

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

OUR PUBLIC BUSINESS SYSTEM

IF ANY COMMERCIAL CORPORATION PLACED A MANAGER IN CHARGE OF ITS BUSINESS, GIVING HIM ABSOLUTE POWER FOR FIVE YEARS, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF INCREASING HIS SALARY WHENEVER HE WISHED, THE MEN WHO ELECTED HIM TO THAT POSITION WOULD BE PROPERLY PLACED IN THE LUNATIC ASYLUM. BUT THE PUBLIC BUSINESS OF CANADA IS CONDUCTED ON JUST SUCH A BASIS. THE PEOPLE HAVE ALREADY GIVEN TOO MUCH POWER INTO THE HANDS OF THE ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES, AND THE MOVEMENT TODAY IS TOWARDS MORE POPULAR GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

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I will let you try this wonderful Galloway engine on your own place absolutely free 30 days. I will save you \$50 to \$300 on the price of your engine.

I have a special proposition to the first ten men or more in every township by which you can partly or entirely pay for your engine.

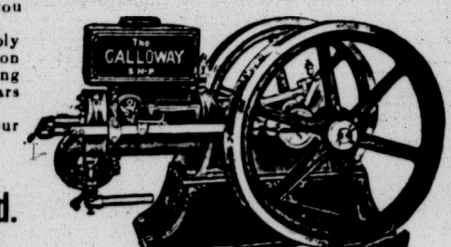
Therefore, before you make up your mind on this engine matter, write to me for my engine book and my best terms. No matter what engine you know about, make up your mind to be thoroughly acquainted with the Galloway engine, Galloway prices, Galloway plans, before you buy any engine of any make.

Remember, we make our engines by the thousands in our own great modern factories at Waterloo, Iowa. We charge only factory cost, plus one small profit, and exact cost of freight and duty. That's how we undersell anybody in Canada, and give you the top-notch of quality at the lowest prices.

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All kinds of non-rusting Stock, Storage, Wagon and Oil Tanks. A money back guarantee with every Tank.

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HENRY

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Born Sept. 2, 18

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

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

HENRY GEORGE ANNIVERSARY

September 2, 1839, Henry George came into the world. If with us now he would be seventy-four. Yet sixteen years have rolled round since last his voice was heard. He died as he had lived. To some it is given to die for the betterment or the salvation of the world. Henry George had the double distinction, he met death in the same resolute way and to the same purpose as he had lived.

Sometimes we are apt to regret that George could not have lived out the natural course of life. But his work was finished. It is well that he died when he did, fighting that New York Mayorality campaign of 1897 than to endure life longer, enfeebled of body and mind, having worn himself out in the conflict, and unable to lead as had been his wont.

Henry George, to my mind, is one of the few great figures of history. The contemporary world stands too close to



HENRY GEORGE

Born Sept. 2, 1839. Died Oct. 28, 1897.

him now to get a true perspective of the man and his work. Warriors, commanders and conquerors have come and gone, have left an impress on their age, an impress of sanguinary stain dyed deep with human blood. They have had a glory of their kind—no doubt good according to the accepted ethics of their time. The war, the campaign George inaugurated was of a different sort. George brought to men the vision of a new world, a civilization of peace, fairer, truer, better than has been.

Henry George was an analyst—and more. He saw the causes of poverty and social inequality. He knew what to destroy, to eliminate; he also knew the remedy and what to prescribe.

Freedom of trade, equal rights to share in the community-made value of God's domain was the "simple yet sovereign remedy." Equality of opportunity, this it was that George taught. With absolute equality of opportunity such as must obtain in the absence of privilege, service and reward must be commensurate.

Most thoughtful people of this time have, I fancy, passed through a period or periods in which they have felt the utter futility of all struggle for social amelioration, social justice. All that an individual can do seems infinitesimal and lost in the enormity of things. And yet it is all so simple. The man whose memory we now celebrate gave the world the solution and the secret.

Happiness is perhaps the highest aim of human existence. Every soul, however fortified for conflict, hears at

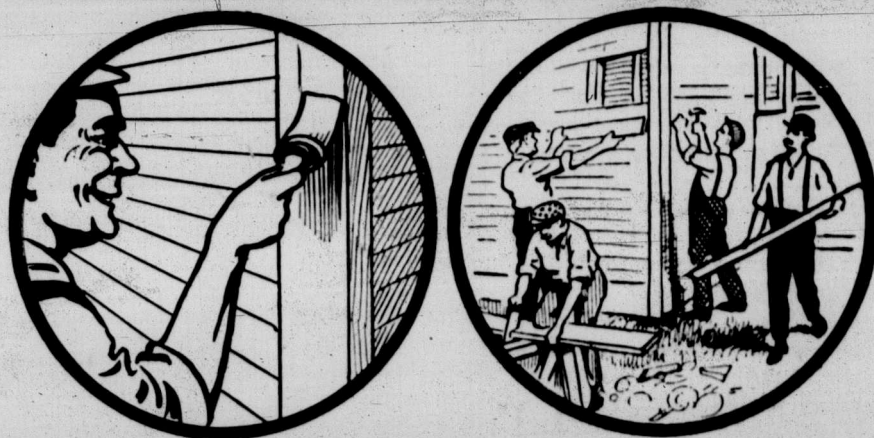
The Grain Growers' Guide

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

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

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Volume VI. September 10th, 1913 Number 37



It's Cheaper to Repaint than to Repair

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If you would lengthen life and add usefulness to every building, every vehicle and every implement on the farm, PAINT UP before repairs are necessary. *It pays.* The better the paint, the better it pays. That's why

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

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

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

times the deep, inarticulate cry of the heart for happiness, for home environment, for love. This to countless numbers is impossible in our present economic status. And how can there be happiness for those who have, while harassed by the wail of those who have not.

The sin, crime, degradation and misery of the world finds its fruitful source in want, in poverty, and the fear of poverty. Some men earn wealth and do not get it, others get it who do not earn it. So long as this remains true so long will poverty and its devitalizing concomitants conspire to crush man's best and most generous impulses.

The disciples of Henry George, those who understand his philosophy, those who see what he saw, behold a vision of the world as it should, and can, and will be.

To those who have seen that vision, to those whose minds have sufficient logic to discern cause and effect, action and sequence, I again commend the words of our teacher:

"He who will, to him the clarions of battle call. How they call, and call, and call, till the heart swells that hears them! Strong soul and high endeavor the world needs them now. Beauty still lies imprisoned, and iron wheels go over the good and true and beautiful that might spring from human lives."

ROBERT LLOYD SCOTT.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FRUIT CROP

Apples promise to be about half a crop, or a little more; quality is not quite so good, and want of color is anticipated.

There are also quite a number of complaints of injuries from insects and fungus diseases.

Pears will be about an average, while plums, except on the coast, are a fair crop. Peaches, however, are good, and there is every prospect of the crop being harvested in good condition.

There is some complaint of cherries being exceptionally soft, owing to adverse weather conditions, but the later cherries are better, and have been very favorably commented on, in the markets which they have reached. Small fruits have practically all been harvested, and the crop has been a most unsatisfactory one, both for producer and consumer.

Reports from British Columbia with reference to prices are indeed favorable. A central selling association has been formed in the Okanagan Valley.

In the Kootenay Valley excellent prices have been received for all small fruits with the exception of early cherries.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAM

One Hundred and Fifty Vacancies to Be Filled

Ottawa, Sept. 7.—Notice is given that a general competitive examination, under the direction of the civil service commission of Canada, will be held on Monday, Nov. 10, and the following days at Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Victoria. The examination will have reference to the following positions to be filled from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1914:

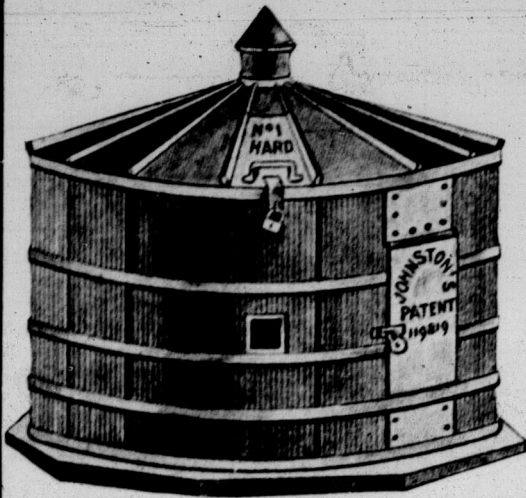
Sixty clerkships (for men) in sub-division C.D.B. of the third division.

Ten clerkships (for women) in sub-division B. of the third division.

Forty positions as stenographer and typist (for men or women) in sub-division B. of the third division.

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Keeps Your Grain For ONE CENT Per Bushel PER YEAR



The Johnston Steel Granary—Capacity 1050 bus.

Under the new Banking Act farmers can secure loans on their grain only when it is properly stored

Johnston's Steel Granary Is the Solution

Thousands now in use on Western farms. It is positively the best portable granary on the market. It is the only Steel Granary built with a rigid frame that cannot be blown down, or pulled out of shape.

It is covered with sheets of Corrugated Galvanized Iron with vertical locked joints, making it impossible for flax seed or other grain to escape. It is reinforced on the outside with iron bands to keep the sides from bulging when filled with grain. It has a large door, with inside door, making it an easy matter to handle the grain as well as being useful for other purposes, when empty.

The roof is made in sections interlocking and very easy put on and cannot blow off. The Granary has a chute on side for emptying, and a manhole on roof for filling. This Granary can be set up by anyone who can handle a hammer and wrench.

The Johnston Granary will keep your grain sound and dry and keep it all, even to flax. Price \$80.00; liberal discount for cash.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

The Johnston Steel Granary Co.

MAY STREET :: WINNIPEG, MAN.

BRITAIN AND THE PANAMA EXHIBITION

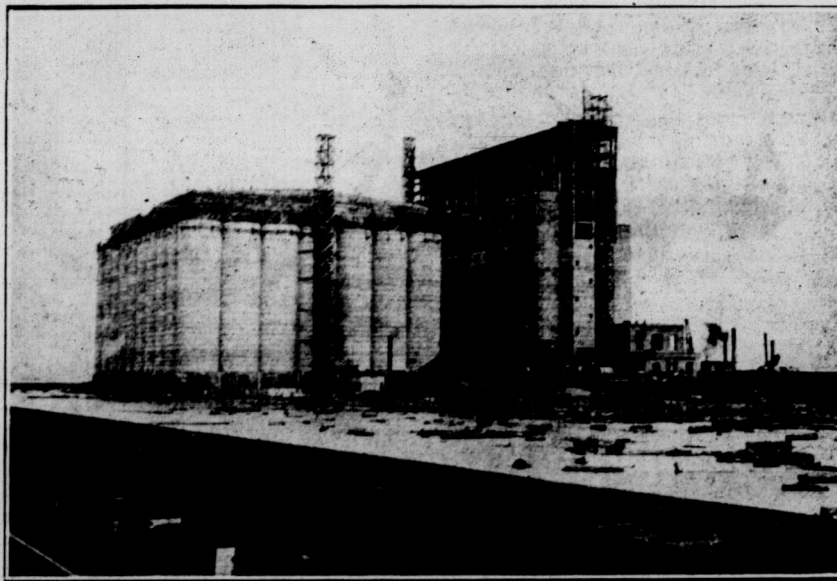
The Foreign Office is being sharply criticized for its refusal to participate officially in the Exhibition which will be held in 1915 at San Francisco to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal. It is certainly no ordinary occasion, and if the Canal brings the expected stimulus to the trade of the Pacific Coast of South America, there would seem to be a strong case for advertising British manufactures in every possible way. Canada and the Australian Colonies have decided to take a large share in the festival. W. Redmond suggested in

Tuesday's debate that the decision of the Foreign Office reflected its displeasure at the American attitude over the diplomatic questions connected with the Canal. Mr. Acland was able to make an effective reply. The only reason for refusal was, he said, that the opportunity would not justify the great expenditure demanded. The British Government was asked to spend £250,000, while Congress itself had only voted £100,000. Clearly, the States have no reason to take umbrage; but it is not quite so clear that our business interests are served by non-participation. —The Nation, London.

