic value of the parcel post market in relation to agriculture lies in its capacity both to stimulate production and to prevent waste. Millions of bushels of garden crops and fruits, that would have spoiled and rotted on the fields of every state, should be picked up by the parcel post and hurried to quick markets in every city and town. Millions of bushels of vegetables and fruit, that never would have been grown under former market conditions, will be drawn from the earth by the attraction of the parcel post market when the farmers of the United States come to a full realization of the mighty agency of distribution that has been provided for them through their National Government. Such knowledge, when wisely utilized by the producer, must have a marked effect in increasing rental and farm-land values.

The fruit growers throughout the country will find in the parcel post a rapid and cheap medium for marketing their product. The ordinary peach basket, for instance, weighs but a few pounds in excess of the new parcel post limit, and growers are planning to cut down the size of the basket so as to bring it within this limit. The rate on twenty-pound shipments, within the one-hundred-and-fifty-mile radius is twenty-four cents, which, as a general rule, is lower than the express or freight rates for the same distance, while in addition a better service is rendered. For direct service to consumers within the one-hundred-and-fifty-mile radius the grower will have only to adopt shipping baskets or cartons designed to carry twenty pounds, and within another year he will be giving the consumer fresher produce for less money and with greater gain and less marketing trouble to himself. Business of this kind will add materially to the receipts of the less-important post offices and consequently increase the pay of the postmasters and improve facilities. In these days of the "high cost of living" the middleman has to endure a great deal of criticism, but there will always be

room in the social economy for the middleman who performs a real service, and the work that he does may be just as useful to society as the actual physical production of commodities.

The parcel post is a boon to all distribution business, and a real benefit to the business of middlemen. Only those middlemen will suffer who fail to adapt themselves to the new conditions. The parcel post gives to the consumer and producer many opportunities for dealing directly with each other, and in every such case the middleman is the loser. But benefits accrue to him in the stimulus to production and consumption. New business gained will offset old business lost. Parcel post will give the middleman new facilities for reaching his customers and for collecting the supplies he needs.

Wideawake merchants and distributing agents are everywhere adjusting themselves to the new service. A few instances will illustrate this. A farmer ten miles out of an Oklahoma town broke a plowshare and, at once telephoned to his dealer, explaining the trouble. The dealer did not have a duplicate in stock, but he remembered the parcel post and was equal to the emergency. He telegraphed to his wholesale house at Kansas City and had the part shipped that afternoon by mail direct to the farmer. The part made a quick trip and went out on the rural route in time to turn half an acre

Continued on Page 22



How the United States is bridging the gap between farmer and consumer by means of the Parcel Post

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

REGINA SHEEP SALES

The third annual sale of sheep and first annual sale of swine, held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, was most successful. Almost the entire offering of pure-bred animals, consisting in all of about 140 head of sheep and swine, was disposed of at a remunerative price, and taking into consideration the fact that threshing operations are still being conducted in quite a large number of districts, and also the financial stringency which has been, and is still prevalent in most parts of the West, the prices paid were entirely satisfactory. The highest price paid in the sheep section was \$44.50 to George E. Logan, of Tuxford, for a shearling Oxford ram, the purchaser being Harvest Winter, of Gull Lake.

F. Shepherd, of Weyburn, Saskatchewan, received the top price in swine for a six-months Berkshire boar, the purchaser being the Rev. H. C. Sweet, of Balcarres, and the price paid being \$70.00.

The auctioneer, J. R. Long, conducted the sale in an entirely satisfactory manner.

Lack of space prevents the publication here of the lists of contributors and buyers as well as the prices paid, but the average prices of the different breeds were as follows: Sheep—Leicesters, females, pair \$60; single \$15. Shropshires, females, pair 2-year-olds, \$55; single ewe, \$15. Leicesters, males, 1 shearling, \$30; 3 ram lambs, average \$16 each. Oxford Downs, males, 4 shearlings, average \$31.38 each; 17 ram lambs, \$20 each. Shropshires, 11 shearling rams, average \$25.45; 2 2-year-old rams, \$26 and \$27.50; 12 ram lambs, average \$17.80. South Downs, 1 shearling ram, \$25.

Swine: Berkshires, females, 15 6-month-old sows, average \$21.78; 1 3-month-old sow, \$15; 2 7-month-old sows, \$17 and \$15; 5 9-month-old, average \$20.80; 2 11-month-old, \$25 and \$26; 2 year-old, \$28 and \$30. Berkshires, males, 6 6-month-old boars, average \$45.75 each; 1 7-month-old, \$25.50; 1 11-month-old, \$31.00; 2 14-month-old, \$35 and \$37; 1 20-month-old, \$44; 4 boars, average \$14.12 each. Yorkshires—2 2-month-old boars, \$16 and \$7; 3 6-month-old, \$35, \$33 and \$25; 1 9-month-old, \$53; 1 11-month-old, \$50.

BRANDON'S DRESSED POULTRY SHOW

The second annual dressed poultry show, under the auspices of the Brandon Dressed Poultry association, will be held in the Public Market building, Brandon, on Dec. 10 and 11, 1913. The great success of the 1912 show clearly demonstrated that a dressed poultry show was a necessity in extending and encouraging the poultry industry.

The prizes offered this year are particularly liberal, and arrangements have also been made to have a poultry expert who will give practical demonstrations in killing and dressing poultry for market. Prof. Herner will also deliver practical addresses in poultry raising during the days of the fair.

W. I. Smale, Brandon, secretary of the show, will be glad to supply prize lists and any other information desired.

HEREFORDS AT AUCTION

Readers of The Guide are asked to remember the great auction sale of Hereford cattle, to be held at the Elkhorn Farm, Carstairs, Alta., on the 28th of November, 1913 (the last day of Calgary Fat Stock Show), when 16 bulls and 49 females, 59 of them registered stock, and six grades, will be put up at unreserved auction sale.

There will also be sold 18 registered and grade Clydesdales, as well as a large number of registered Shropshire ewes and lambs, and some good grade ewes, the sheep being sold privately.

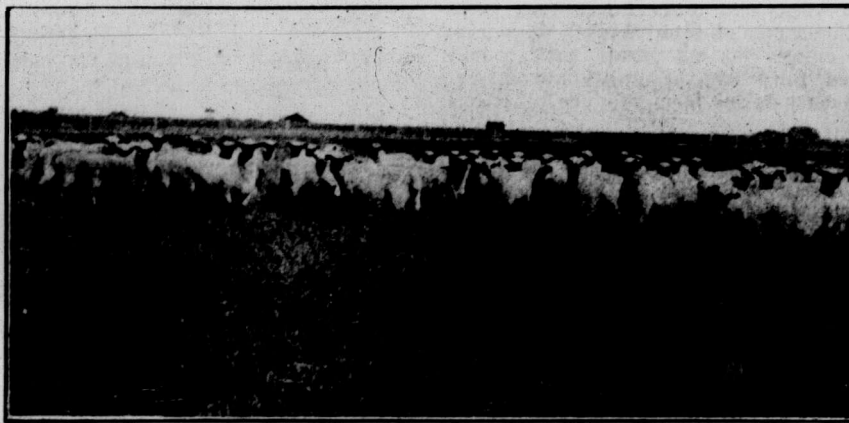
As mentioned in a previous issue the offering is highly attractive, the foun-

dation stock coming from the best herds in Kansas and Missouri, and their breeding goes back to "Beau Donald," "Anxiety IV.," "Beau Real," and other blue-blooded sires of this great beef breed. It has been Messrs. Downie's aim to produce high class Herefords. They have met with a good measure of success and every animal in this sale will make a valuable addition to any herd. They are very uniform cattle, with size and finish, the females being an exceptional lot, among them being cows, two-year-olds, and yearlings that

"Perfection," 92891, dam "Belle Donald," 259311.

This is a sale which ought not to be missed by anyone looking for some of this great beef breed. Demand for beef has overtaken and passed the supply, and the real merits of the Hereford, its superlative grazing thrift, early maturity and economical feeding quality were never as necessary as now. With Herefords, beef can be produced on any farm at a profit.

The sale will be held under cover at the farm, one mile east of Carstairs, 40



Registered Shropshires, on the farm of Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta., now offered for sale

are show yard material of the highest order, and the introduction of which will improve any herd or afford splendid material to found a new one.

Some of the females are as follows: "Blossom," 10447, with bull calf, "None Such," 10445, and bull calf; "Nina," 10446, and bull calf; "Mabel," 10439, and calf; "Nera," 10437, and heifer calf; "Polly," 10444, and heifer calf; "Cherry II.," 12398, 3-year-old, and bull calf, and "Ethel," 11766.

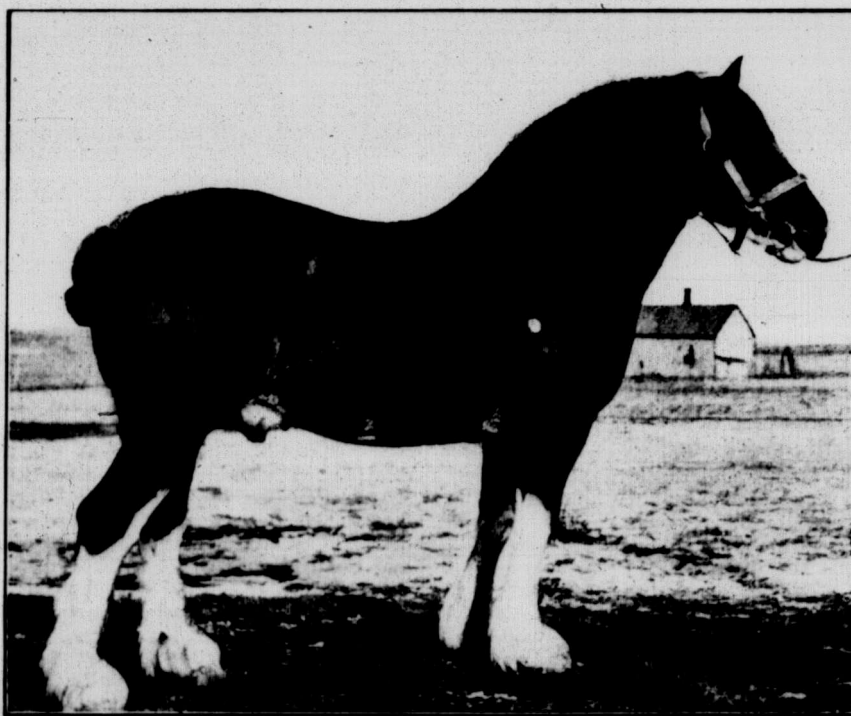
These cows, as well as others of which space forbids mention in detail, with

miles north of Calgary, on the Calgary-Edmonton C.P.R. line. There are special railway rates to Calgary Fat Stock show, return fare Calgary to Carstairs, \$2.10.

Write for catalog to Messrs. Downie, and please mention The Guide.

WINTERING LIVE STOCK

Every farmer should now have his live stock in the stable at night, and if not, it is time he got his buildings fixed up for the winter, and in shape for housing his stock, as animals left out with-



"Competitor," Imp. 3-year-old stallion, sired by "Montrose Mac," who sold for \$5,000 as a yearling. One of the 3-year-olds to be sold at John A. Turner's sale at Balgreggan, on November 27

one or two exceptions, are all around three to five years old. Their progeny at foot are all April, May or June calves, and are sired by "Drumsticks," 11162, sire "Druid," \$165, described in a previous issue. There are also seven one-year-old heifers, out of the above cows, and sired by "Jolly Boy," 10442, sire "Prince Robert," 10375. Some of the cows offered have again been bred to "Drumsticks," and some of them to "Beau Perfection 11th," 363014, sire

out any shelter these nights very quickly lose all the flesh they put on during the summer. Moreover they are liable to contract a chill or cold, the effects of which will take them months to get over. It is often a very good and safe plan to spray the stock with some insecticide before putting them into their winter quarters, as it is well known lice infest cattle, even in the fields during summer, and a few days in a warm stable is highly conducive to the multi-

plication of the vermin, which soon become a torment. A very good insecticide is as follows:

Kerosene Emulsion.—Dissolve a half pound of hard soap in one gallon of boiling rain water, and while hot pour into it two gallons of coal oil and churn thoroughly. This can be most easily done with any of the compressed air sprayers, by placing in the tank, pumping strong pressure, shaking the tank well for a few seconds, and then, after taking off the nozzle, opening stopcock and forcing the fluid against the inside of the pail or bucket with such power as will form the coal oil and soapy water into an emulsion. When mixed, from 40 to 60 gallons of rain water should be added. If the emulsion is properly made, this will mix quite readily and show no separation of coal oil. Never use hard water.

In spraying the animals, be sure to see that the liquid is well rubbed into the skin about the ears and base of the horns, and also between the legs, repeating the same dose in a week or so, and keeping a good lookout for these pests all winter. The preparation is also good during summer for spraying the work horses, to keep away horse flies, bot flies, etc., and is also used to spray milk cows and, if put on the cows after they are milked, has no bad effects whatever on the milk.

See that the windows and doors in all the stables are tight, and that the ventilators work easily, as comfortable, well ventilated quarters for animals mean a big saving in the feed bill for the winter.

GET SOME SHEEP

Get some sheep; every farmer should have a few on his farm. There is room for them on every farm, and the cost of fencing and loss from dogs and coyotes are items both of little or no account.

There are sheep sales taking place shortly, both in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while our advertising columns furnish the names of reliable breeders who have sheep to sell.

It is officially reported that in the States many farmers have quit growing cattle and are now raising sheep, because gains can be made quicker on sheep. From the figures on average feeding tests made at several experimental stations, it is shown that a pound of mutton can be produced from about the same amount of hay and only two-fifths the amount of hay and concentrates required to make a pound of beef. To make 100 pounds of beef 440 pounds of hay and 912 pounds of grain and concentrates are required. To make 100 pounds of pork it takes 435 pounds of grain and concentrates, while sheep require only 464 pounds of hay and 383 pounds of grain and concentrates to make 100 pounds of mutton.

Aside from their value as cheap meat producers, sheep are a great help in ridding the farm of weeds. Of 600 different kinds of weeds found sheep will eat 576 varieties, while cattle will only eat fifty-six. A flock of sheep will always keep the yard and fence corners clean, add value to the land in fertility, and produce meat for the family or market.

PUTTING AWAY TOOLS

The wearing out of farm implements is, as a rule, due more to neglect than to use. If tools can be well taken care of it will pay to buy those made of the best steel, and finished in the best manner; but in common hands, and with common care, such are of little advantage. Iron and steel parts should be cleaned with dry sand and a cob, or scraped with a piece of soft iron, washed and oiled if necessary, and in a day or two cleaned off with the corn-cob and dry sand. Finally paint the iron part with resin and beeswax, in the proportion of four of resin to one of wax, melted together and applied hot. This is good for the iron or steel parts of every sort of tool.

Woodwork should be painted with

Continued on Page 14

Every year in our provincial conventions, "Is for the Grain Growers?" opinion of the convention until winter mental bodies which convention Agricultural draws trem each year; convention, of taxing in the province mental dep Breeders' col large grants supported b. ment. The wan Co-oper annual meeti aggregation whose delegs an annual co Board of Tra Growers' Gra a very impor which, althou far, is largel wan farmers ganizations h having the co governmental framework of

The Grain ing a vo so easily kept ized working being only re conditions are ently having to perform w smoothly. But effectiveness is preparatory eff be ready for c times of emer stands, like a service, yet li depending on t its support an fleece the peopl or toll taken f trust by it. M that if the sub as the Provinc Grain Growers' Co-operative E ings and surplu their operations sion in the asso tegral part of which brought sation would ance that ought efforts would b one institution be easily gain could then be u fort that would tive in reducing various commod bers and quickl dition and positi Western Provinc many that unles by way of consc institutions brou Growers' Assoc tion of adverse destroy each oth profits. That ha family of institu derful earning ca to properly sub deliver to each i

There remains, ion of many, a gr fore the associati consolidation of tutions into one thought in doing tion should rece sufficient annuity decant financial up-to-date faciliti

EXECUTIVE

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Pres.: J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw
Vice-Pres.: Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale
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Saskatchewan

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

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CONSOLIDATION

Every year there are now being held in our province three or four important conventions, and the question is being asked, "Is there now any further need for the annual convention of Grain Growers?" We have stirred public opinion to the advantages of organization until we now have a powerful governmental agency assisting several bodies which have developed strong convention propensities. We have the Agricultural Society convention, which draws tremendous government grants each year; the Rural Municipalities convention, having in their hands power of taxing more or less all the lands in the province, watched over by a governmental department, and the Stock Breeders' convention, which also draws large grants of money and is strongly supported by the agricultural department. Then we have the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company's annual meeting, assisted by tremendous aggregation of government capital, whose delegates' expenses are paid to an annual convention. Then there is a Board of Trade convention. The Grain Growers' Grain Company convention is a very important gathering of farmers, which, although held in Winnipeg thus far, is largely composed of Saskatchewan farmers. Most all of these organizations have now become powerful, having the combination of capital and governmental influence which forms a framework of permanency.

The Grain Growers' Association, being only a voluntary institution, is not so easily kept in a healthy, well organized working condition; its real value being only realized when very adverse conditions are to be confronted, apparently having no constitutional function to perform while everything is running smoothly. But like a fire brigade, whose effectiveness is only secured by constant preparatory effort and practise, so as to be ready for quick organized action in times of emergency, so our association stands, like a police force or a lifeboat service, yet like a missionary society, depending on the spirit it generates for its support and not on its capacity to fleece the people by a power of taxation or toll taken from the property held in trust by it. Many of our farmers think that if the subsidiary institutions, such as the Provincial Hail Insurance, the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and the Co-operative Elevator Company's earnings and surpluses were all placed, and their operations subjects of free discussion in the association, all being an integral part of the original institution which brought them forth; that the association would then assume the importance that ought to attach to it, and our efforts would be thus consolidated into one institution whose power would not be easily gained. These surpluses could then be used in a co-operative effort that would be tremendously effective in reducing the cost of exchange in various commodities used by our members and quickly revolutionize the condition and position of rural life in these Western Provinces. It is the opinion of many that unless something can be done by way of consolidation of the various institutions brought forth by the Grain Growers' Association for the amelioration of adverse conditions they will destroy each other in their mad race for profits. That having brought forth this family of institutions with such a wonderful earning capacity, we have failed to properly sub-divide their work and deliver to each its function to perform. There remains, therefore, in the opinion of many, a great unfinished task before the association in bringing about a consolidation of these subsidiary institutions into one compact union. It is thought in doing this the parent institution should receive from her family a sufficient annuity to put her in a munificent financial condition, fitted with up-to-date facilities, as she has a func-

tion to perform that cannot be performed by any other member of the family group, nor by all of them combined, without her aid. These anxiously hope that out of the forthcoming annual conventions for 1913 there will develop a clear-cut policy aiming at solidarity, making our subsidiary institutions into one huge graceful working co-operative machine.