Government Terminal Nearly Ready

The Dominion Government grain elevator at Port Arthur is nearing completion, and from present indications will be able to handle grain by September 20. The structural work is nearly completed, and most of the machinery is on the site, and is now being put in place. One force of men is at work installing the high potential power line to the plant, while another is laying tracks which will give the Canadian Pacific Railway access to the elevator. The Canadian Northern Railroad already has its tracks laid to the elevator and arrangements will be made later to give the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad a similar connection. The elevator is of reinforced concrete construction throughout, except that in the walls of the working house

but for the first hour this can be increased to 115,000 bushels. The working house towers to a height of 185 feet above the water level. It contains seventy-five circular bins of about 7,000 bushels capacity each, fifty-six interspace bins of 3,000 bushels, and thirty-six out-space bins of 1,500 bushels capacity. Its total capacity is about 750,000 bushels. The storage house has seventy circular bins, each 24 feet in diameter and ninety feet in height of 30,000 bushels capacity, together with fifty-four interspaces of about 8,000 bushels capacity each, giving a total capacity of the storage of 2,500,000 bushels. In designing the elevator special provision was made for a large number of bins of



Recent Photo of the Government Elevator at Port Arthur

brick panelling is used in a skeleton of reinforced concrete. This latter construction was used to facilitate rapid erection of the house, and adds to its appearance as well. Absolutely no inflammable material is included in either building or machinery. The elevator will be operated by electric power throughout, and a separate motor has been installed for each machine. Twenty cars can be unloaded simultaneously, the unloading capacity of the house being about forty cars per hour. An interlocking device connecting the valves of the car hoppers prevents any possibility of mixing the contents of one car with that of another. The normal loading capacity to boats will be about 75,000 bushels per hour,

small capacity for storing small lots of grain that may require separate binning. The working house is equipped with ten hopper scales of 2,000 bushels capacity, with a garner of equal capacity over each scale. The elevator legs are as follows: Five for receiving; five for shipping; five for cleaning; one for screenings; one for drying; one for oats, and two for flax. Fifteen sets of receiving cleaners are provided for cleaning oats, wheat and barley, and fifteen additional cleaners can be installed, when they are needed. Special machines are also installed for separating oats from wheat, in addition to two screenings separators and two flax separators.

At the south end of the working house a drying plant is installed in a separate building. This has a capacity of 48,000 bushels per day and is for drying damp, tough or wet grain, and putting such grain in condition for storage.

A revetment wall is being built around three sides of the site, which contains about 32½ acres. The site was formerly covered by water, but is now being filled in level with the top of the revetment wall. A slip of 1,200 feet long will provide ample space for the largest lake boats alongside the working house. Four lines of railroad tracks extend through the house and beyond it for a distance of 800 feet, so that eighty cars can be spotted at one time, and taken into the house by the car pullers. Provision has been made for increasing the capacity of the elevator to a total of ten million bushels, should additional capacity be required, and the site affords ample space for increasing this capacity still further.

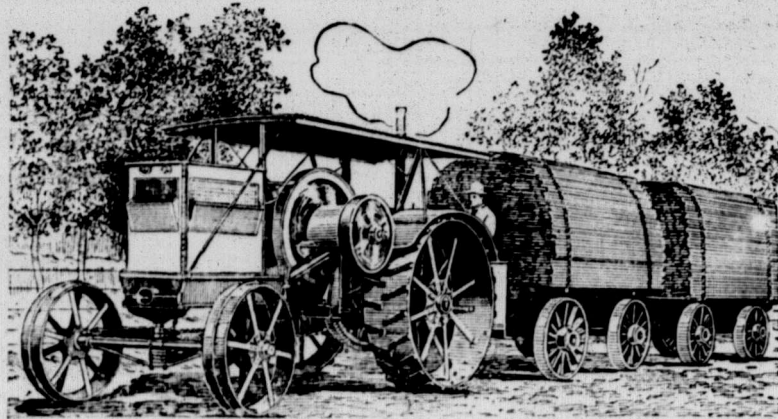
PERSISTENCE

When you get into a tight place and everything goes against you, till it seems you could not hold on a minute longer, never give up then, for that's just the place and the time that the tide'll turn.—Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The religious attitude is what really matters in human progress, and is the main lesson to be learned from the advance of our mechanical civilization, and its failure to bring satisfaction.—Professor Bosanquet.

The Wonder Worker on the Farm

THE snail of the farm is the plow, the slowest of all field implements. Plow all day with two horses and at night you have turned only two and one-half acres. An expert says the work of the plow takes more power than all the factories of the world. But the farm tractor has changed all that. The horse plows an acre for \$1.25; the tractor for 45 cents. Those are government statistics. An IHC tractor has plowed sixty acres in twenty-four hours. Compare that with the horse's record. The horse is tired in six hours; an IHC tractor will run twenty-four hours. It will pull at once plow, harrow, and seeder, doing all in one swift operation. That's only a glimpse of the possibilities in



sumption, and fuel conveniently handled. Wide rims of wheels prevent cutting in swampy ground. No delay in firing up as in steam engines. IHC tractors are made in sizes for all farms, of 6-12, 7-15, 10-20, 12-25, 15-30, 25-45, and 30-60-horse power. IHC general purpose engines run all sorts of small machines about the barn and yard, sizes 1 to 50-horse power, operating on various fuels.

See the IHC local agent. Get his advice as to the style and size of tractor most profitable for you. He will give you catalogues, or, write direct to the

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.



IHC Oil Tractors

Their great value and steady popularity lies in their many uses, their capacity for work, and their dependability in doing that work at reasonable cost. In all kinds of belt and draw-bar work, pulling field machines, hauling, threshing, shredding, etc., IHC tractors are unsurpassed. The simple, powerful engine defies trouble. Transmission and gearing are carefully protected from dirt and grit. Economical in fuel con-



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 10th, 1913

NO REPLY FROM C.M.A.

We have no further word as to whether the Canadian Manufacturers' Association intends to accept our offer to debate the tariff question with them. We hope the C.M.A. is not afraid to put its views into print where the public may know them. Surely before another week passes we shall have an acceptance of our challenge to debate.

INFLUENCING PUBLIC OPINION

Efforts are now being made to stir up public opinion throughout the East to influence the Railway Commission in its decision on the Western freight rate question, which is supposed to be made in the not far distant future. The Toronto News and Montreal Gazette, in deepest anguish, are pointing out that any sweeping reduction in freight rates will keep money out of Canada. They are positive that what the Western people want is more railways and not lower freight rates, and the editors of these papers are almost grief-stricken at the vigorous denunciations of injustice by what they are pleased to call "professional agitators" of the Grain Growers' organizations. It is pointed out that though the C.P.R. could stand a reduction in rates, neither the C.N.R. nor the G.T.P. are able to do so, but would be forced into liquidation. This argument is being worked for all its worth with the hope of frightening those people living along the lines of the two smaller roads. The annual report of the C.P.R. has just been published and shows the net profits for the year ending June 30, 1913, to be \$47,491,437, which shows that road to be in a fairly prosperous condition. What financial condition the C.N.R. is in no one knows, because their system of financing is a close secret. Every government in Canada has opened the public treasury to Mackenzie and Mann, but none of them have even asked any information as to the financial system adopted by these two gentlemen. If the C.N.R. continues its present financial system, the sooner it gets into trouble the better for this country, because it will then either be operated by the government or by some other company, that will give the country at least half a service. There is no need for the people of the West to worry about driving money out of Canada. There is nothing that will bring money into this country faster than the development of general prosperity. No Western agitator should be in the slightest deterred by these dismal forebodings from the corporation journals of Toronto and Montreal. Let us keep up the fight for a square deal always and we are bound to win in the near future.

THE "DEBT" IDEA

In this issue in our Mail Bag department we print a letter recently received by one of our subscribers at Cutknife, Sask., from a gentleman in Ingersoll, Ont. It will be noted that the writer claims to be a "farmer's son," but, though we are not permitted to give the names of either correspondent, we will inform our readers that the Ingersoll gentleman has been a lawyer all his life and is now a prominent K.C. His letter demands attention because the writer has a viewpoint which is not original but has been manufactured by the Protectionist institutions of Eastern Canada to stir up animosity against the West. The Toronto News has time and again encouraged the idea that the Western farmers owe a "debt" to the people of Eastern Canada, and other Protectionist and Special Privilege journals have followed

suit. Let us see what there is in this imaginary "debt."

Canada purchased this northwest country from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1869 and paid \$1,500,000 cash and allowed the company to retain one-twentieth of the best prairie lands for its own use. The population of Western Canada at that time was practically all Indians and half-breeds, with about 3,000 white people.

The C.P.R. contract was made in 1881, when there were about 100,000 white people in this country. At the present time the population is close upon 2,000,000 people and our Protectionist friends would endeavor to have us believe that these 2,000,000 people owe some imaginary "debt" to the people who live east of the Great Lakes.

Let us consider a little. A very large percentage of the present population of the Prairie Provinces was born and reached maturity in Eastern Canada, where, according to The Toronto News and the Eastern Protectionists they were the creditors of the West. As soon, however, as they got aboard the train and came West of the Great Lakes their ledger account shifted and they not only lost what was owing to them from the West, but they, in turn, became debtors to the East. This is according to The Toronto News and the Eastern Protectionists. Another very large percentage of our Western population comes from Great Britain. While they were living in their island home our Eastern Jingos and Imperialists tell us that we in Canada owed them a "debt" for some years for military and naval protection. But as soon as they reached Canada they lost the benefit of this obligation and they themselves became debtors to the balance of their countrymen left at home. And as they continued through Canada and reached the West they soon owed two "debts," one to Eastern Canada and another to Great Britain. This is not our figuring. We wish to make that quite clear. It is the figuring of The Toronto News, the Eastern Protectionists and Imperialists. Then the balance of our immigration is from the United States and continental Europe. These people certainly did not owe anything to Great Britain nor to Eastern Canada while they remained in their former homes. They were invited to come into this country as free citizens and were given all the privileges of citizenship. Now how on earth can they owe anything to Eastern Canada?

Not only do the people of the Prairie Provinces not owe anything to the people of Eastern Canada, but a pretty good case can be made out to prove exactly the reverse. The Hudson's Bay Company own land all over the West which they were given at the time of the purchase of this country and millions upon millions of money has been taken out of the people of Western Canada by means of this land and gone to enrich a handful of shareholders in Great Britain, for which they gave absolutely not one cent's worth of return. This fact rather transfers the imaginary "debt" to the other side of the ledger. The C.P.R. was given 25,000,000 acres of land in the West in 1881 and tax exemption for 20 years, which, by a fluke in the contract, turned out to be nearly 40 years. The C.P.R. has made out of this land \$200,000,000, all of which comes out of the pockets of the Western people, and practically all of which goes into the pockets of the C.P.R. magnates in Eastern Canada and Great Britain, for which they never gave one cent's return to the West. Again, the Parliament of Canada, elected by the people of the East, have per-

mitted the railway company to charge, for exactly the same services, 75 per cent. higher freight rates in the West than in the East, for the benefit of the C.P.R. shareholders in Eastern Canada. This same Eastern Parliament has fenced in Western Canada with a high tariff by which all the people of this country have been plundered for the benefit of a handful of manufacturers in the Eastern cities. The Eastern Bankers' Association of Toronto and Montreal has been plucking ten and twelve per cent. out of the Western farmers, as compared with 6 per cent. for the same services in Eastern Canada. Western people are paying tribute daily to Eastern real estate speculators who are holding Western land out of use.

If we set out to detail these various items we would find that the Eastern people owe us a tremendous obligation, rather than that we owe them. We are not asking, however, for any payment on this account. We leave such miserable, narrow-minded tactics to The Toronto News and the Protectionists. All we ask for is a square deal from now and henceforth, and let by-gones be by-gones. If The Toronto News and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association continue this campaign to set the East against the West it will be their fault and theirs alone if the Western people rise in revolt. The beneficiaries of Special Privilege in Toronto and Montreal have fattened off the West long enough and their rule must shortly come to an end.