F. W. G.

To Local Officers:

Will you present the following proposals to your Local Association and let us know the result:

- 1. Resolved: That in the opinion of this Local Association the Dominion government should appoint a Railway Right-of-Way Commission, whose duties it shall be to settle all differences between private property owners and railways re right-of-way, and that on this Commission there shall be placed one practical farmer.
2. Resolved: That in the opinion of this association, Sec. 11A of the constitution should be interpreted to mean that every person paying an annual membership fee of \$1.00 should be a member in good standing for one year from date of payment of same.
3. Resolved: That this association approves of the action of the executive regarding Sample Markets and Direct Legislation.
4. Resolved: That this local association hereby approves of the report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into ways and means of establishing Agricultural Credit; particularly the portion regarding co-operative trading.
5. Resolved: That in the opinion of this association the executive should approach the Manufacturers' Association and endeavor to secure their consent to make all machine notes payable on Dec. 1.
6. Resolved: That in the opinion of this association, the government of the Province of Saskatchewan should be asked by the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to pass legislation forbidding agents from going outside the boundaries of any city, town or village corporation for the purpose of canvassing, selling or inducing farmers to buy any kind of farm machinery.
7. Whereas we know that we have to pay altogether too much for our farm implements; therefore, be it resolved: That the Grain Growers' Association organize a Farmers' Co-operative Machine Co., to own and operate its own machine factory. And we suggest that machinery be sold as near to cost as possible to shareholders, so as to get all the farmers into the movement.

Kindly answer the following:

- Do any of your members wish a copy of the Grain Act? If so, send 25c to the Central office.
Does your association wish to purchase any of our little buttons?
What is your idea of the best way to increase the membership in the local association?
Do your members require any of our last year's annual reports or Sample Market pamphlets?
Have you any resolutions to send in for discussion at our convention?
Can your association send a delegate to the district meeting being held in your district?
Have you a Cushing's Manual for guide as to rule of procedure?

Your circular regarding District Conventions to hand. Also a letter from District Director Redman, of Grenfell, giving date of Wolseley convention, November 13. Now I do hope your date of Dec. 18 is right, as at least 50

per cent. of the crop in this district is still in stook. Things are very quiet in Wapella association. We are almost organized out of Wapella altogether. There are five or six associations working the ground we used to cover. Some of them are doing good work while others are just alive. There is some talk of organizing in our own settlement, and if that goes on I am afraid that old Wapella will drop out of existence. I would be very sorry to see this, as our association dates back to March 26, 1903. I have at my hand just now the old books going back to that date, and the records from 1903 until now. Great work has been done. The old books are one of my greatest treasures, with which I would not like to part. Hoping you will long be spared to fight the fight, and looking forward to meeting you and Mr. Maharg at Wolseley, I am,

J. A. MURRAY,
Secretary Wapella G.G.A.

Your letter of the 8th is to hand and noted. I am sorry to say our Local is not as good as it might be. We were late in organizing and have only a few members, others joining the Cabri Local before we thought of organizing. I had intended getting around and hustling for all the new members I could right away, but I am going on an extended trip to England in two weeks' time and shall have to resign the secretaryship of this branch. We shall be, I have no doubt, a strong Local this winter. We had a debating society before we started this organization. The Sandford Dene Band were members with a few exceptions (which could all be made members this winter). There are about 20 or 24 members of the band. We have a large hall about 150 feet by 30 feet, which our president, R. R. Parce, lends to us with a small payment for light and heat. I might mention here that if only yourself or some other influential man could come and give us a talk I could guarantee an audience of 60 to 100 people. Many American farmers are settled around us and are fast becoming Canadians. We could arrange to fetch anyone from Cabri, who would be kind enough to come. We could also have the band out and make a good, enjoyable evening. Our Local cannot boast of large numbers, but I am convinced with a little push it could be made 100 strong. Not so bad for 10 miles from town. We shall be holding a meeting shortly and will ask the new secretary to write you right away.

JOHN S. PEARCE,
Secretary Sandford Dene Local.

The following letter has been received from Yorkton re Director J. F. Reid: "Father has undergone a very serious operation for appendicitis and is very low. He asked me to write and ask you to look after the work in his district.—Mamie Reid."

I am sure all our members will heartily sympathize with Mr. Reid and his family, and wish him a speedy recovery. F. W. G.

A GREAT PICTURE

On page 4, Nov. 5 issue of The Guide is a picture by Bert Billings, "Why western farmers do not hold their wheat."

The ordinary travellers representing these concerns are not quite the rabid looking lot as per the picture. They are mostly smooth, bland fellows, well dressed, with neat travelling cases and pleasing address. They travel on special rates and have a line on the best hotel accommodation. One train takes out a lot of collectors and the next a fresh batch of salesmen. They pat the farmer on the back, tell him what a fine farm he has, the high price of cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, the likelihood of war

and consequent likely rise in the price of grain. One sells him horses, another drills, another binders, another insures his life, another his little barn, another sells him a gramophone, another a set of books he will never get time to read. Let Bert Billings draw another picture and show the fine, well-dressed persuasive chaps at their work persuading the innocent farmer to go head over heels into debt; with the victim busy signing his bonds with his hard, horny hand, with the stack of lien notes and mortgages piled up around him. Let the staff of lawyers, clerks, stenographers and registrars he thus employs at high salaries be shown. Let there be in this picture an orator holding forth from a chair on land values, single tax or socialism as a panacea for high cost of living, while the farmer is thus being persuaded by high-priced travellers to go into debt at 8 per cent. with the clerical staff necessary to fasten the debt upon him and another staff to help him get the load off. Let such a moving picture film be prepared and shown by The Guide travellers, as none of the rabid looking crowd in The Guide picture could demand the farmer's cash unless he first voluntarily signed their printed documents and became a party to the agreement. See resolution 6 in this issue.

AN ELOQUENT TOUCH BY PREMIER SCOTT

Upon introducing Hon. Walter Scott, the president wished him many returns of October 27, his birthday. After adding to the welcome extended to His Royal Highness, Premier Scott proceeded interestingly to review the developments in his own province since the last provincial conference. Saskatchewan, he said, had forged ahead as a grain-growing province. Seven years ago she had produced Sixty-three million bushels of grain of all kinds. This year the production would total 230,000,000. He had seen references in the eastern papers to the effect that the West should go in for mixed farming. Seven years ago the live stock for the province showed a total of 900,000 animals. This year it was 2,000,000. In proportion, he said, the farmers of Saskatchewan have more cattle on their farms than the farmers in Ontario. (Applause). Seven years ago the province had 1,750 miles of railway. Now there were 5,500 miles of railway within the borders of the province. The telephone system had grown tremendously. Seven years ago investments in Saskatchewan totalled fifteen millions. During the past seven years one school district had been organized on an average of every working day, there being an increase from 900 to 3,200, seventeen high schools and universities.

Attachment to Flag

Referring to the financial stringency Premier Scott said that it was not an unmixed evil. "Everything in the world can be endured but continued prosperity. The smooth sea never made a skilful mariner." (Applause). Mr. Scott then referred to the co-operative principle which has been instituted in the province, and declared that an earnest attempt would be made to extend this principle to the question of obtaining cheaper money. "In Saskatchewan," he said, "we are not all of British origin, but let me tell you that one hundred out of every one hundred of our immigrant citizens feel an attachment to the British flag, which is only second, if it is second, to that of those citizens who are of British origin. I am not going into any controversial discussion, but the people of Saskatchewan will not be found lacking with the people of the other provinces when a question of defence of Canada and other portions of the Empire is concerned." (Continued applause).

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

ORGANIZATION OF A WOMEN'S CIVIC LEAGUE

A long step forward was made by the women of Winnipeg when they met in the Industrial Bureau on November 10 and organized themselves into "A Women's Civic League," for the purpose of revising the lists of women voters, which are at present very inaccurate, organizing the women's vote, looking into the need of inspection of dairy farms, considering the municipalization of dairies, making an investigation of the need of hospitals for incipient cases of insanity, more generous provision of playgrounds, women on the police force and any other matters that concern us as a city.

There was a large and enthusiastic audience present, all of whom seemed to feel the need of expressing their opinion in the conduct of our city.

The proposition of running a woman for school trustee was brought up, but there was some difference of opinion as to the advisability of trying to do it this year and nothing definite was settled upon.

It was pointed out by those in charge of the meeting that it was not their intention to even imply a lack of confidence in the men who have been attending to our civic business, either in the council or on the school board. It was simply that the woman's view point ought to be represented in our civic government and that the most well-meaning men in the world couldn't do it for her.

This meeting was called by the Civic Committee of the Political Equality League of Manitoba, but the Civic League itself is quite distinct from the parent organization with officers and members quite outside of the Political Equality League. The idea of the League in starting it was that it was the duty of our women folk while asking for the larger suffrage to use to the very best advantage that which they now possess.

Political Equality League Debate

On Saturday evening, November 8, the Political Equality League of Manitoba began its winter campaign with an open debate—"Resolved that Woman's Suffrage is not in the best interests of Womanhood."

Mrs. Nellie L. McClung and Mrs. Perry, of the Saturday Post, spoke for woman's suffrage and Miss Boardman, press agent of the Orpheum Theatre, and Mr. Lyall, of the Free Press, against it. The debate was more exciting because the antis were real antis and doing their best to win.

By eight o'clock all the seats were taken and before the meeting began the hall was packed to the doors and crowds were turned away, despite the fact that an overflow meeting was held upstairs.

The debate was decided in favor of the advocates of suffrage, but the real vital point was that the audience was one of the most interested the League has ever assembled. A large number of both men and women stood through the entire debate and gave the speakers a sympathetic and intelligent hearing. Naturally the temper of the meeting was quite noticeably in favor of suffrage, but the League had tried to make it up to their opponents by selecting three judges, none of whom had declared for suffrage, and one who was known to be opposed. It would be contrary to the very principles of Political Equality to give the opposition anything but a square deal and foreign to the very nature of the men and women prominent in this League.

Altogether it was a most auspicious beginning for the season's work and augurs a rapidly growing interest in woman's suffrage.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

ANOTHER MERE MAN'S TROUBLES BEGIN

Dear Miss Beynon:—So "Another Mere Man" has ventured to express some of his opinions on woman and in the first part of his letter makes a wager that in most cases where women write to the page about their "family jars" it is generally their own fault. He also goes on to say that he has seen it in his every day life.

Poor henpecked, tongue-lashed husband that thou art, with a woman who can "sit down" and make you do the dish washing, scrubbing, mending, washing of clothes, ironings, minding of babies,

making butter and cooking of meals. Why, "Another Mere Man," this is outrageous. Why don't you get a divorce if you have a woman like that, who can sit down, or does, and make you "support her," and you surely have one or you never would or could write such a magnificent letter as you did, or else you are going up "fool's hill" (this latter I honestly believe to be the trouble).

But don't waste that wonderful being (self) wearing out that brain over a "bunch of agitators," because it would be such a loss to mankind to lose one of their set, namely, "mere men." But if you cannot help your most worthy self just go off gently and quietly to some corner of this wicked, sinful, horrid, mean and down-trodden world where women reside and write a poem, book or kindergarten story entitled, "Threshing Days Where Women Play."

When finished take, say "Relief for Mere Men" pills and silently await the death angel, who will carry that noble soul up to yon heavenly gates.

There women of this age and future will never be, for they are sinful creatures and have written down against them, in the great book of the judgment day, criminal things as, visiting during threshing, raising "cain," agitating for something and never satisfied with anything, making their husbands support them and never doing anything but "sit around," also wishing for and trying to get an equal voice in laws with men, not "mere men." So "Another Mere Man," be not afraid to die, for women will never see those far off pearly gates of heaven, home of "mere men."

This from a true believer in woman suffrage.

M. A. C.

AN ACCUSATION OF UNFAIRNESS

Dear Miss Beynon:—After my letter to your page on the suffrage, which you answered at considerably greater length, I replied in a long letter, giving further views on different phases of the subject. In the meantime some kind things have been said of me and also a correspondent has suggested that I "read the papers," and you yourself have suggested that women of my way of thinking are so invariably of the "indolent female parasite" class that it is a truism to repeat it. And still my letter did not appear! The impression got abroad that I was "flooded" and a kind sympathizer, "A Lover of Womanly Women and Manly Men," took up the cudgels in my defence, whose letter you published because you saw a chance to "pick holes" in it. Your citing of the case, re Nevada, may be true or may not, as you are not infallible. Last spring you told of unjust laws in B.C. I wrote to the attorney-general of B.C. at the time, and the laws you spoke of had been out of existence for some time, he sending me a copy of the act in proof. I cannot understand your suppressing my letter, as surely some one could have answered it. I have a copy of it, though, and will mail one to anyone who wants it, as we women are supposed to be discussing these matters preparatory to the referendum.

The fact that you publish "Square Deal's" questions implies a permission to me to answer them.

In answer to her first question, I would say that the duties of citizenship, and duties of all kinds, should be assumed in the same spirit as the duties of the Christian life. At the fall, in the Garden of Eden, the curse laid upon Eve was this: "I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy desire shall

be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." Orthodox or unorthodox must admit that history has proved the truth of this. How women, suffragists, and anti-suffragists, have cloven to their husbands. Neither ill-usage, drunkenness, nor anything, has altered her allegiance. Men, as a class, may be bad, but he is different.

Adam was cursed too. The fact of their common fall drew the man and woman together throughout the ages. Her maternal pangs and faithfulness touched the man, who "ate his bread in the sweat of his face," as his toils touched the woman.

As for the New Testament view of the matter, Joseph was raised up to look after Mary and her heavenly charge; and reading Eph. V. 22, Paul says "Wives, submit yourselves unto your

own husbands as unto the Lord"—and so on to the end of the chapter. As to where the rudiments of citizenship should be learned, they should at home learn the law of love, at school the laws necessary for a community, or laws of men, and at church the laws of God.

A very great deal devolves upon the public school teacher, as a well-governed pupil makes a good citizen. I taught school in four provinces of the Dominion and have had lots of experience.

I think there is no limit to the extent to which women should concern themselves with public questions, any more than she is limited in religion, although she seems content to forego the name Reverend and leave the pulpit to a man.

I would suppose that public questions should affect women to a very great extent; but to hear the conversation of seventy-five or ninety per cent. of them, public questions do not affect them very much, or they keep their views to themselves; unless hats, fashions, their long-suffering "servants," diseases, operations, or the neighbors, are "public questions."

"Square Deal" has paid me the highest compliment yet, in saying that I am an idealist. The path of a woman when she ceases to become an idealist is a down-hill one. I pray that I may keep my ideals, that I may always "hitch my wagon to a star." A Saviour was the ideal to which the Jewish nation looked, almost from the beginning. They did not own Him when He came, but yet they purified themselves, they revered chastity, they abode by the laws, in the looking for their Ideal. The ideally beautiful statuary of Greece, the ideal madonnas and prophets of the painters have a tremendous influence on the practical working out of things. Rid us of our ideals and we are but dull-eyed beasts of burden. I write from the viewpoint that men are men because I read in Scripture that man was made in the image of God. "God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul." Think of it; who would not be an idealist at such a stupendous thought? Mothers, I beseech you to remember that each new-born child is fresh from the hand of God. Our Catholic friends have demonstrated that to take the child for the first few years of his or her life and you can make it what you will. We must not try to reform the world at one swoop by a mere slip of paper, but, patiently, child by child, as they come, as the world is only a collection of individuals.

As to what a woman's work is, I must fall back on Scripture: "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," irrespective of sex. Woman's work should also be some other things that she can do without a vote. For instance, to watch her own girls, instead of the neigh-

bors, so that she will see the psychological moment when the child becomes a woman and guide her aright, thus outwitting the white slaver. Also women might dress themselves modestly, instead of parading before white slavers, thugs, toughs, hotel sitting rooms, etc., in clothes out-rivalling the demi-monde for suggestiveness. I am referring to (ahem!) respectable women. Respectable women might also have as pitying an eye for a fallen sister as for an "interesting" prodigal son. Women as a class will have to do these and many other things before they can be taken very seriously as a legislating class. Now I suppose some one will ask: "Are women to have no say?" Well I heard of some woman or other remarking: "I'm afraid to get a vote for fear of losing my influence." You know what a vote is, here seems to be the immortal bards' idea of influence:—

"Oh, there are women of heroic touch,
And yet they seem like things of gossamer,
You'd crush the life out of as out of moths.
Oh, it is not loud tones and mouthing guess,
'Tis not the arms akimbo and great strides,
That make a woman's force;
The tiniest birds with softest, downy breasts,
Have passions in them, and are brave in love."

Yours for the welfare of the race,

WOLF WILLOW.

The insinuation that the editor of this department suppresses the opinion of the opposition or that she is so ignorant or dishonest as to make the statement that Nevada has not woman's suffrage if it had is, I hope, too obviously untrue to require contradiction.

F. M. B.

STOP RUSHING AND HURRYING

Sometimes it seems that people—men and women both—lack common sense remarkably in their stupid refusal to keep rested. Life, instead of being quiet and happy, comfortable and interesting, is a steady jar and strain and rush and hurry, so that what is abnormal seems normal to many women, and yet they are conscious of being very unhappy, very tired, and many times they are really ill simply because of their constant lack of application of good common sense. What shall we do to recover our common sense, and, better still, when we have recovered it, to keep it?

First, let us refuse to tolerate a sense of rush. This is a great step gained; to some it may seem an impossible step. One must treat one's self with severity in order to take that step and not to give up at the very beginning of the work of reformation. The first time we feel ourselves rushing, let us stop short, take a long, quiet breath, and drop the muscular contractions that the rush has made. If haste is really necessary at the time, then let us use our wills to drop out the rushed feeling while we work.

If we are steady and persistent in our endeavor to cure the rush habit within ourselves, we get more and more sensitive to the rushed feeling, and we grow so truly toward normal life that what we would have called quiet at the beginning of our effort, in six months we will call "rush."

No one knows the delight of living out of a chronic state of excitement until it has been thoroughly tried. When we live with a sense of normal quiet, our lives can be crowded full of interest, which it would have been impossible to understand intelligently or to enjoy when we are in a state of flurried excitement.

CARROT FRITTERS

1½ cups cold mashed carrots, 2 well-beaten eggs, a high seasoning of pepper and salt, 1 teaspoon baking powder. Drop by tablespoonsful into a hot greased frying pan till brown both sides. Nice for supper.

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Book Department Grain Growers' Guide WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President.

CO-OPERATIVE BUYING OF APPLES

To the Secretary:

Dear Sir,—Last summer we distributed among our branches two carloads of evaporated apples. All who tried those apples were well pleased with the quality and surprised at the low price at which they were supplied. We have recently arranged to handle the whole output of the factory that supplied us with those apples. Apples are scarce in Ontario and the price slightly higher than last year. The owner guarantees that this year's output will be equal to last year's in quality, which is all the recommendation required by anyone that used last year's stock.