ANOTHER LIBEL ANSWERED

During the month of August the Grain Growers' Grain Co. mailed to all its shareholders a ten per cent. dividend upon the par value of their stock. The total of this large dividend amounted to \$62,819. This large sum of money all went back to the shareholders of the farmers' company upon their farms throughout the three provinces. It was to them just that much money saved by their own efforts in co-operation, as, if the Grain Growers' Grain Co. had not been in the field this large sum of money would simply have gone into the private pockets of the private grain magnates. This dividend was not earned by the farmers' company because of any special privilege enjoyed by them; not because of any laws passed specially in their behalf; but in the face of the keenest and often unscrupulous rivalry of many large and powerful interests. The Grain Growers' Grain Company and its success is a monument to the ability of the western farmers to stand together for their common welfare. This dividend payment answers a slanderous rumor that has been vigorously circulated by the enemies of the organized farmers to the effect that the Grain Growers' Grain Co. had sustained heavy losses and was about to close its doors. The general public and the business world soon ought to wake up to the fact that the Grain Growers' Grain Company is here to stay and has become a most important part of the permanent machinery of the western grain trade.

A CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

The establishment of a co-operative wholesale society for the purpose of supplying the co-operative stores which are springing up in various parts of Western Canada, is an enterprise which will undoubtedly be given practical consideration in the near future. If E. M. Trowern, secretary of the Dominion Retailers' Association, is successful in his attempt to induce the existing wholesale

agencies to refuse to supply co-operators, a co-operative wholesale will become an absolute necessity, but in any event the establishment of such a society, as soon as there are sufficient retail stores to warrant it, would be the best kind of a business proposition. In this issue will be found an article telling the story of how the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society was formed and how it has prospered, and the experience of our brethren across the sea will no doubt be of great value to Canadian Co-operators when they undertake a similar enterprise. Through the establishment of a wholesale of their own, Western Co-operators will be able to retain for themselves the profits now made by the private wholesalers, they will be independent of an organization of private traders which may at any minute refuse to supply them on any terms, they will have a medium through which the country co-operators will be able to dispose of their surplus dairy and farm products in the cities, and they will have an organization of their own which will be able to import and manufacture the necessities of life specially for their own consumption. In addition they will have an organization which will bind together co-operators throughout the West, make their system of business uniform and promote the interests of the co-operative movement generally. In the Maritime Provinces a co-operative wholesale society has recently been established and its progress will be closely watched in the West.

ARE WE REPRESENTED?

The Prairie Provinces have 27 members occupying seats in the House of Commons with the right to vote upon any and all questions which come before Parliament, but even in the face of this fact there is some question as to whether the people of the Prairie Provinces are really represented in our Federal Parliament. When elections are held, usually every four years, there are generally only two candidates nominated in each constituency, one being a Grit and the other being a Tory. Most of these candidates, so far as we can learn, though we are glad to say there are some happy exceptions, have part of their election expenses paid from the party campaign funds with headquarters at Toronto and Ottawa. After the election is over there is either a Grit or a Tory member for each constituency and they proceed to Parliament and take their seats among that law-making body. Every Grit member must vote as his party bosses tell him, particularly if he is one of the number whose election expenses have been paid from the general fund. The Tory members are in the same box with regard to their own party bosses. A good illustration of the working out of this system was afforded in the debate on Premier Borden's naval policy. The Liberals introduced a resolution that the Naval Bill should not become law until it had been "referred to the people" which meant by the way of a general election. One of the French members of the House, however, who believed in the Referendum, moved an amendment that the bill should be submitted to an actual referendum whereby every voter should have an opportunity to cast his ballot upon the question of the navy alone. What happened? It must be remembered that the naval question has never been discussed here in the Prairie Provinces at election time, and not a single one of our members had any mandate on the question. Yet, when the resolution in favor of Referendum was put to a vote in Parliament, both the Tory party and the Grit party lined up side by side and voted against it, and our Western members, who are supposed to "represent" the Western people, lined up with their party bosses with the happy exception of three men, who stood out and voted against their

party in favor of Referendum. Those three men were:

Robert Cruise, member for Dauphin, Man.
J. G. Turriff, member for Assiniboia, Sask.
Levi Thomson, member for Qu'Appelle, Sask.

These three only out of our 27 members thought that we ordinary people had any right whatever to a voice in the expenditure of \$35,000,000, taxed out of our own pockets. Then again the feeling throughout the West is overwhelmingly in favor of lower tariff, and, in Saskatchewan and Alberta, is decidedly for Free Trade. Yet none of the members from these provinces have yet stood up on the floor of the House and pleaded the cause of the West against the two protectionist political parties. It is very doubtful if the West will ever secure a square deal until there are several members from these provinces who will throw down the gauntlet to both political parties as did Richard Cobden and John Bright sixty years ago in England, and fight the battle of the common people. So long as both the Grit and Tory parties are dominated by the Triple Alliance of railways, banks and manufacturers and as long as our Western members are controlled by these two political parties, there is no hope of any redress of Western grievances at the hands of the political parties in Ottawa. Who are our members elected to represent? Are they supposed to represent the people here in the West or to represent their political bosses and the Triple Alliance? That is a question which must be settled before progress can be made.

GIVE US DEEDS, NOT WORDS

The current number of Industrial Canada, the organ of our old friend, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, has the following interesting paragraph:

NO DISCREDITING OF PROTECTION

Members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will do all in their power to prevent the doctrine of Protection from being discredited during the coming revision of the tariff. In all organizations there are a few who go to extremes. Half a dozen manufacturers out of the three thousand members of the Association may ask for more protection than they need. Their demands will be seized upon by the opponents of Protection, magnified beyond their original proportions, and used to illustrate arguments for tariff reduction. The doctrine of Protection is a great doctrine. It has made Canada a nation—commercially independent and self-contained. It has built up her cities, towns and villages. Protection should not be discredited by the indiscretion of the few. The vast majority of Canadian manufacturers have barely enough protection to enable them to meet competition. Many have not enough, but all should unite to strike a fair average, uphold the National Policy and secure a uniform and scientific revision of the Canadian tariff.

This article is, of course, written for consumption by protectionist manufacturers only, and is designed to salve their consciences and make them feel particularly pious while they are making a donation to foreign mission work with one hand and another donation to the election corruption fund with the other hand. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has never given the slightest evidence that it desires to have anything but the highest tariff possible to secure, neither has the association ever given any evidence that it is opposed to stock watering and manipulation by which the profits of protected industries are hidden from the public. If Industrial Canada speaks for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, then it is about time the C.M.A. considered the steel industry and the cotton combine and the canners' combine and the cement combine. All four of these industries are watered to an enormous extent and are paying large profits on inflated capital by the aid of the protective tariff. Let the Canadian Manufacturers' Association repudiate some of the miserable robberies of the public that have been conducted under the shelter of the

tariff if it wishes to clear itself of the charge of hypocrisy.

GIVEN AWAY

The Canadian Countryman, the alleged farm paper which is one of the organs of the Triple Alliance, is experiencing great difficulty in finding people who will read it. It is of no use for Sir Edmund Walker and Z. A. Lash, its chief directors, to spend thousands of dollars a month to produce a paper which no one will take, and if people will not pay the subscription price, they are quite willing to give it away free. The postal regulations, unfortunately for The Countryman, do not allow newspapers which are given away by the publishers to be carried through the mails at the special newspaper rate, otherwise, no doubt, every man whose name is on the voters' list in the rural districts would receive The Countryman free of charge every week. In spite of the postal regulations, however, The Countryman is giving away thousands of copies every week. One of the schemes is exposed by an advertisement appearing in the Minden Echo, of Minden, Ont., which reads as follows:

Dear Sir:—

You will be pleased to learn that we have made arrangements with the Canadian Countryman Publishing Co., of Toronto, Ontario, whereby we can send you their most valuable Weekly Magazine, THE CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN free of charge for one year, on presentation at our store of thirty Canadian Countryman coupons, the face value of each being five cents.

With every \$1.00 cash purchase at our store, we give you one coupon. When you have received fifteen coupons, bring or send them to us and we will order the Canadian Countryman to be sent to your address, postage paid, for six months.

30 coupons will be good for 12 months' subscription; 45 coupons will be good for 18 months' subscription; 60 coupons will be good for 24 months' subscription.

If you desire, we shall order the Canadian Countryman to be sent at your request to any friend or relation you may name, providing he resides in Canada, England or any other country in the Postal Union.

Save your coupons; each is worth five cents; 100 are worth five dollars. Hang up the envelope with which we supply you and keep your coupons in it. Do not destroy them.

You can get a free sample of Canadian Countryman by sending your name and address to the Company on the card provided for that purpose.

GORRIE CO. - - - Haliburton, Ontario

It is not for us, of course, to criticize the methods employed by our contemporaries to get circulation, and we are calling attention to this advertisement merely to show how anxious the bankers and railway promoters who own The Countryman are to get their organ into the homes of the farmers. The storekeepers who are giving the paper away as a bonus with their goods are, of course, not required to pay the publishers of the paper one cent. The cost of publishing The Countryman is paid by Sir Edmund Walker, Z. A. Lash and others from the money they make out of the people of Canada, through the Special Privileges granted to them by Parliament, and the object of their paper is to make the people content with present unjust conditions, so that those Special Privileges may not be taken away from them. Hence their anxiety to get the people to read the paper, and their willingness to give it free to those who are not foolish enough to pay for it.

When Mr. Borden toured the West just prior to the last election he promised the farmers that if elected he would have a co-operative bill enacted that would enable the farmers to establish co-operative societies. Does Mr. Borden propose to fulfil the promise he then made, or was it made for election purposes?

A correspondent suggests that the best monument that can be raised to commemorate the 100 years of peace between Britain and the United States would be the establishment of Free Trade between the Empire and the Republic. Free trade abolishes one of the most frequent causes of war.

When established the comm which the will be wi a co-oper one of th features o the attitu zations, v some case operative appears. wholesale tail store will be a operation being the operative land is of all those spread o throughout of Co-ope Scotland, b Maxwell, v extensively in the form of this ser the story Scottish tive Whole erty in gr illuminating From this ir volume we l the first s of the estal of a co- who'e ale in was made by the edit Scottish Co- who propose conference c sentatives of co-operative in Scotland be held to the question a meeting to at Glasgow i 1864, and a tee was appo investigate r port. The con however, ne ported and enquiry as reason was n was found t had left the America. T Co-operator, however, tha allowed to d taries or dir tive societies borhood to m co-operative the wholesale

Repe

As a result held, but, wi co-operators d At a meeting 7, 1866, forty gregate sales had amounted 000, were rep England co-op this time are society, which ches er in 186 manager, J. C. this conferenc Mr. Edwards North of Engl relate that:

"The questio to the s arting Each of the de ion on the ma favorable, but that the societi yet in a positio "Mr. J. Mil ance with the meeting, move

History of Co-operation

ARTICLE II.

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society

When co-operation becomes firmly established as one of the chief factors of the commercial life of Western Canada, which the writer makes bold to predict it will be within a comparatively few years, a co-operative wholesale society will be one of the most important and essential features of the organization. Judging from the attitude of private traders' organizations, which are advocating, and in some cases practicing, a boycott of co-operative stores in Eastern Canada, it appears, in fact, that co-operative wholesale societies from which the retail stores can obtain their supplies, will be an immediate necessity if co-operation is to continue to exist. This being the case, the history of the co-operative wholesale societies of the old land is of great interest and value to all those who are striving for the spread of co-operative enterprise throughout this country. The History

of Co-operation in Scotland, by William Maxwell, which was extensively quoted in the former article of this series, tells the story of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society in great and illuminating detail. From this interesting volume we learn that the first suggestion of the establishment of a co-operative wholesale in Scotland was made in 1863 by the editor of the Scottish Co-operator, who proposed that a conference of representatives of all the co-operative societies in Scotland should be held to discuss the question. Such a meeting was held at Glasgow in April, 1864, and a committee was appointed to investigate and report. The committee, however, never reported and when enquiry as to the reason was made, it was found that most of its members had left the country, some of them for America. The editor of the Scottish Co-operator, J. T. M'Innes, determined, however, that the idea should not be allowed to die, and invited the secretaries or directors of all the co-operative societies of Glasgow and neighborhood to meet in his office to discuss co-operative topics, among which was the wholesale question.