We urge our branches to take this matter up at once and send their order to this office before December 1. The orders will be forwarded to the Ontario factory. The number of boxes required by each branch will be addressed to the party acting for the branch, and distribution made out of the car from some central point, so as to avoid cartage and storage and reduce local freight to a minimum. If you are interested take the matter up with your members at once. The apples are put up in 50-lb. boxes and orders for 10 or more are accepted.

We are also in a position to supply coal oil in carlots. The oil is put up in steel drums, 50 Winchester gallons, equal to 44 Imperial gallons, to the drum. Price 16 cents per Winchester gallon, or 18 2-7 cents per Canadian gallon. The drum costs \$5.00, there are about 70 drums, equal to 3,500 gals. in a carload. After the drums are supplied the oil can be shipped in car tanks and supplied at about a cent a gallon less than above price. This coal oil is guaranteed high class. We expect to be able to handle gasoline in the same way and at equally reduced price. This is a splendid opportunity to get cheap coal oil for any branch that can take care of a carload, or any two branches can cooperate in getting a carload between them. To be in a position to handle these carload shipments of commodities is a great incentive to our branches to increase their membership. Farmers, help one another. Yours truly,

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION. R. McKenzie, Secretary.

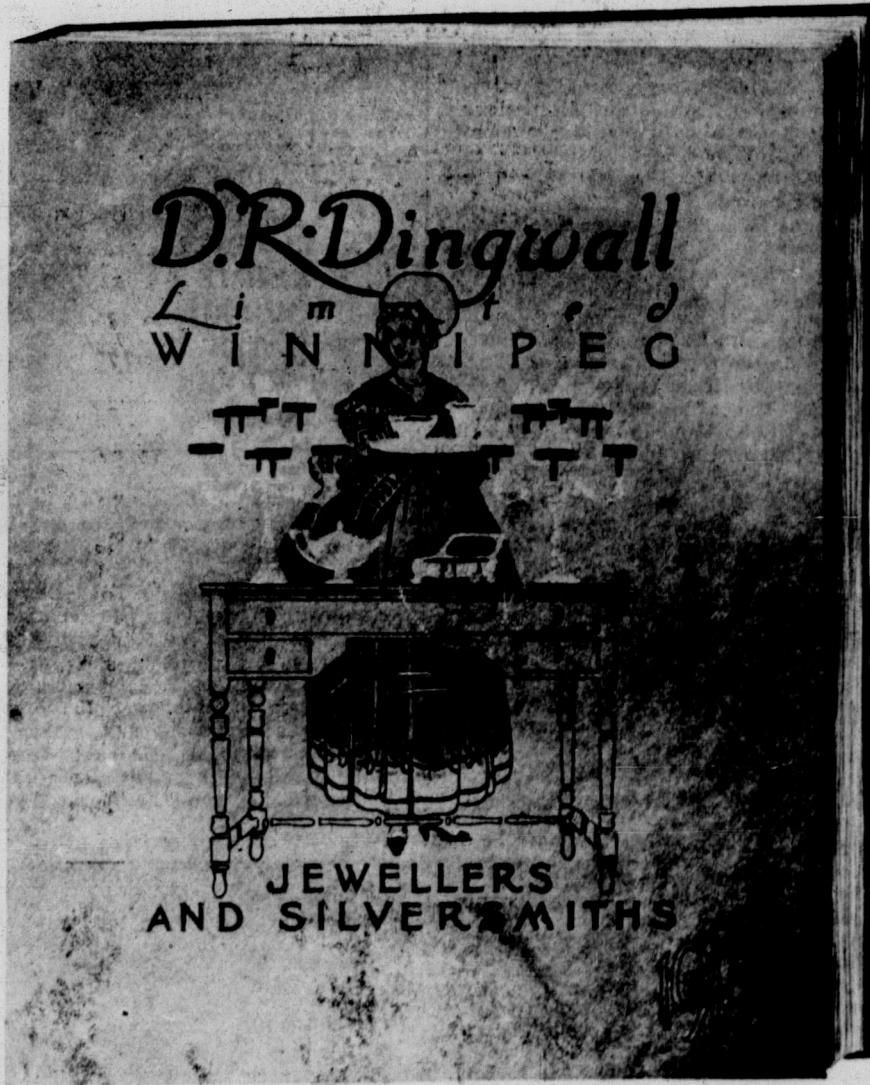
NEW BRANCH AT TWO CREEKS

A branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was organized in this district on November 6, by Organizer McCuish. The following officers were elected: President R. G. Willock; vice-president, Joseph Sararas; secretary-treasurer, James Morton. The election of directors was left in abeyance for another meeting, to be held on the 14th inst., when organization will be completed. The district of Two Creeks is situated on the Virden-Macaulay branch of the C.P.R., about fourteen miles northwest of Virden. This branch line is now practically completed and ready for operation, and the railway company has erected an up-to-date station house and freight shed at Two Creeks, so that in the near future this promises to become a point of some importance. It is surrounded by a fine wheat-growing and mixed farming country running back to the southern banks of the Assiniboine river, and there is little doubt that in so thriving a district a strong branch of the G. G. A. will be formed.

I may say that the prospects for forming a strong local here are good, a number who were not present at the first meeting having already promised that they will join. The subscriptions received at the first meeting amounted to \$7.00, of which \$2.00 was paid to Mr. McCuish for the secretary's book. I will report further progress and remit the portion of fees for the Central Association to you at a later date.

JAMES MORTON, Sec. Treas.

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Grain Growers' Annual

The past year of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. has been full of Experience. Net profit on year's business was \$170,000. Government Elevators and Export business resulted in heavy loss. Company in very strong Financial position. Great Co-operative Development in View.

The annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company in Winnipeg last Tuesday and Wednesday was attended by about 400 farmer shareholders from all three of the Prairie Provinces. It was an exceptionally interesting meeting, and the discussions which took place will enable the company to be of even greater service to the farmers of the Prairie Provinces than ever before.

President T. A. Crerar announced that the net profits on the year's business, after writing off a loss of \$30,000 on the operation of the Manitoba Government elevators, was \$170,000. The profit was chiefly made on the commission department and on the terminal elevator. Two months ago the directors declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the paid-up stock and sent it out immediately to 14,000 shareholders of the company on their farms throughout the West. The paid-up capital of the company is \$645,000. The profits for the previous years since the company started have been as follows:

1907	\$ 790
1908	30,190
1909	52,902
1910	95,663
1911	69,575
1912	121,614
1913	170,000

Big Volume of Business

The paid-up capital during the past year has increased by \$60,000 in the face of the hard times among the farmers. The sale of stock during the past year has not been pushed very vigorously because the farmers have been very short of money. It is the intention, however, during the coming year to sell a great deal more stock, in order to strengthen the financial position of the company and enable them to handle various farm commodities on the co-operative plan. The total volume of business handled by the company during the past year was over \$60,000,000 which places it at the top of the grain companies doing business in Canada, and makes it one of the largest commercial organizations on the continent.

Government Elevator Loss
President Crerar explained that the loss on the Manitoba Government elevators was due largely to adverse conditions, over which the company had no control. Some of it, of course, was due to the fact that the company had not been in the elevator business previously. He hoped the present year's operation of these elevators would prove successful. The Manitoba government has already given notice of the cancellation of the lease, so that these elevators will pass out of the hands of the Grain Growers' Grain Company at the end of August, 1914. The company, however, have built four new elevators and purchased two during the past year and are operating them very successfully. These elevators have all been built at points where the local grain growers demanded them, and where they have subscribed

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1913-14 ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

- T. A. CRERAR, President Winnipeg
- E. J. FREAM, First Vice-President Calgary
- JOHN KENNEDY, Second Vice-President Winnipeg
- WM. MOFFATT, Secretary Souris, Man.
- R. MCKENZIE Brandon, Man.
- JOHN MORRISON Yellowgrass, Sask.
- F. M. GATES Fillmore, Sask.
- F. J. COLLYER Welwyn, Sask.
- J. W. ROBSON Pelly, Sask.

\$12,000 of stock in the company to pay for the erection of the elevator and the financing of the street buying at that point.

There was considerable discussion on the point of whether the company should make any effort to continue the operation of the Manitoba government elevators. Some of the shareholders were opposed to operating them any further, while others favored leasing or buying, if possible at reasonable terms, a number of the government elevators at points where they could be operated suc-

cessfully. It was finally decided by the meeting to leave this matter entirely in the hands of the new board of directors to act at their discretion.

Loss On Export Business
A loss of over \$200,000 occurred on the export end of the Grain Growers' Grain Company's business since the last annual meeting, due to a large quantity of grain going out of condition on the way from Fort William to Europe. Some of this grain reached the Old Country in very bad shape and had to be sold for whatever it would bring, resulting in a

heavy loss to the company. However, the company has a very strong cash reserve, and it was decided by the shareholders present to write off the entire loss sustained in the export business against this reserve and there will still be left a cash reserve of about \$200,000 over and above the capital stock of the company. President Crerar stated that since the Grain Growers' Grain Company had been in the export business they had reduced the spread in export prices from 1 cent to 2 cents per bushel, which means a saving of several mil-

meet the loss, but he maintained that the executive officers had incurred a great deal of loss in the export business by not handling the business as instructed by the board of directors. Mr. Langley announced that he was not a candidate for the board of directors for the ensuing year, and pursued the same policy of criticism of the management which he adopted at the last annual meeting. Mr. Langley discussed the auditor's report and financial statement fully, and made some serious charges against the management of the business generally. Following Mr. Langley's attack there was a general discussion of the financial statement and the affairs of the company by the shareholders present. Mr. Langley received support from only two of the shareholders, while he was severely criticized and his statements refuted by a considerable number of shareholders. President Crerar in reply showed to the satisfaction of the shareholders that Mr. Langley's charges were unfounded and several of his statements erroneous. He also declared that the greater part of the loss on the export end of the business was due to Mr. Langley's dictatorial action after the four directors resigned from the company in March, 1912. After the discussion had ended the shareholders were in complete possession of every detail of the financial business of the company and they endorsed the auditor's report and financial statement with only two dissentient votes out of the 400 shareholders present.

Enter Milling Business

Since the last annual meeting of the company in July, 1912, considerable development has been made in different lines. The Rapid City Flour Mill, with a capacity of 150 barrels a day, was taken over by the company and has proven successful from the start. The flour and feed is sold to the local Grain Growers' Associations in carlots, for cash only. The result has been that the retail price of first-grade flour has been reduced by as much as 80 cents per sack in many places throughout the West, where the Grain Growers' flour has been sold. In some places the big flour mills cut prices below cost in an endeavor to prevent the Grain Growers' Grain Company from selling their flour to the local farmers. In each case, however, the farmers stuck loyally by their own company and bought their own flour, so the miserable action of the big millers was defeated. The only trouble with the flour mill venture at the present time is that the capacity of the mill is not nearly equal to the demand and that the company cannot fill all the orders for flour that are being received. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to secure another flour mill in the near future, if the capital stock of the company increases sufficiently.

Terminals Successful

The big C.P.R. terminal elevator at Fort William, which the Grain Growers' Company was very strong and well able to



GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. DIRECTORS, 1913-1914, ELECTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOV. 11 AND 12
From left to right, seated: Wm. Moffatt, Secretary; John Kennedy, Second Vice-President; T. A. Crerar, President; E. J. Fream, First Vice-President; R. McKenzie. Standing, from left to right: John Morrison, F. Collyer, F. M. Gates, J. W. Robson

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CO-OPERATION IN FLOUR

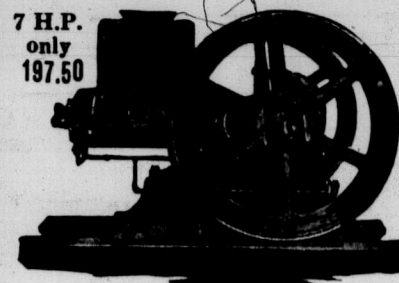
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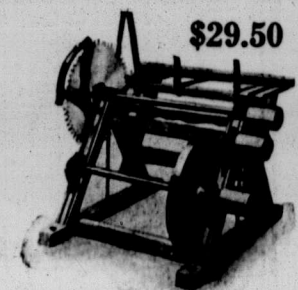
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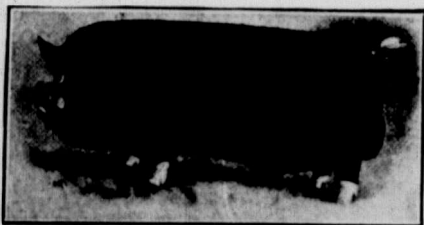
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

good, boiled, linseed oil, white lead and turpentine, colored to any desired tint; red is probably the best color. Keep the cattle away until the paint is dry and hard, or they will lick, with death as the result. If it is not desired to use paint on hand tools, the boiled oil, with turpentine and "liquid drier," does just as well. Many prefer to saturate the wood-work of farm implements with crude petroleum. This cannot be used with color, but is applied by itself, so long as any is absorbed by the pores of the wood.

WORLD'S PRIZE FOR WHEAT

At the International Dry Farming Congress at Tulsa, Okla., Paul Gerlach, a German-American farmer, residing near Allan, Sask., on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, has captured the first prize for wheat in competition with the farmers of the world. He exhibited Marquis wheat weighing seventy-one pounds to the bushel.

Mr. Gerlach won a separator worth \$1,250.00. In addition, M. Donaldson, vice president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, has forwarded to Mr. Gerlach a handsome clock. This is designed to serve as a testimonial of the interest of Mr. Donaldson and of the Grand Trunk Pacific in Mr. Gerlach's achievement. A considerable amount of fame attaches to the winning of this prize, for Mr. Gerlach's wheat will be prominently exhibited by the Dominion and Saskatchewan governments as well as by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, in many places next year.

SALE OF CLYDESDALES AT CALGARY

Some very good prices were realized at Calgary when the pure-bred Clydesdales from the stud of George O'Brien were put up for sale a couple of weeks ago. Taking into consideration that the terms of the sale were cash, the prices realized were very satisfactory. "Dimoon" 11752, 5 years old, by "Montrave Mac," a well known Calgary show prize-winner, went to S. Baird for \$1,500; the 4-year-old "Baron Cedric" horse "Slogarie" went to the "Q" Ranch for \$1,625; "Rose Imperial," 4 years old, by "Baron's Pride," to S. Baird, Calgary, at \$750, and "Dunure Jack," a 2-year-old, to John A. McDonald, Cheadle, for \$600. A few yearling colts by "Dimoon," sold from \$275 to \$400, while four filly foals, by the same sire, brought \$160, \$200, and a couple sold at \$250, one of them, a very promising filly, going to Messrs. Anderson and Forsyth, Flagstaff, Alta. The mares sold well, "Georgina Murray," 24100, another prize-winner, bringing \$850, while "Freida," a nice 2-year-old filly by "Everlasting," sold for \$800, the others ranging round \$350 to \$500.

Lazzell and Durno, auctioneers, of Calgary, called the sale, and there was a very fair attendance of buyers.

CLYDESDALE TRADE IN SCOTLAND

Business in Clydesdales in Scotland this year continues wonderfully good, and although very few horses are coming to this country, other parts of the world are taking away quite a number of the best of the young blood.

Prices continue very high, as was evidenced at the three days' sale at Lanark last month, when 839 animals were sold for the sum of \$189,360. At this sale Robert Park, of Brinstane, sold 18 head, at an average of \$395 each, a foal by "Baron of Buchlyzie," who was sold a couple of years ago for \$47,500, fetching \$710, while two others, got by "Dunure Footprint," a son of the above horse, made respectively \$475 and \$420, and still another yearling filly, by the same horse, brought \$500. A two-year-old stallion, "Ivanhoe of Brinstane," fetched \$1,470.

Twenty head from the stud of the late Robt. Chapman, Johnstone Farm, averaged \$700, among them being a colt foal which went to James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains; Kilmarnock, for \$2,370. A filly foal by the noted sire "Apukwa," out of a "Baron's Pride" mare, brought \$1,575. Fifteen head from the stud of A. M. Simpson, Whitecross, made an

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GEESE	per lb.	14c
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BRANDON, Man.

Average of May Dew reaching \$1. Blue blo among the prices for tl indicate.

SOME COL FO

Colic Mixt spoonfuls; a 12 tablespoonful drops; ginge solve in a pit tablespoonful one-half pint secured, repe with a third, the doses one Fly Blister) 2 teaspoonful 2 tablespoonf After thorough 10 minutes, de of the blister. Red Blister. 2 tablespoonf 2 teaspoonful This should be minutes.

Cough Mixt spoonfuls; pul spoonfuls; gun teaspoonfuls; tablespoonfuls; fult. An easy mix with molas is secured. Soothing Oir tablespoonfuls; fult. This is e relieves the pai plied to a part inflammation.

Hoof Ointmer quarter pound; quarter pound; quarter pound. every night wit under the hoof. above will do n hoof before app Physic Drencl teaspoonfuls; co ful; ginger, 1 these in a pint o give as a drench allowed rest the Physic Drencl salts, 1 pound; g common soda, 1 t in a quart of luk as a drench. It physic for cows, any time when tl be thriving as th

PRESERVING E

In the summer are laying well, it enough eggs for winter when eggs priced.

If they are pack only worth fifteen dozen, one can affe winter at Christma on the market fort I usually pack e; gather them every they are sure to be I take a shallow hold about three li a layer of coarse sal box, then put the eg the small ends dow As soon as the fi in. I cover well with layer of eggs, alwa end, with the small Cover each layer to last. I keep tl north side of the h freezing weather, the the cellar. I use son mas for baking and use the last of them they then taste alm eggs. I did not fin the last box.

I have heard water by persons who have ing eggs, but I neve. and salt good, and i can be found on every egg for winter be without them agai and is so little troub farmers' wives can fi eggs away for their u

average of \$250, the two-year-old filly, "May Degree," by "High Degree," reaching \$1,470.

Blue blood counts for something among the Scottish horsemen, as the prices for the above young stuff amply indicate.

SOME COMMON PRESCRIPTIONS FOR FARM STOCK

Colic Mixture.—Laudanum, 16 table-spoonfuls; aromatic spirits of ammonia, 12 table-spoonfuls; sulphuric ether, 2 table-spoonfuls; tincture of aconite, 10 drops; ginger, 16 table-spoonfuls. Dissolve in a pint of water. From 10 to 20 table-spoonfuls of this can be given in one-half pint of water. If relief is not secured, repeat in half an hour, follow with a third, then with another, giving the doses one-half to one hour apart.

Fly Blister.—Powdered cantharides, 2 teaspoonfuls; gum camphor powdered, 2 table-spoonfuls; lard, 8 table-spoonfuls. After thoroughly mixing, rub in 5 to 10 minutes, depending upon the severity of the blister desired.

Red Blister.—Gum camphor powdered, 2 table-spoonfuls; biniodide of mercury, 2 teaspoonfuls; lard, 8 table-spoonfuls. This should be rubbed in from 5 to 10 minutes.

Cough Mixture.—Belladonna, 2 table-spoonfuls; pulverized opium, 2 table-spoonfuls; gum camphor, pulverized, 2 teaspoonfuls; chloride of ammonia, 2 table-spoonfuls; sulphur, 4 table-spoonfuls. An easy way to give this is to mix with molasses and flour until a paste is secured.