Repeated Conferences

As a result further conferences were held, but, with Scottish caution, the co-operators decided to hasten slowly. At a meeting held at Glasgow, on April 7, 1866, forty-one societies, whose aggregate sales for the preceding quarter had amounted to considerably over £50,000, were represented. The North of England co-operative societies had by this time already formed a wholesale society, which began business at Manchester in 1864, and their cashier and manager, J. C. Edwards, was present at this conference. After hearing from Mr. Edwards the experience of the North of England Society, the minutes relate that:

"The question was then taken up as to the starting of a wholesale agency. Each of the delegates gave their opinion on the matter, all tending to be favorable, but judiciously concluding that the societies in Scotland were not yet in a position to maintain one.

"Mr. J. Millar, of Alva, in accordance with the general tendency of the meeting, moved: 'That the delegates

impress upon the members of their respective societies the importance of taking shares in the North of England Wholesale Co-operative Society, and also the great necessity of giving to it the largest measure of support possible.' The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Morrison, of Springburn, and unanimously adopted."

As a result of these resolutions some of the Scottish societies associated themselves with the wholesale at Manchester, but it was evident from the first, that this arrangement could only be a makeshift, the distance from Manchester to Glasgow being a great inconvenience, and it being found that Scottish desires could not always be met by English supplies. The next year, 1867, another conference was held, at which it was unanimously resolved to appoint a committee to diffuse information and make the necessary arrange-

ments for commencing a wholesale co-operative society in Glasgow. The largest—and even they would hesitate to pay the wages to obtain first-class purchasers; but by uniting, the expenses are reduced to a minimum, and even the poorest stores can reap the benefit, as the expenses are paid by the wholesale agency, and does not encroach on the present profits of the stores.

Conditions essential to success.—Unbounded faith in the progress of co-operation and in the abilities and honesty of ourselves as working men; for, if we have successfully united to secure the profits of the retail dealer, the obvious inference is, we can as easily secure the profits of the wholesale dealer—the principle is the same: a certain demand makes a sure profit; and if working men have always been found able to conduct the business of the retail stores, do not doubt but that they will be found when required, for the wholesale agency also.

For these reasons we would respectfully urge upon all co-operative societies to take advantage of the wholesale agency and join it at its start; by doing so their ability will be increased and the Wholesale Society placed in a position of security. The cost of membership to the poorest society should be no obstacle. To raise at intervals of three months one shilling per member, on which sum they will even receive five per cent. per annum, can surely be made up by any

Some of these schemes were entered upon without sufficient consideration and eventually resulted in considerable losses both to individual co-operators and to co-operative societies which placed capital in them. The largest of these unsuccessful enterprises was the Scottish Co-operative Ironworks, which was established in 1872, and conducted a shipbuilding yard at Irvine, in Ayrshire. This company though originally distinct from the wholesale, was allowed to become indebted to the society for considerable sums, the society practically becoming its banker. Eventually it was found that the Ironworks owed the Wholesale upwards of £10,000, and the result was that the first manager of the Wholesale was asked for his resignation, and the society was forced to sacrifice a portion of its own profits to make good the deficiency. The Wholesale, meanwhile, was prospering and

growing apace, and five years after the commencement of business new premises, costing between £17,000 and £18,000, were opened with great rejoicing and in the presence of many whose names will always be revered by English and Scottish co-operators including G. J. Holyoake, James Crabtree, William Nuttall and G. Howell. At first grocery and provisions, flour and meal, were the goods chiefly dealt in by the Wholesale. After the new building had been opened, drapery, boots and shoes were added and other departments followed. By 1879, the Wholesale was doing a trade of £600,590 per annum, and had opened branches at Leith and Kilmarnock, the more conveniently to supply the stores in those

localities. In 1881 yet another branch was opened, at Dundee.

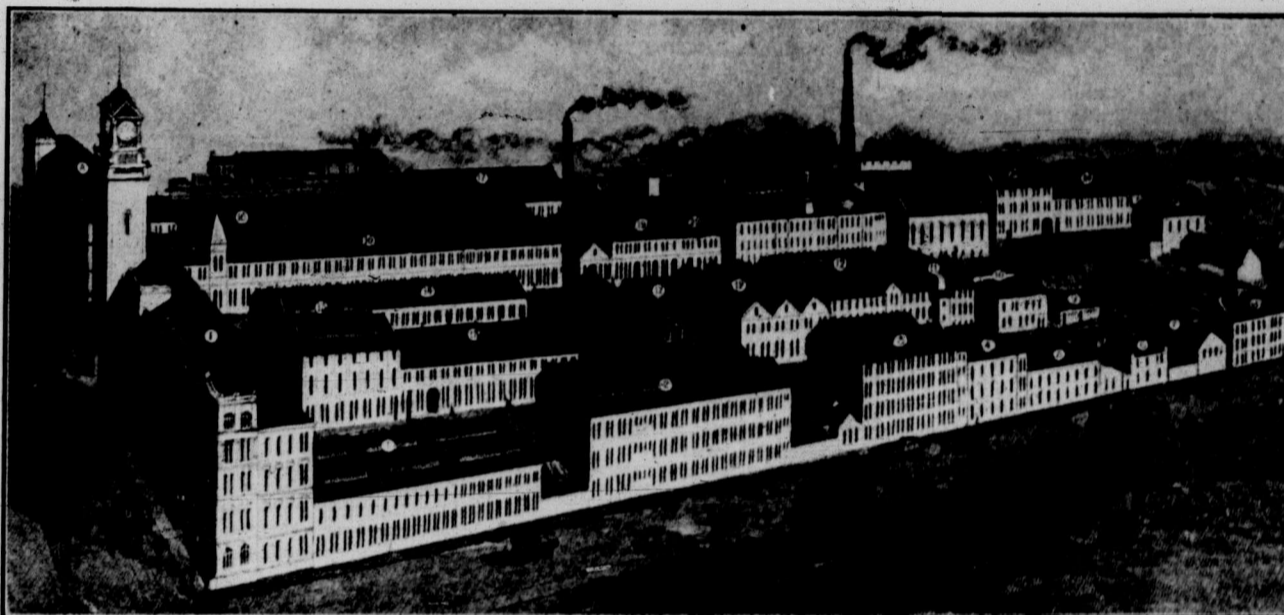
William Maxwell's Influence

In the same year Wm. Maxwell, now president of the International Co-operative Alliance, became president of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. Mr. Maxwell, while deeply interested in co-operative distribution, was particularly enthusiastic for the productive side of the movement, and it was due largely to his influence and organizing ability that the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society launched out and became one of the largest manufacturing concerns of the world. Mr. Maxwell, beside being an enthusiast, however, was, and is still, a hardheaded business man, and while entertaining the highest hopes for the future he was careful not to go ahead with any enterprise without first securing ample capital to finance the undertaking and being assured of a market for the output of the factories. The ironworks already referred to and some other co-operative productive works established outside of the Wholesale, had come to grief chiefly because only a small proportion of their wares could be purchased by co-operators, and difficulty was experienced in selling to outsiders who were unsympathetic towards the movement.

Profit by Experience

This was a valuable lesson to the Wholesale, and the factories which have been established since are designed exclusively to supply the require-

Continued on Page 18



PRODUCTIVE WORKS, SHIELDHALL, GOVAN

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Printing Department. | 6. Firemaster's House. | 11. Tinware. | 16. Boot Factory. | 21-22. Chemical Dept. |
| 2. Cabinet Factory. | 7. Joiner's Workshop. | 12. Preserve Works. | 17. Currying Works. | 23. Power Station. |
| 3. Hosiery Factory. | 8. Workmen's Dwellings. | 13. Tailoring Factory. | 18. Tannery. | 24. Tobacco Factory. |
| 4. Coffee Essence. | 9. Coopers. | 14. Artisan Clothing. | 19. Confectionery. | 25. Stables. |
| 5. Brush Factory. | 10. Mechanical Elect'l. | 15. Dining Rooms, etc. | 20. Pickle Works. | |

ments for commencing a wholesale co-operative society in Glasgow.

Objects and Advantages

The prospectus of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, which was placed before every society in Scotland in 1867 is worthy of reproduction, as showing the aims and expectations of its founders, all of which have been abundantly fulfilled. It was as follows:

"Objects aimed at.—First: In the retail stores individuals unite their purchases for two reasons, namely, they prevent the frauds of the retail dealers in adulteration, light weight, etc.; they economize the expense of distribution. The wholesale agency proposes to advance a step further in the same direction by aggregating the purchases of the various stores. It would dispense with the wholesale dealer, as the retail store has ceased to employ the retail dealer, thus coming into closer contact with the producers and with large purchasers and also commanding the best markets, thereby securing an additional guarantee for purer articles. Second: To consolidate and extend the movement by increased facilities for the formation of retail stores, as through the wholesale agency they would reap at once the full benefits of a larger experience, and so be secure from the danger of imposition; and through the increase of retail stores the wholesale agency would be more firmly established, its sphere of usefulness extended, and its power to benefit working-men increased and still more fully developed.

"Advantages to be secured.—First: If, through the action of the retail stores, an actual saving can be effected, wealth arrested and distributed over many, which under the old system of selling would have swelled the fortunes of a few, so in like manner the Wholesale Society, which is simply a union of stores, as the store is a union of individuals, can arrest wealth at a still earlier period for the benefit of the store. Second: In purchasing through a wholesale agency, retail societies are in a position to employ first-rate skill, which in an isolated state would be impossible, except for a few of

society professing the principle. Should the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society at any time be improperly managed, we have little fear but that the intelligence and experience which a very large number of working men now possess of the practical management of co-operative societies will develop the business of the Wholesale Society to a successful issue."

After Five Years

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society eventually began business in leased premises in Glasgow on September 8, 1868, nearly five years after the idea had been first mooted in the Scottish Co-operator. The first week the wholesale sold £200 worth of goods, and by the end of the first quarter it was doing a trade of £1,200 a week. In the first year the society sold £81,094 worth of goods, about 100 co-operative stores patronizing the wholesale. The capital subscribed by these stores amounted at the end of the first year to £5,174. The distributive expenses were £1,035, or threepence per pound of the sales (1¼ cents on the dollar) and the net profit £1,303 or an average of 3¼d. per pound for the year. Reserve and insurance funds were wisely established at the inception of the society, and at the close of the year amounted to £112, while £138 had been set aside for depreciation.

Failures Met With

The successful floating of the wholesale brought Scottish co-operators to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and the result was that at every meeting great schemes were discussed and immediate action was urged.

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the

Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

THE VALUE OF GOOD SEED GRAIN

That "what a man sows, that shall he also reap" does not always apply to the pictures on the seed packages, but the fact remains that the man with a specialty is the man who wins out in these days, and supposing that specialty to be pure seed grain, there is a mint of money for the farmer who will go to the trouble of supplying others with the very best and purest product his soil will yield, as is evidenced by the demand for Seager Wheeler's Marquis wheat, which captured the \$1,000 prize offered by the C.P.R., at New York, in 1911; or Holmes', of Raymond, wheat of the same strain, which won the world's championship at the International Dry Farming Congress at Lethbridge, last year, and for which the Mooney Seed-Company, of Regina and Saskatoon, paid \$1,000 for 250 bushels; or Maynard's, of Deloraine, Red Fife, or any of the other men who have made a name for themselves with barley, flax or rye.

Of course, to raise good grain for seed requires patience, capability, and the most approved methods we know of in the breeding handling, selection, and raising.