Soothing Ointment.—Laudanum, 8 table-spoonfuls; aconite, 4 table-spoonfuls. This is excellent for sprains, and relieves the pain and soreness when applied to a part where there is such inflammation.

Hoof Ointment.—Raw linseed oil, one-quarter pound; crude petroleum oil, one-quarter pound; neat's-foot oil, one-quarter pound. Mix well and apply every night with a brush all over and under the hoof. A little in the hair above will do no harm. Clean out the hoof before applying.

Physic Drench for Horses.—Aloes, 8 teaspoonfuls; common soda, 1 table-spoonful; ginger, 1 table-spoonful. Dissolve these in a pint of lukewarm water and give as a drench. The horse should be allowed rest the day following its use.

Physic Drench for Cattle.—Epsom salts, 1 pound; ginger, 1 table-spoonful; common soda, 1 table-spoonful. Dissolve in a quart of lukewarm water and give as a drench. It is a splendid general physic for cows, and can be given at any time when they are thought not to be thriving as they should.

PRESERVING EGGS FOR WINTER

In the summer and fall, when the hens are laying well, it is a good idea to pack enough eggs for one's own use in the winter when eggs are scarce and high priced.

If they are packed away when they are only worth fifteen or twenty cents a dozen, one can afford to use them in the winter at Christmas when they are worth on the market forty cents or higher.

I usually pack eggs in September, and gather them every day. I know then they are sure to be fresh.

I take a shallow wooden box that will hold about three layers of eggs and put a layer of coarse salt in the bottom of the box, then put the eggs in side by side with the small ends down.

As soon as the first layer of eggs are covered well with salt, and put another layer of eggs, always standing them on end, with the smallest end downward.

Cover each layer with salt, from first to last. I keep them outside on the north side of the house until it becomes freezing weather, then they are placed in the cellar. I use some of them at Christmas for baking and cooking. I do not use the last of them until in March, and they then taste almost as good as fresh eggs. I did not find one spoiled egg in the last box.

I have heard water glass recommended by persons who have used it for preserving eggs, but I never used it myself. I find salt good, and it is something that can be found on every farm. After packing eggs for winter use, I would never be without them again. It costs so little and is so little trouble that surely most farmers' wives can find the time to put eggs away for their use in the winter.

HOW TO STORE POTATOES

Potatoes should be stored in a dry, frost-proof cellar, where the temperature can be kept fairly even. The temperature of the cellar should be just around a couple of degrees above freezing point, and should be kept as nearly the same as possible during the time the potatoes are stored.

Good free circulation of air should be kept through the potatoes, and a good way, instead of putting the potatoes against the earthen or cement wall in bins, is to make a partition about a foot from the wall of boards, spaced out a little. This ensures good ventilation all round the bin and prevents, to a great degree, sprouting and rot.

If a large bunch is to be stored divide the bins themselves in a similar manner.

Seed potatoes in storage have three very definite requirements. They must be kept in a cool place, well ventilated and dark. That the potatoes be kept cool is most important. The best temperature is from 33 to 35 degrees. If the temperature falls below 32 degrees, there is danger of freezing, although it takes a slightly lower temperature to freeze potatoes than water. Good ventilation is necessary in order to prevent the spread of rot, and it is well to keep the potatoes dark, so they will not start to sprout at any time. A cool, dark, well ventilated cellar, fairly dry, is the best place to store seed potatoes on the ordinary farm. As spring comes on, seed potatoes should not be allowed to send out the long, pale, spindly shoots so often seen. This may be prevented by keeping the potatoes cool and dark. Some of the Eastern growers, three or four weeks before planting time, spread their seed potatoes out in the light at a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees, and here allow them to develop sprouts a half to an inch long. These are strong, stubby little sprouts, that are not broken off in planting. It is said this process both hastens the maturity of the crop and increases the yield.

WESTERN EXHIBITION CIRCUIT FOR 1913

At a recent meeting of the Western Canada Exhibition Association the following circuit was arranged for the 1914 Western Canada exhibitions: Calgary, June 30 to July 4; Lethbridge, July 7 to 10; Winnipeg, July 13 to 18; Brandon, July 20 to 25; Regina, July 27 to Aug. 1; Saskatoon, Aug. 3 to 8; Edmonton, Aug. 10 to 15; Red Deer, Aug. 18 to 21; North Battleford, Aug. 18 to 21; Prince Albert, Aug. 25 to 27. Medicine Hat and Swift Current will comprise another by circuit, the former being scheduled for July 14 to 17, and the latter from July 21 to 23.

WINNIPEG POULTRY SHOW DATES SET

S. G. Newall, secretary of the Winnipeg Poultry Association, writes: "Our annual winter exhibition will be held in the Exposition Hall annex (Industrial Bureau) from February 11 to 17 next. This is the building at present occupied by the Central Farmers' Market. Everything points to the largest and best quality show ever held in Western Canada. As we do not have to worry about a show building, everything no doubt will be in readiness. We are now starting on prize list and any of your subscribers interested will be gladly supplied with one when ready by addressing me at 499 Main St., Winnipeg."

J. D. McGregor, of Glencarnock Stock Farm, Brandon, has just sold to J. G. Bain, of Tuxford, Sask., the good young heifer, "Glencarnock Isla II," sire the well known Glencarnock prize winner, "Le Roy III. of Meadowbrook," dam "Sunnyside Isla," which as a yearling was a sensational winner at Chicago, and in the senior yearling class was first at every state fair in the Middle West. She was also first at all the big Canadian fairs this past summer, while the heifer just sold was the senior calf in the Glencarnock show herd. Another good heifer which went to the same buyer is "Glencarnock Lacturia," sire "Golden Gleam," dam "Lacturia Dalmeny," which was one of the Glencarnock show cows three years ago.

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Sale will be held under cover in warm, comfortable building at farm, adjoining Carstairs, 40 miles north of Calgary, on the Edmonton-Calgary C.P.R. line. Three trains each way daily. Friday, November 28, is the last day of the Alberta Provincial Fat Stock Show at Calgary. There is a special rate to the show, good returning after our sale, of single fare from all C.P.R. points in Alberta. Round trip from Calgary to Carstairs is \$2.10. Automobiles will take visitors to farm. Terms Cash, unless other arrangements are made with the owners before the sale. Strangers will please bring bank references. No reserve bids. Write for Catalog.

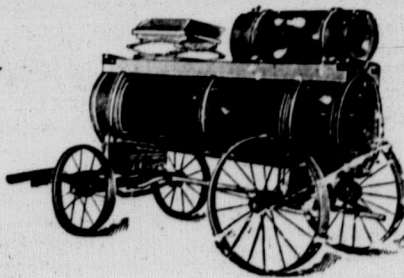
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OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE for 1914 will be issued during the early part of January. This will be as comprehensive as possible, giving full Cultural Directions for Seeds, Plants, etc. We desire to produce the best Seed Catalogue issued in Canada and as we have considerably improved on former editions we fully expect to attain this standard. Your name will be placed on our mailing list free on request.

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 Noble; Second, W. S. Henry, Bow Is-
 land; Third, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona;
 Fourth, E. Carswell, Red Deer.
 Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream Calgary
 Sec. Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge Calgary

Alberta

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

District Directors:
 Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Ed-
 monton—George Bevington, Winterburn;
 Strathcona—J. R. Painter, Strome; Red
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 —Henry Sorenson, Strathmore; Macleod
 —J. H. Lennox, Granum; Medicine Hat—
 A. Rawlins, Taber.

U.F.A. Circular No. 13

Official Call to the Convention

Calgary, Alta.,
 November 15, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of
 Union, No.

Gentlemen:—Acting under instructions from the board of directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, I hereby give notice that the sixth annual convention of the Association will be held in the Majestic Theatre, in the City of Lethbridge, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 21, 22, 23, 1914, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. on the first day.

Referring to section 4, of our constitution, the following words appear: "The Association shall be governed by the annual convention to be held in the last half of January in each year composed of delegates from each Union not in arrears to the association, elected in the ratio of one delegate for every ten, and major portion of ten, paid-up members."

Credential certificates are enclosed with this circular. Kindly see that your delegates are provided with these certificates. Additional certificates can be obtained from this office on request from the secretary of your union, and all delegates must have these certificates properly signed by the president and secretary of their union for their proper identification. These certificates must be handed in with the railway certificate to the general secretary or his assistant in exchange for the official delegates' badge.

The railway expenses will be pooled, in accordance with the plan adopted at previous conventions. On no previous occasion has the pooled rate for each delegate amounted to more than \$6 and it is not anticipated that it will be any higher this year. We have never yet failed to have the necessary 100 delegates in attendance to ensure the free return fare. On this basis, therefore, the return railway fare of each delegate is not likely to be more than from \$5 to \$6 at the outside, and allowing for meals, etc., a liberal estimate for the necessary expenses of each delegate would work out at from \$15 to \$20. This should not prevent any union from having at least one delegate to represent them at the convention and it is hoped that all unions will make a special effort to have as full a representation as their paid-up membership will entitle them to. Remember the annual convention is the farmer's parliament, the one time of the year that representatives from all parts of the province meet together to discuss matters from their various viewpoints and shape the policy of the Association for the succeeding twelve months. It is a duty you owe to yourselves as well as the association to have your representatives on hand, that your views on the various subjects which are to be discussed may be heard. Bear in mind the fact that our decisions are arrived at by vote, and if you are not represented it means so many votes less for your side of the question, and, in the event of the vote going contrary to your ideas, it is not the fault of those who are there so much as the fault of those who are not there, but who would have been had the unions lived up to the principle that we stand for, namely, representative government by and for all the people.

Special Instructions to Delegates

To enable the resolution dealing with the travelling expenses of the delegates to be carried out, it is necessary that every delegate shall purchase a regular single first-class ticket from his nearest home station to Lethbridge, and secure at the same time from the agent a Standard Certificate. This applies only to delegates living on C.P.R. lines. It will be necessary for delegates from the C. N.R. and G.T.P. lines to buy a single first-class ticket from their home station to the junction point with the C.P.R., and secure a Standard Certifi-

cate from the local agent, and at the junction point a single first-class ticket to Lethbridge over the C.P.R. lines must be purchased and another Standard Certificate for this portion of the journey secured. These certificates must be secured not more than three days, not including Sunday, prior to the opening of the convention and are good for three days after the close of the convention. The certificates must be presented to the secretary at the convention, and on being countersigned by him will enable the delegates to secure a free pass for the homeward journey—provided 100 delegates are in attendance. A pooled railway rate means all delegates pay the same fare irrespective of the distance they come. Those delegates from near at hand pay into the pool so that those from far off may benefit. As the convention is never in the same city two successive years each union benefits in turn. All delegates must conform to this rule.

Special Train

This year a special train has been arranged for from Calgary to Lethbridge. This train will leave Calgary on Tuesday afternoon, January 20th, as soon as possible after the arrival of the train from the north, due here at 4 o'clock. This will make no difference to your instructions, you have to take a through single fare to Lethbridge. The Association is putting up a guarantee for this special train, and in order to make it a success it is hoped that all delegates who have to travel via Calgary will make use of this opportunity to travel from Calgary to Lethbridge. The board of directors will also be travelling on this train and it will give the delegates an opportunity of getting together before meeting at the convention. I might also add that it will greatly facilitate the work of this office in booking delegates, gathering up railway certificates, etc. The train will be made up of sleeping cars, with porters, etc., in attendance and arrangements have been made for the side-tracking of these cars for the three days of the convention and for the fitting up of the cars each night for sleeping accommodation. Berths in these cars can be secured at \$4 per berth for the three nights it will be necessary to spend in Lethbridge, and will, of course, include the use of the car all the time from the hour of leaving Calgary until the return to Calgary, as well as the services of the porter. Each berth will permit of "doubling up" if desired, thus reducing the cost per head. As it is anticipated that considerable difficulty will be met with in housing our delegates at hotels or private houses, the board of directors recommend that as many as possible of the delegates make use of the facilities offered. We are required to supply the C.P.R. with a complete list of the number of delegates who expect to make use of this train, at least ten days previous to the convention, therefore, each union is especially requested to advise the Central Office not later than January 1, as to how many delegates from their union will be travelling via Calgary and will

make use of the train, and more especially are they requested to send in definite word as to how many berths on the sleepers will be required by their delegates. This information is absolutely essential as the train will have to be made up in accordance with the information we are able to supply to the C.P.R., as the cars of which this train will consist will probably have to be brought from a considerable distance and it will be out of the question to make up a train for the accommodation of delegates at the last moment. Berths can be secured in advance by forwarding the money to this office, or can be paid for on arrival at Calgary. All applications for berths must, however, be in this office, if possible, by January 1, and not later than January 10, 1914.

Invitation to Ladies

A special invitation is extended to all ladies for our convention. Please bear in mind that a special effort is being made this year by the Central Office for the holding of a special session for ladies, at which it is hoped that members of the Women's Institutes and our own Auxiliaries will be present. Speakers on "Home Economics" and other subjects of similar interest will be on hand if sufficient support to this move is given. All ladies making the trip are requested to carry out the same instructions as the men, in which case they will receive the same privileges as to the return fare. Ladies, however, are not included in the pool. Kindly let us have an estimate as to the number of ladies likely to come from your district at the earliest possible moment, so that we can make the necessary arrangements for their comfort at Lethbridge.

Resolutions

If you have resolutions to submit to the convention kindly see that they are sent in on the enclosed form, properly signed by the president and secretary of your union, not later than Dec. 15 of this year. All resolutions coming before the convention will be sent to the secretary of each union in a special circular to be mailed on the first day of January next. If you have sent in a resolution you wish to have come before the convention and the special form has not been sent you, kindly let me know so that the matter can be investigated at once. No resolution is purposely overlooked, and as these forms have already been sent to all unions with resolutions now on file you are asked to notify us immediately if by chance a resolution from your union has been overlooked.

Amendments to Constitution

In accordance with section 33, all amendments to the constitution must be sent in 60 days prior to the date of the convention. The following have been received to date:

Passed by Fertile Plains Local Union, No. 210:

"That clause 3 of section 5 be struck out and the following substituted:—To elect by ballot from duly accredited delegates present at the convention, the board of directors, consisting of the president, four vice-presidents and seven directors. All of the said directors shall hold office until their successors are elected, but they shall be subject to recall upon a vote of 20 per cent. of the unions in good standing, or by a majority vote of all the other members

of the board of directors. The person receiving the majority of the votes at any cast of ballots for president shall be declared elected president. The vice-presidents shall be elected at large by the system of transferable voting known as the Hare system and they shall rank among themselves as first, second, third and fourth, according as the number of the first choice votes each received stands to the others in order of magnitude. The seven directors shall also be elected at large by the Hare system of transferable voting.

Recommended by the Board of Directors

1. That in clause 2, section 3, the word "political" be struck out and "legitimate" submitted in its place, making it read "and to take any legitimate action necessary for this purpose."

2. Section 5.—Insert between clauses 2 and 3: "To appoint a committee on credentials, whose duty it shall be to look into the standing of all candidates for office. No candidate for office shall be a member of this committee."

3. Section 5, Clause 4.—"To decide on any new business brought before the convention by the board of directors, or by any union in good standing. No resolution shall be submitted to the convention unless it has been sent to the general secretary in writing on or before the 15th Dec. previous, properly signed by president and secretary of the union, the date stamp on the envelope shall be final evidence as to when mailed."

4. That the following be inserted between sections 6 and 7: "In the event of any delegate to the annual or special convention failing to comply with section 6 of this constitution his union shall be held responsible. The general secretary shall be required to notify the union sending such delegate, by registered mail, of their indebtedness to the Central Office, and if, within a reasonable period a satisfactory settlement has not been made, such union shall be suspended and disqualified from representation at future conventions unless a satisfactory explanation of such failure to comply with the constitution is submitted in writing to the board of directors."

5. Section 9.—To the appointments made by the board of directors add: "They shall also appoint a chartered accountant as official auditor to the association."

6. Section 9. Rescind: "All presidents of the Association shall, on retiring from their office, as president, be appointed honorary presidents of the Association."

7. Section 16—Insert the following as clause (b): "(b) A union six months in arrears for dues to the Central Office shall stand suspended without action of that office, and the name of the union published in the official organ of the association. Such union may be reinstated on receipt of the proper dues, together with a satisfactory statement properly signed by the president and secretary of such union."

8. Section 26—To the duties of secretary add: "The general secretary shall also be required to submit by special circular to the secretary of each local union all resolutions to come before the annual convention, in accordance with Section 4, such circular to be mailed not later than the first day of January in each year."

Membership Dues

Kindly remember that our books this year will be closed on Dec. 31, and that all dues for 1913 should be in by that date. The practice of sending in dues for the year previous a day or so before the convention, and, as is not infrequent, by the delegate himself, causes confusion, particularly when the convention is away from Calgary, and our secretaries are requested to avoid this whenever possible.

Trusting your union will be strongly represented at our sixth annual convention. Yours faithfully,
 P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
 General Secretary

THE CANADIAN LAWYER

A handy book of the laws and legal information for the use of business men, farmers, mechanics and ordinary citizens in Canada. This 453 page manual contains the most important provisions of the laws of all the provinces of Canada, with special reference to Western Canada. It does not pretend to make its readers lawyers nor to enable them to dispense entirely with the advice of lawyers when matters of real difficulty arise. But it does furnish information which will enable any ordinary farmer to answer a large proportion of the legal questions which he meets with. Technical terms have been avoided and plain and simple language employed. The book is fully indexed and any subject can be turned to with the greatest ease. The book is well bound in cloth covers. Post paid, \$2.10.

BOOK DEPT. - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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Co-operative Buying Proving Great Success

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is fast becoming the purchasing agency of the Western farmers. Our Co-operative Department was established only last spring, and already it has saved the farmers thousands of dollars, not only on the goods they have bought through us, but on the general reduction in prices of all the commodities dealt in.

Flour: The demand for our Flour from Grain Growers' Associations has far exceeded our highest expectation, and already the output of our first mill at Rapid City has proved quite inadequate, and we have had to make arrangements with other mills to meet the demand.

Coal: We handled our first car of Coal on October the 8th this year, and up to the present time over 150 cars have been purchased through our Co-operative Department. We can supply any grade of coal from the finest American hard to the cheapest grades of lignite. We have arrangements with mines in all parts of the West, and on all railroads, and are therefore in a position to quote the most favorable freight rates. Our supply of Coal is unlimited; our prices are low, and shipments prompt. We can save you money. Write for prices.

Apples: We have also represented the Co-operative Fruit Growers of Ontario during the past season, and have supplied Western Grain Growers' Associations with about 35 carloads of Winter Apples at wholesale prices. Had the supply not been limited owing to partial crop failure we could have handled many times this amount.

Other Commodities: It is the intention of our Co-operative Department to lose no time in making such arrangements as will enable us to supply the farmers with Lumber, Oil and other staple necessities. The scope of this department is practically unlimited. We have shown what can be done. Co-operate with the other 13,000 Western farmers in making this department a still greater success?