Every farmer, whether he is planning to raise seed grain, or grain for the world's market, should endeavor to get the very best seed he can afford, and thus enhance his yields and his profits, but it is not every farmer, in these days of mixed farming, dear living, and high wages, who can afford either the time or the money to make a specialty of seed grain.

Seed grain will always command good prices, whether sold in large lots to the big seedsmen, or in bushel lots to the neighbors around.

This spring seed wheat was selling at from \$1 to \$4 per bushel, while the market price was 84-5c.

Oats were fetching 50c to 75c for seed, while the market price was 31c. Barley \$1.00, as against the market price of 47 9c. Flax, \$1.50 to \$2.15, compared with \$1.13 at the elevator, and Timothy and rye grass for seed brought \$7 and \$8 per 100 lbs., respectively.

No farm practice yields more beneficial results than the careful and intelligent selection of seed for sowing, but care and attention have got to be given the seed and the preparation of the soil.

With the increased acreage put into crop in each province every year, there is a wide field and good money for the man who raises seed grain.

In looking over an exchange the other day, the writer noticed the following article, which speaks for itself:

"A prominent dairyman is making his oats pay him a clear profit of 52½ cents a bushel, according to his own figures. He has 40 acres of land in oats every year which average above 40 bushels per acre. But to be conservative, he has based his figures on that basis. Forty bushels on 40 acres makes 1,600 bushels, all of which are sold to a seed house at 65 cents per bushel. The dairyman then buys common feed oats from his neighbors at 30 cents, right here making a profit of \$560 for the land.

"However, the profit does not end here, for the dairyman makes that 30-cent oats bring him 60 cents when fed to his pure-bred animals, or a profit of 30 cents a bushel. Thus another \$480 may be added to the first profit, or \$1,040 in all. Computing the land at \$100 per acre, and reckoning interest on the investment, \$200 will have to be subtracted, leaving \$840 as the actual gain from 40 acres of oats, or dividends at the rate of 21 per cent. on reasonably high-priced land. That is pretty good for oats."

Again, take flax, for instance. There is a growing demand for flax every year, and the man who has a piece of new breaking and sows good, wilt-resistant seed on this breaking, which has been plowed, back-set, packed, disked or harrowed and floated, and the sod of which is well rotted, should make money out of his crop, if he secures it in good order,

without frost, and cleans it for seed.

Some farmers will tell you that flax impoverishes your soil by robbing it of the food supplying properties for plants, but, as a matter of fact, flax takes no more food ingredients out of the soil than any other cereal, if as much.

Besides, on very rich soil it is better to sow flax as a first crop.

Then there in the long winter days and nights, when there is not a great deal but "the chores" to do, and when the cleaning and fanning of seed grain will prove a very profitable occupation. Hand picking is a long, tedious job, but it pays well.

Therefore to the farmer who looks carefully to the quality of the seed he sows, and who cleans the product of such seed thoroughly, this is good advice. Get it on the market and you will find a ready sale at prices which will make you good money.

PURE-BRED STOCK FOR SASKATCHEWAN

Since the beginning of the present season the provincial government of Saskatchewan have shipped into the province, some 400 head of pure-bred cattle of both sexes, as well as a number of high-class grades.

The shipments, which cost some \$35,000, were made by I. W. Bredt, of Edenswold, under the direction of J. C. Smith, Live Stock Commissioner, and were disposed of at eleven different centres.

The prices at which the cattle were

this quantity in two eight-gallon jars, stirring the mixture thoroughly. The eggs to be preserved must be fresh and clean, and kept in a cool place. Dirty or washed eggs ought not to be used.

Before using the eggs wash them with water, and if they are to be boiled, prick a small hole in the large end of the shell, the pore having been sealed by the preservative.

The eggs will keep good for a couple of weeks or so, and the waterglass should not be used longer than one year.

DAIRY INSTRUCTOR FOR MANITOBA

W. J. Crowe, late instructor in butter making at the Manitoba Agricultural College, has been appointed to the position of provincial instructor in dairying. The position is a new one, created in consequence of the grant given this year in aid of dairy work in Manitoba by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Mr. Crowe has been at the agricultural college for a number of years, and previously he was in charge of several creameries in different parts of the province. He is known as an expert authority on the subject of dairying in all its branches.

DYNAMITE FOR BUSH LAND

The use of dynamite for clearing bush land is getting popular in Manitoba, and recently some experiments were tried at Kelwood, on Angus Mc-

For instance, two cows yielding the same weight of milk may differ in production of fat by 175 pounds of fat. Two cows the same age may differ in profit by \$25.00. The aged cow may do far better than the five-year-old. Two mature cows in the same herd have been known to differ in production by eight thousand pounds of milk. One herd of twelve cows last year gave thirty-six tons of milk more than another herd of twelve. How are these vital points to be definitely ascertained by the practical dairyman? Such facts are brought to light when figures are used. It is just as simple as A B C. Keep records of individual production; it takes scarcely ten minutes per cow per month, and abundantly pays every dairyman.

FALL WORK IN THE FLOWER GARDEN

Now that the tops of dahlias have been destroyed they should be cut down to within six inches of the ground and the roots afterwards lifted. Remove as much soil as possible with a pointed stick; attach a label to each plant, if it is desired to know color or variety next season, and store in a dry, cool place.

After hollyhocks have ceased to flower, or have been killed down by frost, cut the tops off to within six inches of the ground, lift the roots, remove the soil that adheres and store in moderately moist sand, in the root store or other cool place.

Remove all annuals from borders and beds, also cut the tops from perennials and burn all refuse; cut down hops and other herbaceous climbers, but the growths of ampelopsis and clematis should be left intact. Pansies, carnations and pinks may be left in the borders, as these frequently survive the winter, as do also matricaria inodora, Iceland and Oriental poppies, columbines, etc. Gladioli should also be lifted, the bulbs exposed to the sun for some time to dry; they can then be put in paper bags and hung in a cool, dry, frostproof place.

Manure and dig all flower borders when cleared. This will give a neat and tidy appearance and they will be in readiness for next season's planting.

Bend over the growth of roses and cover with earth to protect during the winter. If the shoots are strong, so that there is no danger of breaking, remove some of the earth about the roots and then push the plant over bodily. It is better, however, to avoid root disturbance if possible. Bend towards the north whenever possible.

A LESSON FROM THE RECENT EXHIBITIONS

Now that the exhibitions are practically over for this year at least, we can look back to the particular one we visited, and safely can say that it was time well spent, and that we got in educational value and experience very many times our money's worth.

We also made up our minds that when exhibition time rolled round next year, if we were still to the fore, we would see that nothing we could possibly prevent should debar us from again visiting the exhibition.

Exhibitions have a special educational value of their own.

There we see in open competition the choice representatives of every breed of live stock.

We form our own opinion of their respective points and merits and compare same in our own minds with the awards given out by the judges.

We see the animals in perfect show ring fit, and we have a talk with the herdsmen or grooms, and we learn how these animals were brought to such perfection and bloom.

And we get acquainted with the stockmen and breeders themselves and we learn from them that although the price of the animals in the show ring may be far beyond the length of our purse, they

Continued on Page 18

Farm Management

By G. F. WARREN

Every intelligent farmer nowadays realizes that more of his success as a farmer depends upon good management than upon hard work. A farmer becomes a good manager only by studying the methods tested and proved by long experience and by maintaining a system of accounting which will show him definitely the profitable and unprofitable branches of his business. This book has just been published and its aim is to supply practical information to farmers who are interested in becoming better managers and better business men. There is hardly a question in the business end of farming that is not answered in this book. There is no other book dealing fully with this subject. It contains nearly 600 pages and is well illustrated.

The general subjects dealt with are: Types of Farming; Diversified and Specialized Farming; Intensive and Extensive Farming; Maintaining the Fertility of the Land; The Farm Management Point of View on some Live-Stock Problems; Size of Farms; Size of Farms and Other Factors in Different Regions; Capital; Methods of Renting Land; Farm Labor; Farm Equipment; Farm Layout; Ways of Farming with Small Capital; Life Insurance for Farmers; Location of Farmstead; Farm Buildings; The Farmhouse; Cropping Systems; Marketing Farm Products; Farm Records and Accounts; Accounts as a Means of Studying the Business; Object of Bookkeeping; Methods of Bookkeeping; Cost Accounts with One or More Crops or Kinds of Animals; A Complete Set of Cost Accounts as Kept by a Farmer; Choice of a Region; Choosing and Buying a Farm; Some Successful Farms; Record of a Year's Business on a Farm. This book should be found in the library of every progressive farmer. Price \$1.90, post paid.

BOOK DEPT. : THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE : WINNIPEG

sold to the farmers averaged \$95, the lowest price being \$65 and the highest \$115, and in no case were the prices paid above the prices at which the animals were purchased.

The object of the importation is to improve the quality of the live stock in the province, and the government undertook the purchase of the animals as they were able to secure the various lots at more reasonable prices than was possible by an individual farmer, who possibly only wanted one or two head.

The provincial government also bore the expense of loading and unloading the animals.

No more shipments will be made this year, but the government intend to follow up the same policy in 1914.

WATERGLASS FOR PRESERVING EGGS

Some time ago The Guide was asked how to prepare water glass solution for preserving eggs. Waterglass may be bought at a drug store for about 25c for a two lb. tin, which will make about eight quarts of the solution. The solution should then be mixed with water at a ratio of 1 to 10, or 1½ quarts of water glass to eighteen quarts of boiled water. To preserve 30 dozen of eggs covering the eggs two inches deep, use

Leod's farm. A large boulder was blown to pieces and removed for 60c which could not have been removed in the old way for \$5. The explosive method is likely to result in large areas on the slope of the Riding Mountains being brought under cultivation.

DAIRY FACTS AND FIGURES

Because a farmer keeps a herd of dairy cows it does not necessarily follow that each one in the herd is especially adapted for dairying. The type and general appearance may be good, the temperament and disposition may promise fair results, but the real value of each one is to be measured actually and practically by just her individual yield, not the average of the herd as a whole, at the end of a full season's work.

Over and over again when dairy farmers have checked up the production separately of each cow there have been found wonderful surprises and serious disappointments. Those "good lookers" have turned out to be poor producers; the despised cow of insignificant appearance has often proved a splendid money-maker when her moderate cost of feed has been deducted from the large total yield of milk and fat. Some cow testing figures recorded by the dairy division, Ottawa, show great contrasts.

WHAT

A revision between the gari



craze have been in fashion map reason to be gr ing exploited l today are offer The fond dre skirts would su the autumn ha cept in an odc with an accorde ly the skirts are at the side. W proper thing is green petticoat and sheer silk the opening as n We have gone ready, but we h to London and said to be wearin parent skirts ov One of the cu the very extrem a silly thing bul and caught in at we are happy t more sensible straight down across the back. All the suit a cutaway in fron lars. The suit cc vests in front a or velvet on reve and again the coa

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

WHAT FASHIONABLE FOLK ARE WEARING

A review of the new Autumn fashions leaves us stranded half way between relief and fresh fields of dismay. The garish colors of the Bulgarian



terial entirely from the skirt. The tailored skirt, as we have said, is generally slit and nearly always draped. In thick heavy materials this so-called draping consists in gathering the material up in a hard little bunch in front, and the result is anything but beautiful.

On the other hand the draped skirt in a gown of fluffy brocaded crepe or clinging silk is indeed a thing of beauty when it does not go to excess in narrowness. The blouses in the new gowns are very much bloused, falling down over the belt, back and front and the very fashionable sleeve begins to slope out from the waist-line to the elbow like a bat's wing. The much-folded girdle on the new gown is located anywhere from the real waistline—if there is such a thing—to the hips and measures five to ten inches deep.

One admirable feature of the new blouses is the filling in of the low neck with dainty tulle and fluffy ruffles which have a very softening effect on the lines of the face. But on the whole I would describe the new dresses as extremely fussy. What with the little patches of fancy collars and the ruffles down the front, and the tulle in the sleeves, and the catching up of the skirt here and there, there is not a good honest straight line to be found anywhere. It is a blessed day for the tall slender woman but an unlucky one for the woman of ample proportions.