HOW YOU CAN DO IT:

- By Buying as much Stock as you can in the Farmers' Company
- By Buying your Necessities through the Farmers' Company
- By Shipping your Grain to the Farmers' Company

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

Winnipeg Fort William Vancouver Calgary

A Free Trade Manufactory

A Visit to the Cream Separator Plant of the Massey-Harris Company

By a Special Toronto Correspondent

The cream separator branch of the Massey-Harris Company is flourishing under Free Trade. Slightly over ten years ago this gigantic corporation began to manufacture cream separators, and now the capacity of the plant has been more than doubled, and the output has increased proportionately. Today several thousand square feet of floor space in the works on King Street West, Toronto, are utilized for the manufacture of these machines and several hundred men are employed.

Since the Massey-Harris Company established its cream separator factory there has never been a duty placed on machines imported to Canada, so the company has never been able to find out whether protection would help or hurt the industry. Free Trade has always been the rule and the factory has prospered from the first. Despite the fact that the making of separators by the Massey-Harris Company is a side line, so to speak, compared with some of their other branches, the output of this company has been greater than that of most concerns which manufacture separators exclusively.

This is a business in which there is keen competition. There are comparatively few Canadian companies in the field. American companies which do business in Canada have established branch factories on this side of the border, the object being primarily to keep freight charges down as much as possible. But the competition of American industries has not hurt the Massey-Harris Company. The business of the great Canadian manufacturing plant continues to flourish unabated despite the invasion from the south. As an indication of this it is only necessary to point out that the plant has been enlarged from time to time, the output and the number of machinists employed more than doubled. Until the recent revision of the United States tariff there was a duty of 45 per cent. on cream separators made in Canada and sold in the States, and this effectively prevented Canadian companies doing business in the south. By the new tariff, however, cream separators are placed on the free list, and it is likely that the American market will be invaded. Already a large business is done in

Great Britain, South Africa and several European countries, and if the Massey-Harris Company can successfully compete with their rivals in those distant countries, it is evident that a profitable market is opened to them by the removal of duties in the south.

The Massey-Harris Company manufactures five different sizes of separators and the cost is graded accordingly,

of separators a trip of inspection through the Massey-Harris works is indeed a delightful experience. The best facilities money can purchase are to be found in this great plant—the Massey-Harris Company possesses the shekels. With no protection from the tariff the cream separator manufacturer must use the most modern methods and the most up-to-date machinery to hold

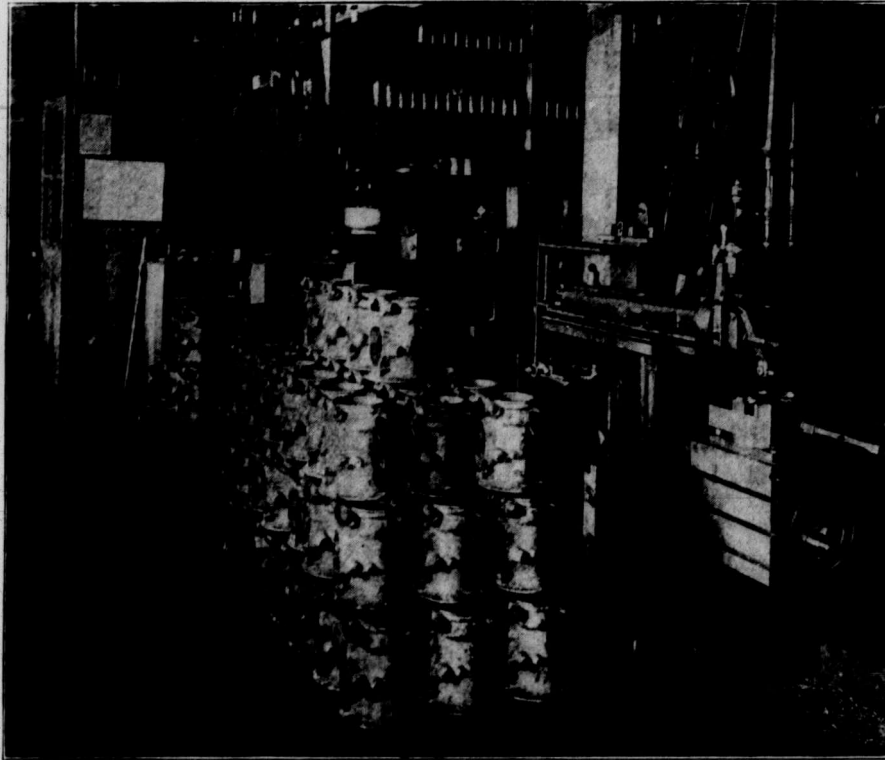
tions, converting a solid bar of steel into finished parts, all of which are exact duplicates. It is only by the use of such machinery that parts can be produced that fit together perfectly and work smoothly. A cream separator must have its bearings in line, the gears must mesh properly or the machine will not do perfect work and will be short-lived.

Even with such machines, the men operating them must be skilled mechanics. The Massey-Harris Company is an open shop. The company regulates its own payroll and there is no interference on the part of organized labor. The men working in the separator branch are classed as machinists, and, although the officials would not reveal the size of their pay envelope, it is understood that they are highly paid for their work. As a matter of fact this class of labor demands a substantial monetary return, and the head of one of the departments inferred to the writer that machinists in the cream separator branch received a higher wage than those in the "protected" implement factory. Their work requires more skill and technical knowledge.

Publicity Not Desired

The Massey-Harris Company has always maintained a policy of silence, that is in the matter of handing out information regarding its business. It would be simply impossible to obtain data as to the daily or yearly output of any branch of its works, the number of men employed, and the salaries they receive. "To give data of this sort affords an opportunity for rival concerns to get a line on our business," explained an official, "and they would benefit thereby."

There is no outside work in connection with the separator factory. The company constructs the machine from the raw material to the finished product, and the testing is done with milk from one of the Toronto dairies right on the premises. There is a great field for the sale of separators throughout Canada, Great Britain and foreign countries and the company is taking advantage of this by a greatly increased business from year to year. Here is one specific case where Free Trade helps business.



A corner of the Massey-Harris Co. Cream Separator Factory

ranging from about \$55 to \$72, f.o.b. factory. Rival concerns charge about the same price, but, of course, the market is literally flooded with a cheaper variety which carries little or no appeal to the business-like farmer of today.

An Up-to-Date Plant

To one interested in the manufacture

his own with his competitors. To thoroughly examine the works requires several hours. Here may be seen the most modern and approved automatic machinery specially designed and made for cream separator work. Several machines located in the corner of the factory seem endued with almost human intelligence—performing about ten opera-

Grain Growers Illustrated Lantern Lecture

During the winter, commencing on the 29th of October, two prominent members of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association will tour Manitoba, giving lectures at various points, illustrated by colored lantern views. These lectures will be intensely interesting to every Western farmer who believes in freedom and the square deal, and will be descriptive of the rise and growth of the Grain Growers' association and The Guide. These lectures will also show that the many improvements which the men on the land now enjoy were secured and brought about by the farmers themselves, through their organizations, and that further improvements and reforms, which are very much needed, will be secured in the same way.

At considerable expense the men have

been equipped with the finest lantern obtainable for this work, also a large number of slides which will be well worth seeing. Here are some of the more important of these:

Two dozen colored cartoons, giving a political history of the times, from an independent standpoint.

Views of the co-operative movement in the Old Country, showing how the people in England and Scotland are reducing the cost of living by co-operation and dispensing with the middleman.

Photographs of the terminal elevator at Fort William, operated by the Grain Growers' Grain Company; the timber limit belonging to the Company in British Columbia; the home of the Grain Growers' Guide, and many others too numerous to mention.

MEETINGS YET TO BE HELD

Lauder	Nov. 20	Mather	Dec. 8
Napinka	Nov. 21	Clearwater	Dec. 9
Melita	Nov. 22	Crystal City	Dec. 10
Medora	Nov. 25	Pilot Mound	Dec. 11
Deloraine	Nov. 26 and 27	Snowflake	Dec. 12
Whitewater	Nov. 28	Manitou	Dec. 13 and 15
Boissevain	Nov. 29-Dec. 1	Darlingford	Dec. 16
Ninga	Dec. 2	Thornhill	Dec. 17
Killarney	Dec. 3 and 4	Morden	Dec. 18
Holmfild	Dec. 5	Plum Coulee	Dec. 19
Cartwright	Dec. 6	Morris	Dec. 20

Lantern Lecture Tour Notes

Lecture at Holland

Addressing a meeting of Grain Growers at this town on Nov. 12, Mr. Avison pointed out to the audience, which numbered about 50, the need for a strong branch of the association there. The various illustrations were well received and no doubt much good will accrue in the near future. Mr. Sanderson acted as chairman.

Cypress River Enjoyed Address

An audience of three hundred enjoyed the illustrated lecture given at this point on November 7. Mr. Sutherland acted as chairman and the farmers present were very enthusiastic. Great praise is due Messrs. Sutherland, Thomas and Ruston for the splendid way they assisted the lecturers upon their arrival at Cypress River.

Glenboro Grain Growers Interested

The lecture at this point proved a great success. Mr. Down acted as chairman and was assisted by W. W. Douglas. Owing to the night being very stormy a large number of farmers who had intended to be there were unable to be present. Mr. King, the local pastor, spoke a few encouraging words and endorsed the lecturer's remarks fully.

Good Show at Stockton

A splendid meeting was held here on November 9. S. B. McLoughlin took the

chair and prominent farmers in the audience included: S. L. Stoney, W. A. Dewart, J. D. Taylor, J. F. Dewart and A. Cooper. Practically every farmer present was either a member of the association or a reader of The Guide.

Nesbitt Visited

About 100 farmers and citizens turned out at this point on November 10. Mr. Meneer was in good form and gave a splendid address. The success of the meeting was due to the untiring efforts of Messrs. Scott and Tompkins. S. H. Henderson, of Wawanesa, took the chair and Messrs. Killough and Watson, of Methven, were also present. The various cartoons shown were greatly appreciated.

JOHN BRIGHT was the greatest Englishman of the last hundred years. He was a reformer with the courage of his convictions. He was an honest politician who cared more for the welfare of the people than for the glory and gifts of office. Read the "Life of John Bright," by Barry O'Brien, post paid 40 cents. Ask for our complete catalog of progressive and agricultural books. It's free

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Mail Dept. 372
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FREE WHEAT OR RECIPROCITY?

(Toronto Sun, Oct. 8)

It is difficult to believe that Hon. Mr. Doherty is correctly reported to have said that free wheat will be an issue at the coming session of Parliament. To be an issue, the parties must divide upon it, one demanding and the other opposing. But which party would dare to oppose it, since to do so would be to declare itself the party of the transcontinental railways and of the interests allied with them?

We should be disposed rather to believe that Mr. Doherty said that Reciprocity would again be an issue between the parties at the coming session. The benefits derived from free animals can hardly fail to awaken a demand among the farmers at once, not only for free wheat, but for free hay, roots, vegetables, grains, fruits and the rest still offered by the United States. In the West, free oats, barley and flaxseed seem, in view of the statistics of cultivation, to be as important as free wheat. The benefit to be derived by the West from free animals will come slowly, because of the great amount of capital, not already available, necessary for buildings, fences and stock. Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, which cannot grow wheat profitably, will not, we should think, be satisfied with free wheat or with restriction to the limited animal industry encouraged by the Underwood tariff.

Nor will the political forces in favor of greater freedom of trade with the United States arise solely among the farmers. Sweeping reductions have been made in other schedules, and a wide free list has been enacted. Wool, leather, hides, lumber, pulp, paper, coal, boxes, barrels, furniture, minerals, iron, lead and other ores; stone, steel, iron and manufactures thereof are examples of articles the duties on which have been greatly reduced or entirely removed. It is reasonable to anticipate that for the supply of the American market, important industries will be founded in Canada as soon as the bearings of the tariff are fully understood.

If, as seems likely, the chances of good fortune in the United States are materially improved by the Underwood tariff, it will be important to reform the Canadian tariff, so as to produce conditions equally favorable here. Otherwise, the Canadian people will drift again to the United States.

It is still too soon to measure accurately the consequences of the Underwood tariff. In the past year Canada exported to the United Kingdom to the value of \$177,000,000, and imported \$138,000,000, while to the United States she exported \$150,000,000, and imported \$435,000,000. If exports Southward increase, which seems certain, the aggregate trade with the United Kingdom will probably diminish. If wheat and flour are made free, what will there be to export to Britain? In that case the transportation policy, which has buoyed our hopes for many years, must be altered to suit the new conditions. So, too, the naval policies which will lose the inspiring vision of wheat-laden freighters convoyed by Imperial squadrons through the dangers of the high seas. And Imperialism; too, what will it do, when it realizes the defeat of its economic aims?

AN INTERVIEW

Mr. Stockton Paine, president of the Artificial Limb Trust, returned on the Frantic yesterday from an extended visit through South-eastern Europe. Mr. Paine seemed to be in the best of health and spirits, and, as he walked proudly down the gangplank, he said to the assembled reporters:

"Business conditions haven't been so good in a long time. The Balkan war has been a fine thing in every way. It just came in the nick of time to save us from a bad business slump. When I left Bulgaria, where I saw many beautiful battlefields strewn with crippled and maimed, it looked as if an active market for our products would continue for some time. Many foolish people are crying, 'peace, peace,' but I rather think that wiser counsel will prevail."

Mr. Paine also said he thought President Wilson's attitude toward Mexico very unwise. "We ought to send troops into Mexico and keep up the fight at all hazards," said Mr. Paine emphatically.—Life.

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FULL DESCRIPTION.

Boot No 1180.—Extra Stout Kip leather uppers, Derby pattern, Wax thread sewn, half-waterlight tongue, straight toecap, unbreakable Jockey backstrap, extra stout hard-wearing soles 1/2 inch substance, with 6 rows of iron studs let in flush with the leather. The boot is screwed right through the outer sole to the inner sole, thus making it impossible to break away.

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

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

SPECIAL NOTE.—Applications for Catalogues (which by the way will save pounds in your Boot Bill) should be sent to W. Barratt and Co., Ltd., Dept. GG Box, 101 P.O., Montreal, but all orders and remittances must be sent to—



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You intended doing this last year, but each day put off "until to-morrow." The result was that Christmas came and went, not merry but unhappy, because you had so much to do at the last minute.

Your gifts did not represent your tastes—did not satisfy you in any particular. You paid more than you intended—went to all the bother and expense of parcelling and mailing them. If any of them went astray you had to stand the loss.

Profit by this experience—get the "Ryrie" Gift Book early. Order your gifts from it and order early. We will send them for you—pay all charges—assume all risk of loss or damage. This will leave you free to enjoy your Christmas as it should be enjoyed. Just put your name and address on a post card and say "Send Gift Book C." It will go forward at once.

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Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

HOW TO SEND FOR SAMPLES OF WOOD FINISHES AND WALL PAINTS

I am glad so many people were interested in my little note about wood finishing, but in order that I may advise you more effectively it would be well to tell me the kind of wood you are using in your home. Certain of the soft woods, such as cedar, would be better painted or enameled than stained, but fir, if it is beautifully grained, is far too handsome to cover with paint.

When the Berry Bros. sent me these wood samples, they said they were having some samples of fir finished for my special benefit, but they have not yet arrived.

In the meantime I have samples of oak, chestnut, cypress and yellow pine. The latter is very much like fir in its grain and takes the stains beautifully. They are put up in little leatherette cases and it costs eight cents to mail them. If you would like an answer by mail, please enclose another two cents for postage, and if you want samples of the new dull finished paints, to be used on the walls instead of paper, add four cents to the cost of the wood samples, making a total of twelve cents. I do not want anything for my trouble, as it is a real pleasure for me to help people to make their homes beautiful.

If you are sending for information and advice concerning wall paints, please send me a rough sketch of your house plan, showing the direction the windows face and giving the size of the rooms.

These wall paints dry without a gloss, producing a hard washable surface, which makes a beautiful background for pictures and is very restful to the eye.

The colors best to live with day by day are cream, tan and certain soft dull greens.

In order to have a beautiful room, decide first of all on the color you want to have your walls and then finish the woodwork to harmonize.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A POOR LITTLE GIRL-MOTHER

Dear Friend:—I saw that you had some clothes to give away, which I would like to have very much. I am a little past sixteen and have two sisters, one three years and one eleven years, and three brothers, thirteen, eight and five years, to take care of and sew for. It is sure hard work.

I am crippled in one foot and as I can only sew by hand, it takes a long time. If I am too late to get your clothes, please hand my letter to someone else, if they have clothes to give away, for I am in need of them. Don't think I am a beggar for asking you for these. I will close, wishing to hear from you soon.

CINDERELLA.

A WIDOW WITH CHILDREN TO CLOTHE

Dear Miss Beynon:—May I ask you to forward my address to "Anxious." I should be so glad of the clothing she has to dispose of. I am a widow with four children, three boys and one girl. The girl, although but fourteen, is quite big for her years and I am only a small woman of maid's size. I am staying with a relation who is homesteading and find it next to impossible to buy clothes.

Four years will soon have passed since my partner died, leaving me with my hands securely tied, my baby then only a few days old. I should be very pleased with any cast off underclothes or anything that I could turn to account for the children.

Trusting I have not taken up too much of your time and that I am not asking too great a favor, I will wind up.
WORRIED MOTHER.

THE MAKING OF A FEATHER COMFORTER

Dear Miss Beynon:—One of your members asked how to make a feather quilt, and as I made one before I left the Old Country, and that is twenty-three years ago, and the quilt is still good and has been in use all the time, I will say how I did it. I made a case of strong cotton, the size of the bed. When I ran it down with the machine

from corner to corner, diagonal, about eight inches apart, leaving the ends on two sides open. Then I pushed in feathers down each opening (until you think there is sufficient). Then I made a double cover of pretty cretonne, pulled it over the other and tacked it down over the stitching where I had machined the case. The outside one can easily be taken off and washed when required.

I hope this will help some members. Lancashire Lass must have a handy kitchen and everything convenient. I wonder if she will say where she sent her chickens to in Winnipeg and how much a lb. she got for them, dressed or alive.

I find cold tea will stiffen black dress material if rinsed in it after being washed; possibly a little glue put in the last water would also stiffen dark prints, or try a starch made with a little corn starch.

I see you quote Judge Lindsey. Yes, what an enormous amount of good he has done for boys and girls, and if he says the women's votes help him, then surely the same would be a help to the juveniles in Canada.

Wishing you and your page every success, I will sign myself

STAFFORD.

WOULD LIKE WARM CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN

Dear Miss Beynon:—When The Guide came the first thing I did was to turn to the Sunshine page. I was surprised to find my letter in print and also very glad. In your reply to my letter you asked me what kind of garments I needed most.