I have delayed this long in mentioning the colors because the fashions are so startling that they necessarily arrest the attention first. As a reversion from the frantic Bulgarian episode we have relapsed into taupe and mole, mustard, peacock and beetroot, with a few dashes of American Beauty and a rosy orange hue in the millinery. On the whole, however, shades are extremely sober and demure.

Speaking of millinery I am reminded that one of the great factors in dress is being neglected. If it were not for their trimmings I should say that the hats would be very pretty and sensible. They are soft in material—furry felts and velvets—restful in shade, and becoming in line, but the milliners are using such huge mounts of feathers upon them. Sometimes they tower twelve or fourteen inches above the tiny hat to which they are attached. Still there are some delightful hats to be had in round rolled shapes with a swirl of feathers about the upper brim or a delicate trimming of lace. The biggest hat of this season is miniature compared to the models shown even last winter, and they sit down snugly and warmly on the head, which is something to be thankful for in this cold climate.

In the unmade materials we find the season has brought a radical change. Do you remember those old brocaded curtains you used to have? You will find that they have mysteriously wandered over into the dress goods store. Suitings, silks, crepes, heavy coatings are brocaded. Brocades are everywhere in evidence, in bold patterns that stand out frankly from the background and shadowy designs that you only glimpse once in a while, when the light is right and brocades in all the stages between. Besides brocades a few corded and woolly striped suitings are shown and a new wool fabric which you would declare was silk velvet and expect to find thick and heavy to the touch, but which is in reality very soft and light.

The coatings are rough and thick and warm, like big woolly blankets and we can imagine the comfort of snuggling into such a wrap on frosty days.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

WOMEN SHOULD AIM TO USE THE BALLOT BETTER THAN MEN

Dear Miss Beynon:—In your issue of August 20, J. M. Ellwood says, in part, "We should study politics, in order to know, quite as well as men, what to do with it" (the vote), but I think we should aim a little higher than this, as the present political mess which we call "government" is made possible by

the neglect of the majority of men to use their franchise in the cause of humanity and pure democracy; had it been otherwise, there would have been no desire, nor necessity, for women to secure the vote. It therefore follows that the only justification we have in demanding the franchise is the will to use it in helping to establish society on a sound and humane basis.

I like the suggestion of "Carmen," and am writing Mr. Woodbridge to ask him to help us along the lines suggested, and I hope he will see his way to use his influence in a cause which, I believe, is heartily in accordance with the views of the majority of the members of the U.F.A.

While believing Direct Legislation to be one of the most useful reforms we can secure, I think Miss Pomeroy, if she thinks the matter over, will be forced to the conclusion that without the franchise it is of little value, as its usefulness entirely depends on the enfranchisement of all those who desire it to rectify and stop abuses, and we must not forget that when we secure this reform in the shape of a workable "Direct Legislation" act, there will still be a large number of people whose self-interest will prompt them to vote against Democracy. Yours for progress, - EVA SULMAN.

TO OUR RUSSIAN SISTER FROM AN ENGLISH BROTHER

Dear Miss Beynon:—I was delighted with Russian "Worker's Wife" in August 6 issue and felt sorry you could not agree with her, that the capitalistic age is the prime factor of woman's dependency.

It may be possible that this lady reads from a book of knowledge that is closed to you. To quote Ruskin: "Do you long for the conversation of the wise? Learn to understand, and you shall hear it."

In her short letter this was plainly visible. A deep student of the natural laws of life and history, and a master of economics. Thank you, my Russian sister. Your English brother is working. CHICO.

A VIGOROUS PROTEST

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been reading The Guide over a year and think the Sunshine page just great.

I am a mother of five, the eldest just seven. I assure you I am kept quite busy; out of bed at 5:30 o'clock every morning, milk six cows, then get breakfast ready, dress kiddies, two for school; then feed 50 pigs and chickens and do several chores that hang on until it is time to get lunch.

We came to Alberta eight years ago, riding 34 miles on a lumber waggon over a poorly beaten trail; built a shack 12 by 14 feet. Our nearest neighbor was four miles away.

We got a cow, but had no fence, so we got accustomed to walking about six or eight miles every night. Then we got a welcome visitor—a baby girl who was very good company indeed. Now I have five; the last just as welcome as the first, though they make lots of work.

I find pleasure in sewing dainty little dresses and cute overalls, besides my husband's clothes and my own. Every minute's precious. I often think, when I read some letters in The Guide, some women are having a rather poor life. I believe life is what you make it. I say I will do this and I will do it. I will make my man know I am there, too, not to be dogged around or spoken sharply to. A mother has all she can attend to do her part and be respected, as a mother should be.

I am in favor of woman's suffrage. My husband thinks women have the strongest claim, if they only could get it. What would this country be only for us women? Our next neighbors are bachelors. We got their homesteads from them. They couldn't make it stick.

They won't milk cows, they won't raise chickens and they buy their butter from widows, who have to pay taxes, and pay them up, too, and haven't got a say when the road boss comes around

He passes the roads around the widows houses and homesteads and puts it on those places close to where he expects a vote. The hired man and their money paying for it. I know, and can name, such cases. It is a scandal. How many men would put up with it? Not many. Widows have no say, their talk doesn't count; but the taxes count some. I know of several women who haven't a vote or a say at election times, and have their taxes paid up; and several men in this local improvement district who vote and are away behind with their taxes. They will boldly walk up, take the ballot, sign and drop it in. The men will stand for it and they are not ashamed to tell their wives all about it.

Have not I as good a right to vote as those mentioned or as good a right as the men who voted legally?

No, I will milk, bake, churn, feed hogs, raise chickens and hand the money over to buy a quarter section, and my husband votes on it, and I walk the floor at night with babies, although he might take a notion to sell my home and my children's and I haven't got a say. I can only grin and bear it.

AN ALBERTA DRUDGE.

NEEDLECRAFT

Dear Miss Beynon:—In the last number of The Guide a lady enquires for the address of Needlecraft. As I have taken the book this year and am well pleased with it I am sending the address.

We have recently organized a branch in the new town of Abby. My husband



is president and there are good prospects for more members.

The address of Needlecraft is—Augusta, Maine, and New York, U.S., and the price 35 cents per year.

As I am getting up a club for Needlecraft, perhaps some ladies would like to join it by sending me their addresses. My own address is—Mrs. Arthur Ward, Maude P.O., Sask.

The Mail Bag

COST OF WHEAT PRODUCTION

Editor, Guide:—I only recently read the article by "Deeply Interested" in issue of July 2, and beg leave to submit a few lines in answer. The writer makes out a statement of what he considers a four-horse team can do. I think his statement is ridiculous. Before sending in my letter, which was published May 28, I made careful enquiry as to the amount of work done per day by a four-horse team (that is, an average day). My figures were based on the rate of wages paid in this district, 1912 season, and I believe that my statement is correct, except harrowing, which should be 20 cents per acre, instead of 25c. I cannot, nor do I know any other farmer who can, average per day: Harrowing, 50 acres; treating grain and seeding, 20 acres; cutting, 20 acres; or stooking, 20 acres. If other farmers make this average I'd like them to make it known how long the day is. My yield of 18 bushels per acre is high, not low, for this district.

S. L. LAMB.

Estevan, Sask.

AN EASTERN ILLUSION.

The following is a copy of a letter recently written by an Ontario lawyer to a grain grower at Cut Knife, Sask. It shows the errors into which men may fall when they submit their intellect to the domination of the political machine.—Ed.

Dear Sir:—I received yours of the 20th of this month with the cartoon, which I return as requested, and I am sorry to learn that "scores" of farmers are quitting around you on account of the scheming of the "Triple Alliance." I did not know so many were leaving your neighborhood and it accounts for my not having very many applications for my half section to buy.

By the way, is not the hay on 320 acres up there saleable to any of the neighbors? It ought to be. I have been selling the hay on another half section I own near Camrose for the last 3 or 4 years. I am a farmer's son and naturally have sympathy with them and their struggles and drawbacks and hope that the state of things you say exists around you will soon be improved.

I see by today's Toronto paper that Mr. Borden's government has arranged to build and carry on two elevators, to cost \$1,000,000 each—one at Saskatoon and the other at Moose Jaw, to be ready this fall. Under the new Bank Act provision is made enabling farmers to borrow money from the banks on their wheat, etc., so that they will not be compelled to sell in the fall, but can hold over for better prices if they wish. Then the railway commission are after the freight rates of the railway companies and are taking evidence, with a view of putting them in better shape for the farmers and others in the West. So that there appears good prospects for a better state of things with you for the farmers inside a year now.

As I have said, my people were farmers and came here in 1832. They did not get their homesteads free; they had to buy them. Then they could not raise a bushel of wheat or any other grain until they cut down and logged and burned the timber. For 20 years afterwards there were no railways around here. The goods for the shops here had to be drawn from Hamilton, 60 miles by team. The farmers could not sell anything scarcely for cash, but had to exchange their wheat and pork, meat, etc., for goods with the storekeepers. The only thing that brought money was black salts, that provided them with their tax money. They got 50 to 60 cents a bushel for their wheat, 8 to 10 cents for butter and \$10 to \$14 for a cow—and so on in that proportion, but they were contented and happier than their descendants are now. I am 74 and have personal knowledge of what is above stated, so that when a man can go up to the Northwest and sow his grain and have a fair crop the first year and get his 160 acres for nothing, his position is very much better than the first settlers in Ontario, whose taxes bought and paid for the West. And a good many of us old chaps, who know what our fathers and mothers had to undergo here so many times,

think the farmers of the West, when they descend in a body on the government at Ottawa and ask for all sorts of help—reasonable and unreasonable—are the spoiled children of Canada. For many years past the mechanics in the East have their trades unions, which, when reasonably used, are right and good, but many of their members are not satisfied with their daily wages and drop it for the role of agitators, which is easier work and better pay, and have in many cases done harm to the cause of labor, and see signs of this sort of thing from time to time among the farmers of the West, and the sober, industrious and saving of them will do well not to allow their affairs to be too much run by agitators

organized farmers paying \$2,000 a year to a man who comes out as a candidate working in the interests that are directly opposite to their wishes. The Grain Growers' Association, owing to Mr. Green's conduct during the last Provincial Election in the Moose Jaw County by taking sides with a political party, has been twisted and distorted entirely out of shape past all recovery till someone who has their interests more at heart can be found to represent them.

N. J. DAVIS.
President G.G.A.

Palmer, Sask.

OBJECTS TO GRAMOPHONES

Editor, Guide:—The nomination of T.

lation and elections we have had for the past twenty years; with the political education The Guide gives us; the college course the Brandon Convention gives those grain growers who are fortunate enough to attend; the starved returns we get for our farm work; the reduced freight rates promised and never given us; the cut in telephone rates that worked out in practice to a raise; the elevator business, when the strong, lusty, healthy child asked for by the Grain Growers, and promised by the government, proved, on being born, to be the poor, stunted, sickly cripple, foredoomed to an early death, that the government tried to foist on the farmers as the one they asked for; the stand taken by the government on the trade question—but why go on? The poor defence or criticism put up by the opposition on these matters shows clearly to anyone who wishes to see, and is not partizan-blind, that the two so-called parties are but the cheap records of the Capitalistic Gramophone, who simply winds them up financially and then they have to play the tune the Gramophone owners want them to.

T. W. KNOWLES.

Emerson.

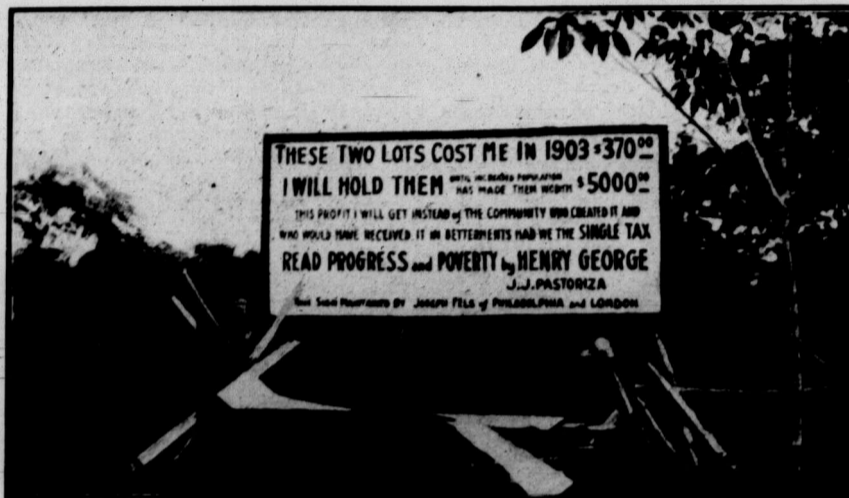
CANADA AND MILITARISM

Editor, Guide:—Are the thinkers and workers of our Dominion asleep that they in silence allow the militarist propaganda to flaunt itself and to do its fell work unchecked? Are they asleep or are they uninformed as to the cost and also the net effect upon the nation of the whole scheme of armament? Surely only absolute ignorance of the facts can account for the sleepish indifference of the people.

The British navy is the largest in existence today; it is also the largest that history has known; it cost this year \$231,546,500, add to this \$125,000,000 for the army and to this about \$135,500,000 interest on the national debt—the bulk of which represents the cost of past wars—and you have the enormous cost of armament annually approximately \$492,146,500.00, or roughly \$11.00 per capita for the whole population. Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is called upon to raise money by taxation to meet this expenditure, hence his words ought to be based on fact and so carry weight. On October 13, in the British House, he said, "Every country in the world for the moment is somehow or other being lured out to expenditure, and there is no leader of public opinion in any country who has the courage to stand up and say to the people responsible for the expenditure that it is time to stop. I feel confident that if we go on in this way, things will end in some great disaster." Mark! he does not charge conditions as being responsible, but persons. He describes this insane race for armaments as "a mad humor which is eating up the vitality of nations and creating an atmosphere in which the people cannot judge the situation rationally. The result is a mutual suspicion which can end only in terrible "disaster." How very like another great mind who stated that "they who take the sword shall perish by the sword."

Yet, in spite of this, Canada is being unsuspectingly, yet successfully, lured into the maelstrom. Party politics is playing the naval part, and the Hon. Sam Hughes and his new Inspector General, Sir Ian Hamilton, are bent upon making Canada's militia a great engine of war. What for? Is it to fight the U. S. A., or Japan, or Germany or to fight miners who are warring against the oppressions of capitalism? It does not matter to Col. Sam whom they fight so long only as they are a strong fighting force, fully equipped with rifles and maxims, etc. The aim is "a million men who can hit a six-inch target at a thousand yards," and to secure this aim the public schools are commandeered; the boy scout movement is pushed; military camps are lauded, and the newspapers are induced to boost the movement, as all these create an atmosphere in which new regiments can be created; and then to support it all, the government is induced to vote ever increasing budgets of the people's money.

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A STRIKING ARGUMENT FOR THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES

among them, or their cause will suffer here in the East.

You advise me to hold on to my half section. Well, I don't see that I can do anything else if none of the neighbors about want any more land. I will have to sell to some outsider I suppose, later on

Ingersoll, Ont.

K.C.

CRITICIZES MR. GREEN

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of July 16, you published a letter respecting F.W. Green written by J. T. Wilson, of Dana, Sask. I am glad to see this gentleman has taken the matter up. The Saskatchewan page of The Guide does not represent the ideas of the association as it is now conducted by Mr. Green for his political purposes. Fancy handing out at all the elevators a copy of The Guide to each farmer as he brought his grain in, containing a copy of his electoral address during the last election, while he was supported and financed by the Conservatives as their candidate for the Moose Jaw County. When Reciprocity was brought out in the interest of the Western farmers at the last general election did Mr. Green get out and work for it or was he engaged in telling about the beautiful strawberries he had over in England? Fancy the

H. Drayson, of Neepawa, as an Independent farmers' candidate for the local house by the intelligent electors of Beautiful Plains, it is to be hoped, will be only the first of many parts to do their duty and bring out candidates. Where are the Independents of Virden? Have they no farmer worthy to follow in the footsteps of their late Independent, who did such good work the short time he was in the house?—I mean Crosby. What about the stalwarts of Swan River? Can they not put one of their own men into the local legislature just as easily as they did in the Dominion house? Surely the time is ripe for it. There is pressing need of a policeman or two in the house to prevent the government and the opposition from burglarizing the treasury again for another salary grab. The only time the house was unanimous was when that steal went through. I understand the member for Virden did devote his first year's share of the plunder to the Virden Agricultural Association, and by so doing made them accessories after the fact, if the old saying is true that the receivers are worse than the thieves. I never heard that he tried the society a second time; perhaps he thought they might accept it. Surely with the legis-

"Protection in Canada"

By Edward Porritt

There has only been one complete and authoritative book on the Canadian Tariff ever written and that one is "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt. The first edition was brought out in 1907 and we sold nearly 300 copies to our readers in 1909-10, which exhausted the Canadian supply. As none of the publishers would risk a second edition we decided to bring out 2,000 copies ourselves. We had them printed in England and they arrived here only a week or two ago. Already we have disposed of more than 1,000 copies, but we still have left 700 copies for our readers.

The book is as interesting as any novel and in the course of its 500 pages contains the inside history of tariff making in Canada. The Protective Tariff takes on an average \$200 out of the pockets of every Western farmer every year. A study of this book will show how the Protectionist game is worked and will equip every farmer to protect himself against the Tariff Barons.

There are still 30,000 of our readers who have no copy of this book and there will not be anywhere near enough for all. Those who want copies should get their orders in right away.

Price \$1.25 postpaid by return mail.

BOOK DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

In everything you buy you demand full returns \$ for your money \$

You judge the comparative value of anything by the service it gives you. Sometimes you buy the dearest article because you recognize that it is the best value for the money. When the prices are equal you judge the article solely on the merits of its service to you.

Anywhere you look today you find the goal of the manufacturer is big production. The business world has proved and admits the superiority of the big manufacturer. He employs the best experts, has the most up-to-date plant, puts the most expensive material into his product, and turns out a superior finished article.

It is his larger volume of business that makes possible his superior article and enables him to give you more for your money. In just the same way the large volume of grain we are handling enables us to give you better service for your money. An important point in the proper handling of your consignment is the checking of the grade. For this work alone we employ an expert second to none.

Something happens to one of the cars you shipped, or you have a claim for freight refund against the railway company. We have a lawyer in charge of our claims department.

It is the same in every department of our business. We are able to and do employ the best that can be got.

Through our perfected organization each car of grain gets close individual attention until it is ready to be sold. Then, just at the right time, it is bulked with all the other grain we have for sale. You know that local buyers will give a better deal to the big farmer with ten cars of grain than to the man with the one car. In just the same way the exporter buying on the Winnipeg market will pay us more for large lots than he will pay for one or five car lots.

Our Export Department, by its competition, keeps cash prices on the Winnipeg market right up to export values and thus serves every farmer in the West.

Every way you turn you find the size and volume of our business enabling us to give you more service for your money.

This progressive farmers' organization, with its motto "Service to Shippers," that has made the amount of grain sent us by farmers in 1907—two and a half million bushels—grow to thirty million bushels in 1913, wants to serve you today.

*Use it and learn for yourself the meaning of
"Grain Growers' Service"*

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

Saskatchewan Section

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

Grand Coulee Grain Growers' annual picnic was held on Wednesday, August 13, in conjunction with the Homemakers' horticultural show, which was a decided success. The weather was all that could be desired, and crowds of people came pouring in from all the country towns, as well as Regina. We raised about \$110.00 for sports, and everything went off O.K.

W. NIBLOCK, Secretary.

Joseph Krtesch, of Elbow, sends good cheque of membership fees. They had a lively time at their picnic recently. District Director P. M. Hendricks gave a splendid address.

C. F. West, of Langbank Association, recommends district convention at Henry in November, and thinks it not wise to have the executive from Central at the convention, believing local talent would feel freer if by themselves.

Will you please write and state how to join the Association, and what benefit it does give to members.

E. K. ERICKSON.
E. K. Erickson, Esq., Canwood.—In

reply to yours of the 15th, would say the Grain Growers' Association is not an institution for carrying on trade and making dividends. It does not handle grain on commission nor any other kind of goods. It does not even publish a paper or sell one for part of the subscription. It is simply a voluntary association of farmers, composed of local groups of men at country points who meet to discuss public questions, particularly those affecting their own class.

Each local group sends one or more delegates once a year to a Central Convention, and these delegates pass resolutions on any and all questions that they think especially affect them as agriculturists. They appoint officers for both the local groups and separate ones for the Central body. The Central officers are responsible for presenting the resolutions of the Central gathering to the different bodies to which they are addressed. And so important has this gathering become that neither the Dominion nor the Western Prairie Provincial Governments can afford to neglect what they say.

It is important that you be a member of this Association, because it is listened to whether right or wrong, and no farmers can afford to stay outside of it; because the action they take is bound to affect him. Its benefits are threefold. First, the individual benefit from personal contact with his fellows in discussion and co-operative effort. Second, in the general uplift to the community and bettered condition as a result of their efforts. Third, the national aspect of its organized effect on our laws and universal benefit from the result of the subsidiary institutions, which are the outgrowth of the movement.

The way to join it is to get four or five good men and women in a community together and talk over the advisability of joining hands with the thousands of other farmers who are now linked up in this great association. Read the enclosed literature and go at it as per instructions and let me hear from you again.

F. W. G.

Every Member Takes Part

J. L. Doure, a live organizer, recently called and gave us a splendid report on Jesmond branch, Gravelbourg P.O. This local meets regularly the third Tuesday in each month, in Jesmond school. They are a live bunch. Every member has

OFFICERS:
Hon. Life President: E. N. Hopkins
President: J. A. Maharg Moose Jaw
Vice-President: C. A. Dunning Regina
Sec.-Treas.: F. W. Green Moose Jaw

Directors at Large:
F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Hon. George Langley, Regina; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; Dr. Flatt, Tantallon.

District Directors:
B. N. Hendricks, Outlook; M. P. Roddy, Nelson; Spencer, Carnduff; F. M. Gates, Fillmore; James W. Easton, Moosomin; J. E. Baynter, Tantallon; F. M. Redman, Grenfell; A. B. McGregor, Davidson; John F. Reid, Orcau; J. L. Rooke, Togo; Thomas Sales, Langham; Andrew Knox, Prince Albert; Dr. Henry, Mildred; John N. Burrill, Cabri; and Thomas Conlon, Archive.

to take part in their meetings or be subject to a fine. A sportive spirit of educative buoyancy prevails. Any member so unfortunate in his conduct as to attract the keen critical eye of the president will surely be accused by him or some one or other of the watchful members for the slightest misdemeanor, breakage of rules or improper decorum, and he will surely be brought before the court of the house to answer therefor. A trial is conducted on regular lines with advocates to sustain and defend the charge. Fines thus imposed furnish plenty of money for the coffers of the Association. A splendid order was just received from this branch for literature as follows: 75 cheap money pamphlets, 75 sample market pamphlets, 50 constitutions, 1 Cushing's Manual, 50 annual reports and 5 copies of the Grain Act.

Note.—Regular meetings, careful study, parliamentary conduct, plenty of money, good membership, meetings well attended, keen interest. Do likewise.

The president of this Association is Dave Burse, and J. McLeod, Secretary.

Sample Market Question

J. L. Rooke, Togo, Director of District No. 10, writes, "I enclose \$5.00 for box of buttons, which I intend, as Director, to sell. Since my last letter I have very carefully gone through the sample market pamphlet and willingly endorse the stand taken by the executive. We had a directors meeting on Saturday the 16th to discuss the sample market question and the Association unanimously upheld the stand taken by the Central Executive. On account of some members having suspicion at the time of convention that certain parties had been bought over to oppose the sample market, by the railway corporations, I and others have been very careful not to express an opinion until I had made a careful study of the question and after going through the sample market pamphlet I am convinced that the executive were honest in their statements and convictions and had an eye single to the best interests of the farmers of the West."