My little boy has no overcoat and I cannot afford to buy him one. I would like to get one to fit a boy six or seven years old, also clothes for a baby two years old, a little girl. I would like to get waists, size 41, and skirt, size 29 waist band, length 39. Any other clothing that could be made up would be very acceptable. Wishing you success in the good work you are doing.

PRAIRIE ROSE.

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

8005—Surplice Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. With Fichu Collar, Three-Quarter or Long Sleeves.
7990—Gathered Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. With Long or Three-Quarter Sleeves
7995—Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 42 bust. With Three-Piece Skirt, Elbow or Long Sleeves.
7998—Three-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line.
8006—Draped Two-Piece Skirt, 22 to 30 waist. With High or Natural Waist Line.

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

Note.—Everyone sending 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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We teach you by mail to stuff and mount all kinds of birds, animals, game heads, etc. Be your own taxidermist. Decorate your home with beautiful trophies or make big money doing taxidermy work for others. Go in business yourself—clear \$20-\$300 a month during spare time. Yes, \$2000 is an everyday occurrence. You can now learn the art of taxidermy easily, quickly and perfectly right in your home during your spare time, by mail.
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ALL SIZES FOR MEN WOMEN YOUTHS GIRLS

ALL ONE PRICE



\$2.00 Delivered free

Lined throughout with thick felt. Ask for them at your store. If you can't get them write us.

The Scottish Wholesale Specialty Co.
263 TALBOT AVE., WINNIPEG
Or from our retail store, 306 Notre Dame Ave. (2 minutes from Eatons').

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Pure Ground Coffee, per lb.	.30
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Household Flour, per 98 lb. sack	3.00
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Marmalade (Pure Orange), per 7 lb. tin	.90
Tomatoes (New Pack), per 1/2 doz. tins	.75
Pears (New Pack), per 1/2 doz. tins	.85
Pork and Beans (Clark's), per 1/2 doz. tins	.45
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We can handle all your
And offer the following prices:
Turkey ... per lb. 22c Ducks ... per lb. 18c
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So ship direct to us and we will remit for same immediately upon receipt

Cunnington & Campton, Butchers
595 PORTAGE AV., WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

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A STORY C

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once they h help!" Mery Marion took hind some b the open in fro killed it, then two set off to

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

STILL SOME LATE COMERS

I am always sorry when first class stories come creeping in too late to be counted in the competition, so each time I warn the readers of the Young Canada Club to send their stories in early and each time I get a great pile of them after the competition has closed.

One kindly little girl, in sending her own story, writes to know if I will send a button to a little Sunday school mate of hers, who has seen the button and would like one. Sorry, but it can't be done. The little girl will have to write a story good enough to be printed on the Young Canada Club page before she can have a button.

That is how it happens that it is an occasion for pride when one has won a button in this club. Any little boy or girl can sit down and scribble off a few facts about the number of miles to school and how many children there are in their family, but that won't do in the Young Canada Club. The stories our boys and girls write are so clever that that kind of a letter wouldn't be read at all.

Now that the contest is over, you can write a story about anything at all, so long as it is well written and original and I will send the writer a button.

DIXIE PATTON.

A PRIZE STORY

An old shoe, trodden down at the heel, was lying in the ditch. It had once been a lady's fashionable, high-heeled boot, but was now in a sad condition. It became very loose-fitting and showed the shape of the lady's foot too much. Then it happened that some boys were kicking another old shoe into the ditch. It was a gentleman's right shoe. The lady's shoe was a left one; that made quite a pair.

"Hullo, old man!" said the lady's shoe, as its comrade came so close by its side. "Beg pardon, old lady," said the gentleman shoe, "couldn't help it, those boys gave me such a kick. But I am much obliged to them since it has given me the pleasure of your company. Oh, what a nice little shoe you are," said the ragged old gentleman shoe.

"Eh! I think I have heard you say so once before," the lady's shoe said.

"I? No. I have not had the pleasure before."

"Yes you have for your master used to come and tell my lady what a nice little shoe she had."

"Oh, you see," the gentleman shoe said, "that was my master; he meant what pretty little feet your mistress had, but as he could not very well say that he praised you instead."

"Hullo, my beauties!" said the old rag-picker, as she came along, "quite a pair of you."

She picked them up and put them in her basket, and away they rode on their wedding trip.

ANNA TWARDCHLEB.

Lemberg, Sask., age 13.

A STORY OF THE LONG, LONG AGO
Once upon a time, so long ago that nobody can remember, there were two little girls of twelve, along with their grandma, who lived in a place where all the woods were filled with wild and savage beasts. They were very poor.

One day their grandma had to go to town for something. It was over fifty miles to the town and she could not get back for at least two and one-half days, and left the girls alone.

They were twins and one was named Meryl and the other was Marion. Meryl was braver and more daring than Marion. While their grandma was away Meryl heard a noise which she knew at once was the growl of a bear and she told Marion and they both listened. All at once they heard someone cry "Help! help!" Meryl took one of the guns and Marion took another. Marion hid behind some bushes, but Meryl stood in the open in front of the bear. She shot and killed it, then she called Marion and the two set off to find who had called for help.

They soon found that it was a very old feeble woman that the bear had knocked over, and when she fell she had cut her arm. Marion ran and got bandages while Meryl stayed with the old lady. When Marion came back Meryl took the bandages and Marion went to bring food and water for the old

woman. When she had eaten it, the girls asked her leave to go and fix a bed for her to lie on, and she let them.

When they went back to get her she was gone and in her place was a bag of gold. They took it home and kept it there until their grandma came home, then they told her of all that had happened and she told them that it had been a fairy. Now they would never be poor any more, and they never were.

LIZZIE BLATCHFORD.
Bradwardine, Man., age 11.

JOE'S ADVENTURE

A long time ago there lived in a very mountainous country a wood-cutter and his wife. The place where they lived was covered by thick forests and mountains. No one lived near them and the pride of their hearts was their only son, whom they called Joe. Joe was a strong, brave boy of sixteen years. He had never been to school, but helped his father in his work. In the early morning the father and son would go to the forest and chop trees until noon, then go home, where a good dinner awaited them.

One day Joe went to work alone; his father while cutting down a tree had hurt his leg and so could not go about his work.

There was four feet of snow on the ground. So Joe went to his work on snowshoes. He worked all day and about dusk he shouldered his axe and started for his father's dwelling. As he trudged through the snow he thought of the warm supper of venison and potatoes he would get when he got there. It was not windy, but very cold, and as he walked he threw his arms from side to side to keep warm.

Suddenly behind him he heard a faint noise; it was some other than the wind in the tree tops. He listened again, it had grown louder and sounded nearer. "Wolves!" he said at last. Now the wolves in this country were large and fierce, especially in winter when they were hungry, and if a traveller was followed by a pack of wolves he always started for the first building he saw. Once Joe's father had been chased by wolves and he had spent the night in a tree. So Joe decided to follow that example. He ran back into the woods, but all of the trees were too small and would not hold his weight. At last he found a large cedar tree, which was strong and easy to climb. After he was safely seated on one of the high limbs he looked back to watch his pursuers. It was now almost dark and all he could see was a dark mass moving swiftly over the hill. The wolves ran on until they came to where Joe had stopped, then turned and followed the scent to the tree which the boy occupied. At first they did not come near, but when they saw he could do them no harm they gathered around the tree snarling and growling trying to reach their victim, but at last one by one they disappeared into the forest until there was none left.

Joe looked all around and then, shivering with cold, got down from the tree, picked up his snowshoes and hurried away towards his home.

He scarcely had started when a cry sounded in the forest, followed by many others, and again the wolves were in hot pursuit.

Joe knew it would be of no use to try to get back to the forest again, because the wolves were between him and it. He also knew that the only place of safety was his own home, because there were no trees nor any other place of refuge within three miles. He started off at a quick run over the snow. He had gone a half a mile and the wolves were only a short distance from him and refuge was over a mile away.

He called loudly for help, but no help came. At last he heard a voice in front of him. It was dark and he could see nothing. He answered it and soon he could see a man appear from a thicket in front of him. He found it to be one of their closest neighbors, who had heard the wolves and had thought that some unarmed traveller had been pursued and had come to help them.

He was armed with two pistols, and giving one to Joe they prepared to defend themselves. As the wolves came near they fired at them until the pack fled. Joe reached home safely, where his father, although lame, was preparing to go and look for him.

JAMES McMAHON, Age 12.



DOMINION PIANO

There is no other piano made than the Dominion Piano. There is no other piano that has a better reputation for quality and for tone than has the Dominion Piano. There are pianos that are backed up by the paid endorsement of famous musicians, but then, wouldn't you rather have an endorsement of a piano from the many thousands of people who know of its beauty, and of its worth, by years of actual experience with it—as is the case with the Dominion Piano?

We sell the Dominion Piano at from \$100 to \$150 less than professionally recommended pianos of equal calibre, because we do not have to buy recommendations for our instrument, nor do we place instruments out, free of charge, in academies, colleges, or with teachers. Moreover, when you purchase a Dominion Piano you get it right out of the factory, and save all expenses and middleman's profits. You can prove to yourself that this is so. Send for our Catalogue today. It will give you some very interesting particulars about our reputation, the quality of the Dominion Piano, and the basis upon which we do business. Dominion Pianos may be purchased on easy terms.

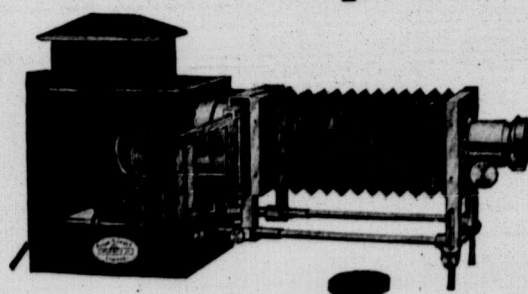
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Suitable for the home or schoolroom. Easily operated by any member of the family, and gives unlimited amusement to all during the long winter evenings.

Fitted with Electric or Acetylene Light. For full particulars and price list write us at once.

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NUMBER ONE HARD WHEAT

Is worth more than lower grades. It is the same with Washing Machines. Others may be honestly constructed, but the

I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER

Price \$3.50, unless special offer mentioned below is mailed

washes in the new way, and it is the original and best designed vacuum washer on the market. IT DOES NOT DEPEND ON MOVING PARTS to do its work, and therefore has nothing to get out of order.

NO NEED TO PUT YOUR HANDS IN THE WATER
Yet a tub of clothes can be washed in three minutes. The I.X.L. forces the water through the fabric and removes the dirt by compressed air and suction. Washes anything and everything, from the most delicate laces to the heaviest blankets, in the same tub, absolutely without injury; also rinses and blues. No power required.

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Because it has patented and exclusive features found in no other washer. This is the reason why it excels. It Dry-Cleans with Gasoline.

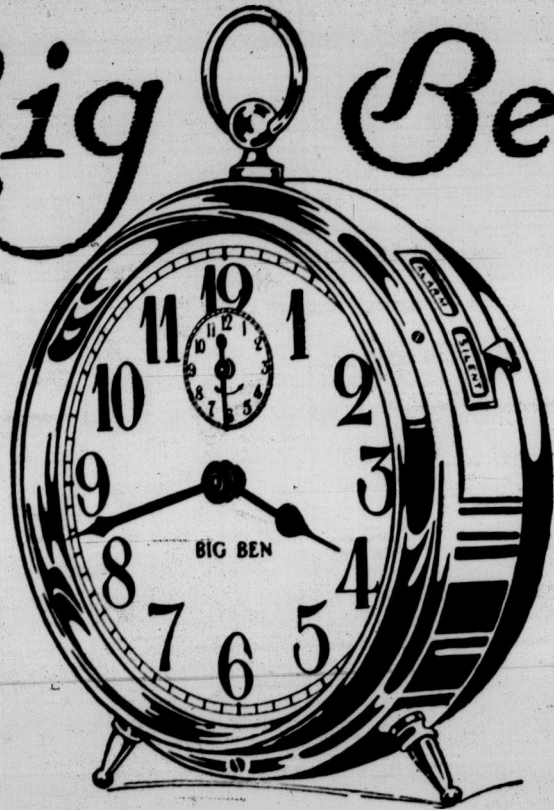
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Return this Coupon and \$1.50 to THE DOMINION UTILITIES MFG. CO. Ltd., 482 1/2 Main St., Winnipeg, and we will send you a sample I.X.L. Vacuum Washer, all charges prepaid. Agents Wanted.

When writing to Advertisers mention The Guide

Big Ben



He works 36 hours at a stretch

And overtime when needed. Anyone can afford him, for he only costs \$3.00 to buy and nothing at all to keep. Nearly half of the families in Canada have taken advantage of this and have employed him to get the family up in the morning.

Even if you have a preference about waking up, he's ready to get you up your way. If you like to be awakened gradually, he'll ring little short rings every other half-minute for ten minutes. If you're a hard sleeper and need a strong dose, he'll sing out with a long, vigorous, full five-minute ring. Either way, you can shut him off at any point.

7,000 Canadian dealers are necessary to take care of the demand he's created for himself. He's made a world's Record as a success.

He's invaluable on the farm, because he not only helps you get the hands out on time, but serves as a first-class clock to tell the day time by.

He stands 7 inches tall, is triple nickel-plated—has a vest of good implement steel that keeps him hardy; large, bold figures and hands to tell the time by in the dim light of morning. He is as fit for the parlor as the bedroom.

If your dealer hasn't him, send a money order for \$3.00 to *Westclox, La Salle, Ill.*, and he'll come anywhere in Canada by parcel post, duty charges paid.

He bears the imprint, *Made in La Salle, Illinois, by Westclox*, which is the best alarm clock insurance you can buy.

Big Ben Alarm Clocks

Are Illustrated in the 1914 Catalogue of
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Write for a Copy of this Book

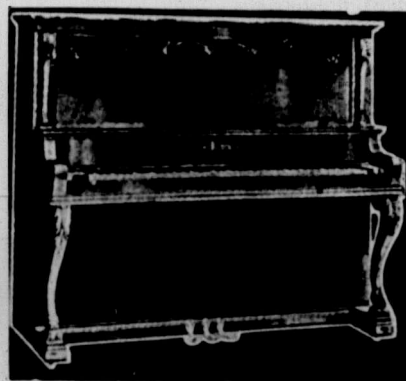
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Realize True Piano Value

The Piano carrying a guarantee unlimited by a specified time may well be looked to as one worth while, for the maker must have confidence that what he has made is right. The



Karn or Morris Piano

Is such an instrument. Here are Pianos specially designed to withstand severe Western climatic strains, and built to standards not to be surpassed by a far higher price. Perfect and unchanging in tone, chaste in design and finish—musically and mechanically a credit to any home—the Karn or the Morris will open your eyes to true Piano value. Sold at a low cash price or on most reasonable terms. May we not send you our Catalogue today?

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337 Portage Ave., Winnipeg
E. J. Merrell, Manager

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Marketing by Mail

Continued from Page 7

of furrows the following afternoon. The customary profit on such a plowshare was seventy cents. The telegram cost twenty-five cents, the postage seventy-two cents. The dealer split this expense with the farmer, made twenty-one cents profit, and set the whole countryside talking about his effective service in emergencies.

Another instance that is related shows a hardware man in an Illinois town as an example of dealers who, in exploiting parcel post orders because of their new value and the novelty of the plan, have also learned its value as a regular business getter. This man associated the parcel post with his holiday and after-Christmas advertising. Early in January a succession of sleet, snow and rain storms made travel over the country roads very difficult. Six miles out of town, one evening, a farmer broke a bucket in a pump, he was trying to repair. Recalling the hardware man's advertising, he saved himself the drive by telephoning his want, the size of the pump, its maker's name, and reminding the dealer that the pump had been bought at his store. His repair part reached him by mail the next morning and was adjusted in half an hour.

The social reactions of the establishment of the parcel post are being watched with the greatest interest—on table necessities and the family budget; on market gardening and congestion of population; on the competition between country store and mail-order house; and on the integrity of village life.

Obviously the provisions of the act do not allow anywhere near so easy an economical exchange of things as the two-cent postage allows of ideas and messages. But this much seems clear:

The Government parcel post system will do much to simplify and facilitate the economic task of distribution; it will give to private enterprise a wider range of opportunity, and to individual liberty of development and action a greater security; it will stimulate both production and consumption, add materially to the value of agricultural lands, and contribute to the comforts and attractions of country life so necessary to the permanent prosperity of our nation.

There have recently been promulgated the changes that six months' experience have shown to be expedient in the regulations for the parcel post. The general character of these changes, which have been under the careful consideration of a committee of experts since March fourth, marks the permanent establishment of this national transportation facility. Rules are simplified, unnecessary restrictions removed, the weight limit for shipments to points as distant as one hundred and fifty miles increased from eleven to twenty pounds, and the rates of postage within this distance materially reduced.

The economic effect of these changes on the whole country will be far-reaching, but in the light of actual operation they may be regarded as conservative and as only on an experimental basis for such further changes as the results of the next few months may warrant.

The success of the new service, which was inaugurated last January, has been clear and complete. In no important detail has the postal service been found wanting in efficient performance. The injecting of vast quantities of unusual and bulky packages of miscellaneous merchandise into the veins and arteries of the postal organism has indeed discovered weak spots in the preparations that were made for the new departure, but there has been no stoppage and at no point serious congestion.

The mistakes in the scheme of operations hastily devised are now known, and their correction, together with enlarged and extended facilities now found to be justified, were approved in the Postmaster-General's order promulgated on July twenty-fifth and effective August fifteenth. Verily, American domestic parcel post has "arrived," and it is here to stay.

It must not be assumed that the parcel post is merely a substitute for the express companies or just another competitor for the business of carrying small freight. It is infinitely greater and more significant than this.

It provides within our own borders for our own commodities a market that is quite new and in which there are golden opportunities to save and to gain for every man and woman who buys and sells. It

does this because of three peculiarities that differentiate it from any transportation service that this country has hitherto known: Cheap rates, uniform regulation, universal service.

A Government Monopoly

The first of these needs little comment. The Government has already all the machinery and personnel that the express business requires. It can and will perform this service at the minimum cost. Present rates, though reasonably advantageous, may be regarded as tentative only, future reductions and the final adjustments of distance and weight units and limits being left wisely for later determination. The regulations governing the use of the parcel post by the public are the same in Maine as in California, and because of this universal application and contact with conditions and opinions everywhere the rules will gravitate with every change made in them toward simplicity and convenience.

It is a government monopoly, the only kind of monopoly that must respond to public opinion and conform itself to the needs of the people. The parcel post is universal. There are no other companies to super-impose charges and delay deliveries. The government's express service is all one and it extends throughout the ramifications of all the transportation lines used by the express companies, and in addition reaches beyond their furthest limits of attainment or possibility to places where an express office never has been and never will be placed, and to millions of people who have never been adequately served by the express companies.

To every person that receives mail, packages of merchandise may now be sent by parcel post, and in the majority of cases they will be literally handed in at the door. With the extension of house-to-house delivery of mail in villages, this complete service will become practically universal. Buyers and sellers are brought closer by the cheapness of the service and the facility with which it may be used, and millions of new buyers and sellers are discovered by its universal extent.

The parcel post market is a reality, and every one should be considering what he may procure and what he may offer in this assured medium of barter and sale.

CANADA'S GRAIN YIELD

The following shows the comparative yields of grain in Canada and the United States to the great advantage of our country.

	United States bus. per acre	Canada bus. per acre
Spring wheat	13.2	21.5
Oats	29.3	40
Barley	24	31.4
Rye	16	20

Compared with the yield per acre in European countries, our showing makes a less satisfactory showing.

	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Barley
Canada	21.5	40	20	31.4
Britain	32	36	31	31
Ireland	36	49	44	44
Denmark	42.7	39	38	38
Germany	34	47	29	40

—Montreal Journal of Commerce

CANADIAN CATTLE GOING TO U.S.
Sixty carloads of cattle were shipped from Montreal to Buffalo and New York on Wednesday of this week. The cattle were purchased at the East End Cattle market by American buyers and immediately sent across the border.

In the vicinity of one hundred thousand head of cattle have been shipped from Canada to the United States during this year, mostly during the past three months, states Bradstreet's Bulletin. Large consignments have gone from Toronto and Montreal and direct from country points each week since the passing of the Underwood tariff bill at Washington, which admitted live stock free into the United States.

From the standpoint of the Canadian consumer and the industry here this exodus is serious. If it continues this country will shortly be importing finished cattle from the States. Prices of beef cattle have advanced about one dollar per hundredweight here since the bill passed, and two dollars since October, 1912.

—Montreal Journal of Commerce

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Deafness

From All Causes, Head Noises and Other Ear Troubles Easily and Permanently Relieved!



Thousands who were formerly deaf, now hear distinctly every sound—even whispers do not escape them. Their life of loneliness has ended and all is now joy and sunshine. The impaired or lacking portions of their ear drums have been reinforced by simple little devices, scientifically constructed for that special purpose.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums

often called "Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" are restoring perfect hearing in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Relaxed or Sunken Drums, Thickened Drums, Roaring and Hissing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Destroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, etc. No matter what the case or how long standing it is, testimonials received show marvelous results. Common-Sense Drums strengthen the nerves of the ears and concentrate the sound waves on one point of the natural drums, thus successfully restoring perfect hearing where medical skill even fails to help. They are made of a soft, sensitized material, comfortable and safe to wear. They are easily adjusted by the wearer and out of sight when worn.

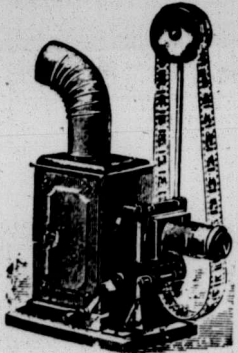
What has done so much for thousands of others will help you. Don't delay. Write today for our FREE 158 page Book on Deafness—giving you full particulars.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., Incorporated, LOUISVILLE, KY. 295 Inter-Southern Bldg.



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MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FREE



We give FREE this genuine and marvellous moving picture machine, with two fine films with 63 Views for selling only 30 packages of beautiful glazed colored and embossed postcards at 6 for 10c. This is a great offer. You can earn good money with this splendid outfit. Write to-day for postcards, when sold send us \$3.00 and we will send moving picture machine and films with 63 views, and for prompt return of money we will give a beautiful extra premium free.

THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., DEPT. G. WINNIPEG, CANADA

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SHIP YOUR

FURS AND HIDES

TO

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL Co.

WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

TRAPPERS' GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US

FISH

Buy your winter supply by mail order. We pack and ship any quantity to all parts of Western Canada.

ASK FOR OUR PRICE LIST

CITY FISH MARKET

DEPT. A. WINNIPEG, MAN.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 31,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.

Grain Growers' Annual

Continued from Page 12

Grain Company has been operating for the past year has been very successful and very well patronized by farmer shippers. A few months ago the company purchased a cleaning and sacking elevator at Fort William, by which it is expected a large trade will be developed with Ontario farmers who want good seed and feed at the lowest possible prices, and are desirous of cutting out the profits of the middlemen.

Another new development during the year was the purchase of a 30,600 bushel elevator at New Westminster, B.C. This new venture has also proved successful and a considerable trade is being worked up in supplying grain to the coast cities and also to the poultry men in that part of British Columbia.

Lower Lumber Prices

It was announced to the shareholders that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has been graded through the big timber limits owned by the Grain Growers' Grain Company in British Columbia. Trains will be operating through that part of the province next year and it is hoped that very shortly afterwards mills will be in operation and lumber will be sold in carlots to the local Grain Growers' Associations on the prairies at from 25 to 40 per cent. below the present retail prices.

Co-operative Development

The development of co-operative distribution in coal and apples was heartily approved of by the shareholders, who had never before been able to buy either apples or coal at such low prices as secured from the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

The action of the company in investigating the manufacture of binder twine made from threshed flax straw appealed very strongly to every shareholder present. There is hope that the company will be able to cut in half the present price of binder twine.

After the officers had been elected for the ensuing year there was a general discussion on the future development of the company. After full consideration the shareholders decided that the company, despite the loss on the export business, would be doing its duty to continue in the export business until they could lay down the wheat in the Old Country at a profit. This matter was left entirely in the hands of the new board of directors with instructions to use their discretion in regard to it. There was no complaint whatever, on the part of the shareholders in regard to the loss on the export business. They said they were quite willing to sustain the loss, and believed that with the experience of the past the company could develop a profitable export trade.

The wife of Roderick McKenzie, one of the oldest directors of the company, died in Winnipeg on the first day of the meeting, which prevented Mr. McKenzie from being present. A resolution of deep sympathy was passed by the shareholders present and a large number of them attended the funeral of Mrs. McKenzie at seven o'clock in the morning upon Wednesday last, the body being taken to Brandon for interment.

Join With Ontario

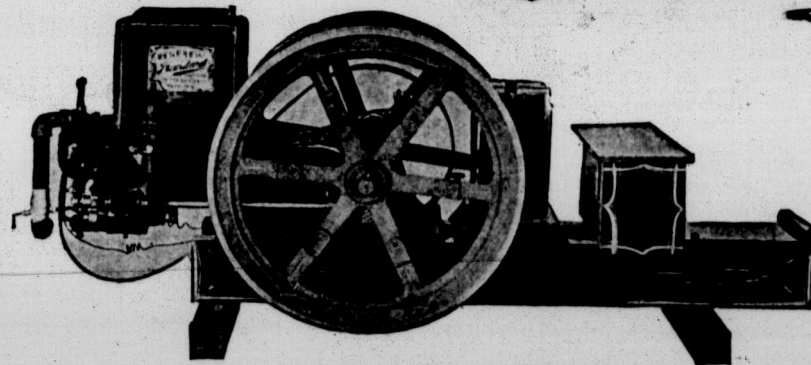
J. J. Morrison, secretary of the Dominion Grange, of Ontario, was present at the company's meeting and addressed the shareholders on the possibility of an exchange of products between the East and the West. He said that Ontario was suffering very much from the exodus of young men who came out to the West, and there was now a great lack of farm help. Many farms in Ontario were not being operated to anything like the full extent of their possibilities and were very largely in the hands of older men. He had no complaint to make in this regard, but said it always gave him a feeling of sadness. He was greatly encouraged by the work being done by the organized farmers of the West, and he said that new life was being developed in the farmers' organizations in Ontario. In that province they had abundance of apples, canned vegetables, dairy products and other things that were needed in the West. On the other hand the Ontario farmers were not raising enough feed for their stock, while the opening of the American market was giving a great impetus

Farming for Profit

The average farmer does not realize how much he pays out during the year for having his grain ground; the time he wastes in taking it to the chopper; sawing his wood by hand or having it sawed; hiring labor to turn the grindstone, fanning mill, feed chopper and pumping water. Your wife will have a "Smile that won't rub off" if you will buy for her a Gasoline Engine to do the washing and turn the wringer. All of this can be accomplished with

Renfrew Standard

It starts without cranking



This is the Engine which was so thoroughly tested and tried at the Fall Fairs. Over a thousand farmers went home; discarded the beautifully illustrated Catalogues, printed in all the colors of the rainbow; threw the flowery letters that they had been receiving into the fire, because they had seen a Gasoline Engine made to do all kinds of work and operated by a child. They purchased RENFREW STANDARDS. Why? Because the Engine could be operated by any inexperienced user; they were shown that all the working parts were outside in plain view; that a large engine could be slowed down and do pumping and other farm work at a less cost than a small engine, consequently one Engine could be made to do all the work on their farm; that the Engine was equipped with the fly-ball governor, same as Steam Engines and the speed could be regulated while running; that it had the up-to-date jump spark system instead of the old make-and-break; that every Engine exceeded its rated horse-power and was sold under a guarantee that we would replace any part or parts that wear out or break within five years on account of showing any defects.

Don't wait—take this matter up with your nearest dealer. We have agencies everywhere, but if we do not have an Agent in your town, write direct for terms and prices to

The Renfrew Machinery Co., Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.

BRANCHES AT CALGARY, ALTA., AND WINNIPEG, MAN.



WILD OAT SEPARATOR

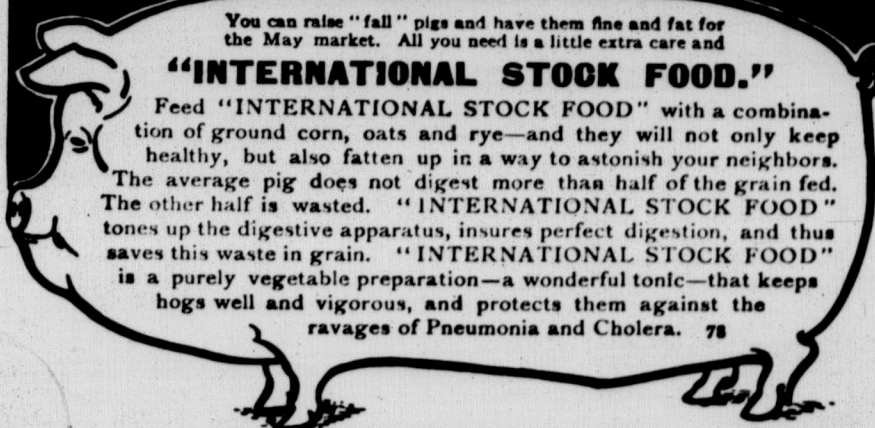
We positively guarantee our Separator to remove EVERY KERNEL of Wild or Tame Oats from your SEED WHEAT and NO WHEAT LOST with the Oats. Perfect Separation of OATS from BARLEY or RYE for SEED.

Factories: DETROIT, Mich., & WINDSOR, Ont.

Write for Circular fully explaining this wonderful Separator

WM. H. EMERSON & SONS
CAMPBELL AVE. AND M.C.R.R., DETROIT, MICH.

A Prize Food for Prize Stock



You can raise "fall" pigs and have them fine and fat for the May market. All you need is a little extra care and

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD."

Feed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" with a combination of ground corn, oats and rye—and they will not only keep healthy, but also fatten up in a way to astonish your neighbors. The average pig does not digest more than half of the grain fed. The other half is wasted. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" tones up the digestive apparatus, insures perfect digestion, and thus saves this waste in grain. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is a purely vegetable preparation—a wonderful tonic—that keeps hogs well and vigorous, and protects them against the ravages of Pneumonia and Cholera. 78

Make a nice profit on your "fall" pigs by feeding "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." Get a pail to-day from your dealer.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED

TORONTO

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

Authorized Capital	\$5,000,000
Subscribed Capital	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	1,938,208
Reserve Fund	650,000

Branches and Connections throughout Canada

HEAD OFFICE AND 9 BRANCHES IN TORONTO JAMES MASON GENERAL MANAGER

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

Good Fluctuations These Days

TELEPHONES :
MAIN 46
MAIN 3570

A. M. Blackburn
D. K. Mills

And those who consign their grain to a live Commission House thus may catch such bulges. Markets have a better tone. Or we are ready to make highest net track bids on request. Get special billing instructions on oats and barley when loading. We can thus make you some money.

Blackburn & Mills

531 GRAIN EXCHANGE : WINNIPEG, MAN.

BONDED **LICENSED**
THE SQUARE DEAL GRAIN CO. LTD
 A STRAIGHT COMMISSION HOUSE

We stand for good faith towards shippers; competent service as selling agents; and promptness in attending to correspondence and in remitting advances and settlements. Try us.

E. A. PARTRIDGE, President and General Manager. W. E. McNAUGHTON, Office and Sales Manager.
 OFFICE: 414 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

GRAIN GROWERS!

We are specialists in the handling of carlot shipments. Forward your cars, "Notify the Pioneer Grain Co. Limited." That will enable us to obtain best results for you and to check up the grading closely on arrival of the car here.

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

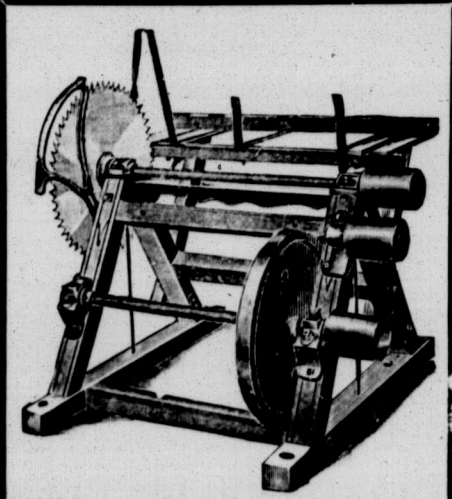
THE PIONEER GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

THIRD FLOOR D, GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 328 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.
You Want Results We get Them for You
 Write for Market Quotations. Send Samples and ask for Values
 Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR" or "FORT WILLIAM"

Frame is
Made from
Best Hard
Wood, well
Mortised
\$21.50
Frame only



We have
Never had
A Single
Complaint
On this
Saw

THE IMPERIAL CORDWOOD AND POLE SAWS

The test of any implement lies in its use. How does it meet actual conditions and perform practical work on the farm? That's the question that determines the merit of the article. We have handled this saw for two seasons, and have found it to be all we claim. Up to the present time we have not had a single complaint on this saw. It has stood the test. Frame is made from the best hardwood, well mortised, and strongly bolted. This year we are fitting these frames with the best grade circular saws that can be bought.

Imperial Cordwood Saws

These are all right-hand saws. The frame is suitable for four-foot wood. Pulleys 5-inch with 6-inch face. Shipping weight 350 pounds.

97E285—Price, complete, with saw blades—			
24-in.	26-in.	28-in.	30-in.
\$22.50	\$23.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
\$12.50 Frame only.			

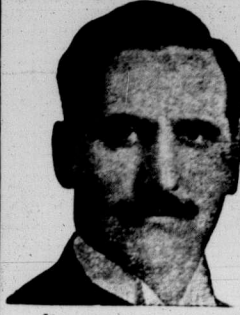
Imperial Pole Saws

These are all right-hand saws, and may be used for either pole saws or cordwood saws. Fitted with babbited boxings and 5-inch pulley, with 6 inch face. Shipping weight 475 pounds.

97E286—Price, complete, with saw blades—			
24-in.	26-in.	28-in.	30-in.
\$26.50	\$27.50	\$28.50	\$29.50
\$21.50 Frame only.			

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



GET A GALLOWAY

Unqualified satisfaction guaranteed, plenty of time given to satisfy yourself, and it is sold direct from our own factory to your farm with one small factory profit, so that you save from \$50 to \$300, depending on the size engine you buy. That money stays right in your own pocket and you get a better engine.

The Galloway is the most practical engine. It has built into it the engine experience of 30 years. It's the simplest, easiest understood, and therefore free from expensive stoppage for any reason.

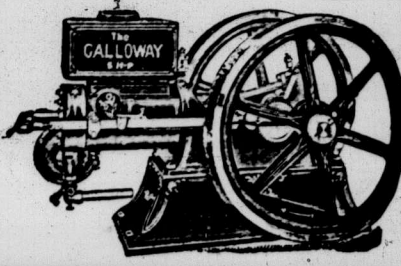
My best proof is the fact that tens of thousands of farmers call the Galloway engine the simplest, easiest operated, and best engine they ever saw. They bought it after considering the merits of every other engine in the market, and after years of use they pin their faith to the Galloway.

You want to try a Galloway at my risk. I guarantee to ship promptly, I warrant it will arrive in good condition, I guarantee that you can operate it easily; and I promise you faithfully if in any way you are not pleased with the engine I will refund you all your money, pay the freight both ways and take the engine back to Winnipeg. Better still, I have a special proposition which I would like to make you by which you can partly or entirely pay for your engine. Write today for my new catalog.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.

Dept. G G WINNIPEG, MAN.



Write For Our New Catalogue



Departments :

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 COLLARS AND GAUNTLETS
 SHEEPSKIN COATS
 HARNESSES
 LADIES' FUR SETS
 COATS AND GAUNTLETS
 CUSTOM TANNING
 BUYERS OF RAW FURS
 AND HIDES

The Brandon Tannery Limited

NOT a Departmental Store
But a Tannery and Factory—

Where we buy the raw furs and hides, tan and manufacture them and sell direct to you. If you are in need of goods in our line, write for our catalogue. It will save you money, and give you the best goods at the same time. We pay all express charges.

TANNERY :: BRANDON, MAN.
 We Do the Largest Custom Tanning Business in Canada

CHEAP LUMBER FOR FARMERS

We are now selling to Farmers in carload lots, at wholesale prices, direct from our mills, mountain or Coast stock, including shingles, lath, finish lumber, dimension, boards, shiplap, etc., everything mixed in one car. Terms: sight draft with bill of lading, or with your banker's guarantee, when we give three months' credit. Co-operate with your neighbor and send list of your requirements for prices.

CONSUMERS' LUMBER COMPANY
 1116 Second Street E. Calgary, Alta.

to the live-stock industry. He knew that there would develop a very large trade with the farmers of Ontario with the feed grain, which could be easily supplied through the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Negotiations are now in progress to work out this exchange of products and several representatives of the grain growers will attend the annual meeting of the Dominion Grange in Toronto on December 17 and 18.

Future Development

There was considerable discussion over the development of the company in the co-operative handling of farm products and farm commodities. The general feeling was that the Grain Growers' Grain Company should develop into a big co-operative supply institution to provide the various articles required by the farmers. This will, of course, require a very large increase in the capital stock of the company, but the feeling was very strong that this would be supplied by the farmers themselves. A resolution was adopted authorizing the board of directors to investigate the future possibilities of the company along this line, and to bring in a report at the annual meeting next year. It was also decided to secure any necessary amendments to the charter of the company to permit of this co-operative development.

False Reports in Free Press

Some shareholder of the company, whose name was not divulged, gave out a decidedly false and misleading account of the business of the company to the Winnipeg Free Press, on Nov. 12. One false statement published in the Free Press was that the shareholders were not furnished with a complete statement of the Grain Growers' Export Company, which is the exporting end of the Grain Growers' Grain Company's business. This statement was absolutely false, as every detail of the Export Company's operation was given in full to the meeting.

It was also stated that Mr. Langley in his charges against the management of the company was supported by Frederick Kirkham, of Saltcoats, Sask.; C. S. Watkins, of Langvale, Man., and J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, Man. Mr. Watkins did not support Mr. Langley in any way in his attack upon the management.

Continued on Page 26

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Winnipeg Gr

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No. 5
No. 6
Feed

Cash	Oats
No. 2 C.W.

Cash	Barley
No. 3

Cash	Flax
No. 1 N.W.

Wheat Futures
 November
 December
 May

Oat Futures
 November
 December
 May

Flax Futures
 November
 December
 May

The Farmers' Market

WAY given to satisfy your farm with \$300, depending on your own...



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ROBES (UNTLETS) S

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NY /, Alta.

It was also necessary amend- ie company to development. e Press

the company, ged, gave out misleading ac- ie company- on Nov. 12 lished in the shareholders a complete ers' Export- orting end of n Company's was absolute- of the Export given in full Mr. Langley management rted by Fred- s, Sask.; C. S. n., and J. L. n. Mr. Wat- angley in any management

WINNIPEG FUTURES table with columns for Wheat, Oats, and Flax, and rows for months Nov through May.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES (Sample Market, Nov. 15) table listing various grain types and their prices.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET Liverpool, Nov. 15, 1913.—Spots Close Prev. Close table.

—Winnipeg Free Press Liverpool, Nov. 15.—Wheat: easier American cables and expectations of heavy shipments...

STOCKS IN TERMINALS Fort William, Nov. 14, 1913.—1913 and 1912 data for Wheat and Oats.

EDMONTON LIVESTOCK Edmonton, Nov. 17, 1913.—Select hogs, Light hogs, Stags, up to 250... table.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK Chicago, Nov. 15.—Supplies larger than expected turned the hog market today downgrade. Plain cattle went slowly...

CALGARY LIVESTOCK Calgary, Nov. 15, 1913.—There was very little doing in the beef market this week...

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET Chicago, Nov. 15.—Inter-Ocean says: Sentiment in wheat last night was not such as to inspire a great deal of confidence...

was that prices are on a healthier level, and, although stocks are increasing, prospects are that with as much exported as last year...

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, November 15, were: Cash Grain, Winnipeg, Minneapolis...

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK Stockyard Receipts For the past week the receipts at the C.P.R. stockyards amounted to 1,750 cattle...

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK Cattle The local market is still disorganized on account of the splitting up of the trade between the C.P.R. and the Union stockyards...

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK Hogs The hog market kept up to \$8.25 all last week, in spite of heavier receipts...

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK Eggs Eggs are getting scarcer all the time and nobody cares to predict how much higher prices will soar...

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from November 11 to November 17 inclusive. Table with columns for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17. Summary table of market prices.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES continued table with columns for Winnipeg and Chicago prices for various goods.

ever, the price sagged to 8 cents off cars at the C.P.R. yards, and 8 cents fed and watered at the Union yards...

Sheep and Lambs Hardly anything doing in sheep and lambs. Best lambs are still quoted \$6.50 to \$7.00...

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment. Butter is up a cent on most grades...

Potatoes Shipments of potatoes have slackened up a lot lately and local dealers are requiring more supplies...

Live Poultry The poultry market is about the same as last week. Chickens are quoted lower by some dealers...

Milk and Cream Continued mild weather has prolonged the fall season and supplies have been coming in much more freely than last year...

Dressed Meats Dressed meat prices are the same as last week, 10 1/2 cents for beef, 12 cents for pork and mutton...

Hay Hay prices are unchanged from last week. Deliveries are nice and normal and dealers report a good steady trade...

Furs Local fur dealers have not yet completed the winter scale of prices for raw furs...

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW Hides—Cured hides, 12 1/2 cents per lb., delivered in Winnipeg; green hides, 11 1/2 cents...

Farmers Market Place

CONDUCTED FOR THOSE
WANT TO BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

FARMS FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE—E. 1/2 OF 17-10-20—HIGHLY improved farm, new buildings, large brick house, large barn and granary. One mile from Kemnay. Nine miles from Brandon, on main line of C.P.R. Also three good wells on property. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to owner, on premises. John Grant. 46-4

FOR SALE OR RENT—ALL OR PART OF the best producing and improved 1,280 acres in district. 1,200 acres cultivated, 3 houses, outbuildings, stock, machinery, etc. Everything complete. Well located. For price and particulars address Box D, Elbow, Sask. 47-3

CLEAR TITLE LOTS IN EXCHANGE FOR farms, improved or otherwise. Give full particulars in first letter to Room 15, Cadogan Block, Calgary. 44-13

CATTLE

12 GOOD REGISTERED DAIRY SHORT- horns due to freshen shortly. A large number of registered Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Yorkshires. Young grade cattle a specialty. Farm near station. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 45tf

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Tomy vehicles, harness, saddles, J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man. 31tf

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.— Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale. 46-2

ROBERTS BROS., VEGREVILLE—LARG- est herd of Shorthorns in Western Canada. 40tf

FOR SALE—TWENTY HEAD REGISTER- ED Holsteins, both sexes. Choice breeding. John Gemmill, Pilot Mound. 45-8

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED SHORTHORN bull. Four years old. W. C. Fraser, Hamiota, Man. 47-2

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

SWINE

WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: SHEEP— Registered Leicesters, 20 mature rams, 30 big, lusty, ram lambs, 50 choice breeding ewes, 20 ewe lambs, 300 young grade ewes, 150 high grade ewe lambs, choice foundation stock. Large, prolific, bacon-type Berkshires—60 spring and summer farrowed pigs, bred from winners, pairs not akin. Milking Shorthorns—young bulls. Prices moderate. Can ship direct on any railroad. Every shipment must satisfy or return at my expense. Money refunded. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

LARGE ENGLISH REGISTERED BERK- shires—Sires and dams first prize winners. Boars, 8 months old, \$30.00; 4 months old, \$20.00; 2 months, \$11.00; 6 weeks, \$9.00. Sows same ages, \$1.00 less, not all related. E. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man.

25 PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE SOWS FOR sale. Two to four months old. Choice animals, \$10 to \$20 each. Bred at six months, \$25 each. Ray and Stott, Balmoral, Man. 47-4

TWO YEAR-OLD REGISTERED YORK- shire Boar. For sale cheap. Apply Carl J. Alm, Pennant, Sask. 47-4

PEDIGREED BERKSHIRES FOR SALE— Price \$8 up. Isaac Bros., Aberdeen, Sask. 46-2

STEVE TOMECKO, LIPTON, SASK.— Breeder of Berkshire Swine. 18tf

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE HOGS—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 44-6

SHEEP

800 CHOICE YOUNG GRADE BREEDING ewes, 50 registered Shropshire ewes, and 35 registered Shropshire rams. For sale cheap. S. Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

HORSES

TWO DANDY DRIVING AND RIDING ponies, 7 and 8 years old, mare and gelding, been driven in city, quiet. E. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man.

FIVE TEAMS OF FIRST CLASS YOUNG mules. Large, bony and quiet. Jas. D. Brooks, Roland, Man. 45-6

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

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

W. L. DECLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

RATE ON CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

4c Per Word—Per Week

Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad, and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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

POULTRY

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

PURE-BRED ROUEN DUCKS—VERY large, from prize-winners at Dominion fair last year. Ducks \$1.75, drakes \$2.25 each. E. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man.

PURE-BRED BUFF ROCK POULTRY FOR sale.—3 imported cocks, \$10 each. 20 young cockerels, \$3 to \$5 each. Mrs. Chas. A. Blasdell, Caniac. 46tf

M. B. TURKEYS FOR SALE—GOBLERS \$6.00, hens \$5.00. Mackie Bros., Heaslip, Man. 46-2

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER WANTED—WE WANT 1,000 dairy farmers who can ship us 40 to 50 lbs. first class butter every 2 or 3 weeks, preferably in lb. prints, although tubs also are in excellent demand. We will pay highest cash prices at all times. Remittance made immediately on receipt of shipment. Will furnish good heavy butter boxes at 50c each, to contain 50 1-lb. prints. These boxes should last several seasons, and are returnable by express at a small charge. Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 23tf

EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COM- pany, Winnipeg, will pay cash for shipments of eggs, butter, etc. Special demand and premium prices for non-fertile eggs. Highest market prices at all times. Quick returns. 23tf

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

MARQUIS WHEAT—GROWN ON BREAK- ing, from Steele-Briggs seeds. Top grade. Re-cleaned. Sacked. F.O.B. Semans, 90 cents bushel. Andrew Tait, Semans, Sask. 46-4

2,000 BUSHELS MARQUIS WHEAT, 99% pure. Grown on summerfallow. Free from noxious weeds. \$1.00 per bushel, F.O.B. Leask, Sask., sacks extra. Sample on request. Osborn Upper, Leask, Sask. 47-5

TANNERY

FUR AND HIDE DRESSERS. COW-HIDE Robes, Overcoats, a Specialty. Tanners of "Sarcee" brand lace leathers. Buyers of hides. Calgary Tannery Co. Ltd., East Calgary.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STAL- lions, one, two and three years. Mares and fillies. Shorthorn bulls and heifers, Yorkshire pigs, May farrow. Some splendid Oxford Down rams, shearlings and lambs. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 31tf

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-YEAR-OLD REG- istered Percheron stallion. Terms. A1 registered male Shropshire lambs, \$20. Superior Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, \$3.00 and \$4.00. Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$1.00. Dr. J. A. Baughman, Strassburg, Sask. 47-2

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—REEVES 32 H.P. CROSS COM- pound plowing engine, extension drivers, \$2,500. Cockshutt plows, 10-bottom breaker, \$500. Above is ideal outfit for large farm or contract work. Reeves 40-63 separator, all attachments, \$800. Sell to one party, complete with tank, guaranteed good working order, \$3,500. Terms: Cash, stock, bankable paper or good security. Dissolution partnership cause sale. Also 1,600-acre finest wheat and stock farm in Saskatchewan, 1,150 acres broken, 200 acres more can be broken, balance pasture. Natural shelter, several springs, never freeze, river front, main road 1 mile, 2 houses, barns, granaries, workshop, etc. Will put in 800 acres crop for purchaser in spring. Price \$35.00 per acre, \$20.00 cash, balance mortgage, or accept good town property. Machinery and stock can be had at valuation. R. Paling and Sons, Brightley Farm, Lashburn. 47-2

MINK SKINS WANTED

WANTED—150 PRIME MINK SKINS. Write W. L. DeClew, Cedar Rapids Horse Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. 47tf

CORDWOOD

10,000 CORDS OF BEST POPLAR FOR sale.—Apply to Y. Filyk, Kreuzburg, Man. 45-4

SITUATIONS WANTED

WOULD LIKE TO GET POSITION AS manager of farm. Would take job looking after stock for winter. Can give good references. John McDougall, Storthoaks, Sask. 46-2

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRIS- ter and solicitor, Wilkie, Sask. 20tf

MEDICAL

DR. IRELAND, OSTEOPATH—919 SOMER- set Block, Winnipeg.

MISCELLANEOUS

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine. \$2.25 per ton (Mine run \$2.00), f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34tf

START YOUR GASOLINE ENGINE IN- stantly in coldest weather. Full instructions one dollar. Money back if won't work. Johnston, 9 Roncesvalles Building, Toronto.

BIBLE STUDY

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

Grain Growers' Annual

Continued from Page 24

of the company, while Mr. Brown not only did not support him but severely criticized him for his action. The matter of the false report in the Free Press was brought before the meeting and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That this meeting of shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Company desire to record its most emphatic protest against the statements set forth in the Free Press as published in the issue of this morning, in which they purport to give out statements gathered from unknown sources pertaining to the business and management of the company.

"While this report contains some statements that are true it also contains other statements that are at utter variance with the truth.

"And the whole article is calculated to create an impression regarding the business and conduct of the company which is false and likely to unfairly prejudice the interests thereof.

"And further, we strongly object to our farmers' company being treated differently by newspaper reporters from any other commercial institution, whose private business is invariably respected."

Persists In Falsehood

This resolution was taken to the Free Press by a representative appointed by the president, and its publication was requested. The Free Press published the resolution in its editorial columns on November 13, and made the following comment thereon:

"The report to which objection was made was based upon statements made by shareholders present at the meeting who assure us that it is in substance correct.

"As for the contention that the Grain Growers' Grain Company is a purely private concern, whose business affairs are not a matter of public interest, the Free Press is unable to agree with the shareholders; is indeed astonished that it should be put forward. When the Grain Growers' Grain Company prepared and handed to the press a report of giving an official account of the annual meeting it thereby acknowledged the right of the public to be informed about its operations.

"Whatever its technical designation, no company organized to do the work the Grain Growers are doing can be other than a public service corporation. Newspapers are within their rights in securing news about its operations from every available source, provided its information is correct, and in publishing it."

AFFECTION



"What was Ulmer's excuse for coming home that way?"
"Told his wife he thought so much of her he wanted to see her double."

CAEW
"BAT"
PLUG TOBACCO
THE ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO. LIMITED - QUEBEC.

Please mention The Guide when writing to Advertisers

More News From The Front

**That increase in Circulation up to 50,000 is certain
if the present pace is kept up**

With the approach of freeze-up, and the thermometer rapidly dropping, the battalions (the organized farmers) are quickly mobilizing to engage the Big Interests in mortal combat. Our readers are sending us their renewals with all dispatch, and new subscribers (or enlistments) are coming in in a steady stream. Ours is a good fight to be engaged in. It is a fight to build up something, not to tear down and destroy. It is a fight for a greater future

for The Guide and The Grain Growers' Association. These two institutions deserve the support of every farmer who believes in freedom and the square deal, for the good they have already done, and the good they still can do. Ten thousand farmers have already sent in their renewals--Have you? If not, do so today and take advantage of the many splendid offers on this page. Don't wait for a notice to renew.

Unique Clubbing Offers

The Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer

The Weekly Free Press is a splendid paper and its success proves that it is appreciated.

A weekly newspaper with all the features of a metropolitan daily--Canadian and Foreign News, Colored Comic, Magazine, Ladies' Home, Farm and Stock Raisers' sections; and a special exclusive feature, Broomhall's Grain Markets direct from Liverpool.

These are only a few of the features carried by the Weekly Free Press.

We have no hesitation in saying that those of our subscribers who take advantage of this offer when renewing their subscriptions will be assured a wealth of good reading

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

The Western Home Monthly

The Western Home Monthly is Western Canada's leading Household Magazine. An ideal paper for the farm. Everything of interest to all is portrayed in its columns. Explorers in far away lands, scientists working quietly in famous laboratories, authors of wide repute everywhere are preparing a wealth of material. Artists, too, are at work under conditions ensuring the results which only the Western Home Monthly can produce along these lines. In fact, it would take a whole page to enumerate the many good points of this fine journal.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

The Grain Growers' Guide
Nor'-West Farmer

\$1.25 for one year

The Grain Growers' Guide
Western Home Monthly

\$1.25 for one year

The Grain Growers' Guide
Weekly Free Press

\$1.25 for one year

The Grain Growers' Guide
Weekly Farmers' Tribune

\$1.50 for one year

The Grain Growers' Guide
Western Home Monthly
Weekly Free Press

\$1.75 for one year

The Grain Growers' Guide
Western Home Monthly
Weekly Free Press
Nor'-West Farmer

\$2.25 for one year

The Grain Growers' Guide
Western Home Monthly
Weekly Free Press
Nor'-West Farmer
Weekly Farmers' Tribune

\$2.75 for one year

The Nor'-West Farmer

The Nor'-West Farmer, issued on the 5th and 20th of each month, is the oldest farm journal published in Western Canada. It was established in Winnipeg 32 years ago and is decidedly a Western Farm Paper for Western Farmers, carefully edited by practical men especially to meet the requirements of the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Every farmer needs it.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

Farmers' Tribune, Winnipeg

The opportunity is now presented to the farmers of the West of securing upon the most favorable terms in combination with The Guide, that old reliable stand-by, The Farmers' Tribune of Winnipeg, which for about a quarter of a century has been the constant friend and champion of the interests of the agriculturists of the West. Thoroughly up-to-date in all news and other departments. The Farmers' Tribune is an ideal weekly and should be in the home of every settler. It is a friend that can be relied upon. Try it in your home for one year.

Regular Subscription Price - \$1.00 per year

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed please finddollars..... cents, to pay for The
Grain Growers' Guide and.....

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ase for com- ht so much double."



The
NEW Edison Phonograph
 (Mr. Edison's *Latest* Invention)
Now Shipped FREE!

An offer introducing *The New Edisons*. Write quick—*while this offer lasts*. Edison's new phonograph—*just out!*—the perfected musical wonder of the age!

WRITE today for our *new* Edison catalog—the catalog that tells you all about the wonderful *new* model Edison with Mr. Edison's *new* diamond point reproducer—the new parlor grand style. It will also tell you about our *new* Edison offer! Now read:

The Offer: We will send you the *new* model Edison Phonograph and your choice of all the brand new records on an **absolutely free loan**.

We want you to hear all the waltzes, two steps, vaudevilles, minstrels, grand operas, the old sacred hymns, every kind of comic and popular music, also your choice of the highest grade concerts and operas, as rendered by the world's greatest artists. Entertain your family and friends. Give plays and concerts right in your own parlor. Hear the songs, solos, duets and quartettes, the pealing organs, the brass bands, the symphony orchestras, the choirs of Europe's great cathedrals, the piano and violin concerts, virtuoso—all these we want you to hear free as reproduced on the new Edison. **Then, when you are through with the outfit, you may send it back at our expense.**

Remember, not a penny down—no deposit—no guarantee—no C.O.D. to us—no obligations to buy—a **full free trial** in your own home—*direct* from us—*direct* to you. Returnable at our expense or payable (if you want to keep it) at the actual rock-bottom price direct from us.

The Reason: Why should we make such an ultra-liberal offer? Why should we go to all this expense and trouble just so you can have all these free concerts? Well, we'll tell you: we are tremendously proud of this magnificent new instrument. When you get it in your town we **know** everybody will say that nothing like it has ever been heard—so wonderful, so grand, so beautiful, such a king of entertainers—so we are pretty sure that at least some one, if not you, then somebody else, will want to buy one of these **new style** Edisons, **especially as they are being offered now at the most astounding rock-bottom price and on easy terms as low as \$2.00 a month**. But even if no one buys, there is no obligation and we'll be just as glad **anyway** that we sent you the **new** Edison on our **free** trial; for that is our way of advertising quickly everywhere the wonderful superiority of the **new** Edison.

**Mr. Edison's
 Pet and Hobby**



among all his wonderful inventions is his phonograph. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced this new model. Think of it: over 25 years of work on all those epoch-making inventions—then his pet and hobby perfected!

Endless Fun

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. Do you realize how a phonograph will enliven a home, will remake a home?



Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. You will sit awestricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. **Send the coupon today.**

COUPON

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 Dept. 9518, 355 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonographs.

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