We are in receipt of a communication from the Ontario Beekeepers' association. They are desirous of shipping to us a carload of honey, done up in 5, 10 or 60 lb. tins, suitable to be handled by our local Associations in quantities to suit, from the central point to which the car would be shipped. This is only another one of the fields in which we could operate, but doubtless the Grain Growers' Grain company or Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company will take this work up.

F. W. G.

Good Programs and Co-operation

At the last regular meeting of the Una Grain Growers' association, one more member joined, and this local now numbers 36 members. Not too bad for a local just five months old. We all enjoyed an interesting program at our last meeting. The Una Band boys, who also are members of our local, had their instruments with them and opened the program with a selection which was enjoyed very much. We then listened to an address on Co-operation, by our esteemed President, M. T. Mossing, a talk on Direct Legislation, by Ernest C. Hickey, selection, "Wedding of the Rose," by the band, solo, "Gay New York," by Ed. Dahl, address by M. H. Hagen on Woman Suffrage, selection, "Golden Days' Overture," by the band. Closing remarks by chairman.

We are planning some interesting debates and good programs this winter, when we will have more time at our disposal. I might say we are going to buy our flour and coal on the co-operative plan this fall. I enclose 50 cents membership fee due you.

A. E. ROSVOLD, Secretary.



Are You Travelling This Fall?

If you are to travel this Fall, you will require some new things for your equipment. Eaton's new Fall and Winter Catalogue will aid you in your selections. It is the biggest and best we have ever issued and covers the widest possible range of merchandise at the lowest possible prices. If, after looking over the catalogue, you do not see just what you want, write our "Service Department" for further information and suggestions. The service it gives in this connection is free. It can be of valuable aid to you in solving your problems.

Bulk your orders. Freight rates on 100 pounds are the same as on any fraction thereof. It will thus be to your advantage, in making Mail Order purchases, to run your orders up to at least 100 pounds. This can be done easily by filling in with groceries and other household needs. Look over our Catalogue for them.

Our Fall and Winter Catalogue has been mailed

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG - CANADA

If you have not yet received your copy, write us

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Order

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Alberta Section

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

Fire Guard Question

In connection with the matter of plowing fireguards on which our Association has been working in conjunction with the Board of Railway Commissioners for some time, the following order has been issued by the Chief Fire Inspector. The order applies equally to all railways and the matter is one of great importance. This order is not put in the shape of a special circular, but it is recommended that each union take it up and make themselves fully acquainted with the details.

Order From Chief Fire Inspector

To the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Canadian Northern Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, the Great Northern Railway Company and the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B. B. Railway Company. Reference is made to my letter of May 24, 1913, containing requirements for the construction of fireguards along railway lines in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. As a result of conference held at Winnipeg, August 6, 1913, with representatives of the C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P. R., United Farmers of Alberta, Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan and Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba, the following modifications are hereby made in the requirements prescribed in said letter of May 24, 1913:

Fenced Grazing Lands

No change in requirements.

Open Prairie

No change in requirements.

Aspen or Poplar Lands

No change in requirements. It is, however, suggested that fireguarding of this class of land is generally unnecessary, and that exemptions may properly be requested in such cases, as provided in letter of May 24, 1913. Especial care must, however, be taken to construct fireguards, where practicable, along

lines running through or near forest reserves.

Cultivated Lands

All grass, brush, weeds and other unnecessary combustible matter shall be burned or otherwise removed, between the track and the edge of the cultivated land, provided that this requirement shall not extend more than ten feet outside the right of way on private land. Every effort must be made to have this work completed in an efficient manner at the earliest practicable date this fall. Where mowing is necessary to secure a clean burn, this action must be taken.

on the part of the land owner or occupant may reasonably be expected.

You are accordingly required, in addition to the measures above prescribed, to plow either four-foot or eight-foot fireguards through lands adjacent to your lines in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, wherever such action is necessary in the judgment of the owner or occupant of such land, and where such owner or occupant will undertake to plow, immediately following the harvest, either a four-foot or an eight-foot fireguard, as he may consider necessary, at a distance of approximately one hundred feet from the track, for a remuneration of \$1.75 per lineal mile of four-foot fireguard, or \$3.00 per lineal mile of eight-foot fireguard, such amount to be promptly paid by the Company, it being understood that the minimum amount to be paid in any case shall be one dollar.

Where the owner or occupant of such cultivated land is unwilling to undertake

The construction of fireguards is not required where, on account of recent plowing or the presence of a non-combustible crop, there is no danger of fire spreading and doing damage.

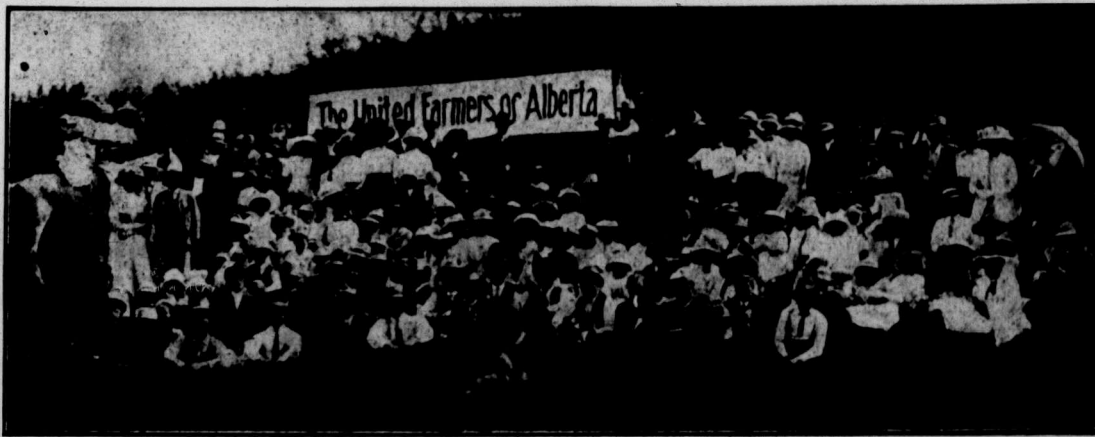
It is clearly understood that nothing contained in this letter shall be construed as in the slightest degree affecting the statutory responsibility of the Company for the payment of damage claims on account of fires. It is also understood that the above modifications of the requirements contained in letter of May 24, 1913, are experimental and that requirements as to fireguard construction for the season of 1914 will depend upon the showing made in connection with the requirements for the current season.

The forms to be used in presenting the above matter for the signature of land owners or occupants shall be subject to the approval of the Chief Fire Inspector. Such forms, after signature, shall be available for examination by any authorized officer of the Board.

The graphic chart in triplicate, comprising annual report required by letter of May 24, 1913, to be submitted not later than November 1, 1913, shall, as to cultivated lands, indicate lands fire-guarded, lands on which fireguarding is stated by the owner or occupant to be unnecessary, lands on which permission to construct fireguards has been refused by owner or occupant, lands exempted because fireguard plowing is unnecessary on account of recent plowing, the presence of non-combustible crop, climatic conditions or other reason, if any, why fireguards have not been plowed. Your attention is directed to the fact that a strict enforcement by the Company of Regulation 13 of General Order 107,

with regard to the reporting and extinguishing of fire by all employees is desirable in the prairie sections, and would undoubtedly not only reduce damage claims, but also make possible some relaxation of the requirements as to the plowing of fireguards. The issuance and posting of full instructions to employees in printed form, as required by Regulation 14 of General Order 107, is necessary in this connection. This action has not yet been generally taken in the prairie section by the Companies concerned.

In view of the above modifications, supplementary requests for exemption from fireguard construction may be submitted at any time prior to October 1, 1913.

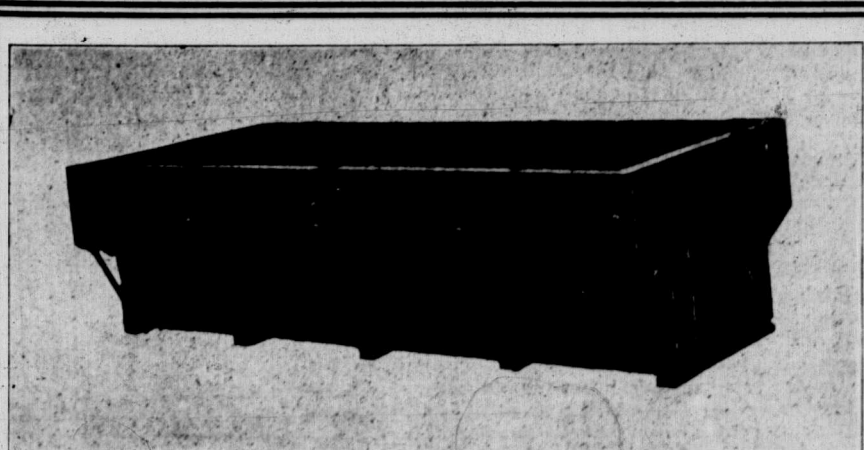


Merry U.F.A. Picnicers spending the day at Cowley, Alberta

It is generally agreed that if the right of way and adjacent narrow uncultivated strip are freed from combustible material, in accordance with the above requirements the greatest source of fire danger in cultivated sections will have been removed, and that, while in some sections and under some conditions the plowing of fireguards through cultivated land will still be necessary, in other sections and under other conditions such action is not essential to a reasonable degree of safety. It is also agreed that in general the best judge of the necessity for plowing fireguards through cultivated lands is the owner or occupant of the land himself, and that where such action is necessary, some degree of co-operation

the construction of fireguards, in accordance with the above, the Company will exercise its discretion as to whether it will make other arrangements for the plowing of fireguards or leave such lands unguarded. In case the owner or occupant will neither contract for the construction of such fireguards nor permit such work to be done by an agent of the Company, the Company may either drop the matter of fireguarding or make application to the Board for authority to enter upon such land for the purpose of fireguard construction, over the protest of such owner or occupant. Such refusal must, however, be reported to the Board, as required by General Order 107 and by letter of May 24, 1913.

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DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.
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125 Bushel Capacity - - - - - \$30.00
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These prices are for Cash with Order. Only best kiln dried lumber used. Our Grain Tanks are Guaranteed. Manufactured and sold only by

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Winter Fragrance and Spring Loveliness
**TULIPS, HYACINTHS, NARCISSI,
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These Bulbs are for Fall and Early Winter planting—they cannot be obtained in the Spring.

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Have your name added to our mailing list for Spring Catalogue of Tested Seeds.

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CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

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Men and Women everywhere to handle the **L.X.L. Vacuum Washer**. Washes a full tub of clothes spotlessly clean in three minutes; low selling price; universal demand; enormous profits—\$15.00 to \$30.00 a week easily made; the opportunity of a lifetime for live wires; territory going fast; free sample furnished agents; write today. Dominion Utilities Mfg. Co. Ltd., 482½ Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

CO-OPERATION

RIPE PEACHES

From the Grower to the Consumer
Peaches Per Crate 20 lbs. **\$1.00**
Plums " " **\$1.35**
F.O.B. PENTICTON, B.C.
Express Charges vary from 2c to 2½c per lb. according to distance
Sunripe Fruit Co-operative Association
PENTICTON, B.C.

There are nice cool ways These September days —To Cook!

Here is one of many Recipes:

DELICIOUS APPLE PIES

One dozen tart Apples;
One-half cup of CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP;
Two teaspoons of Ground Cinnamon;
Three ounces Butter;
Three tablespoons sifted Flour.

Peel, core and slice the apples. Line three deep pie plates with good pie paste. Fill them up with the apples. Pour the syrup over the apples. Then the butter in small bits. Sprinkle the cinnamon and flour over them, and cover over with a top crust. Bake forty minutes. The result will be delicious and juicy pies.

And here's another:

PUDDING SAUCE

One-half cup of CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP;
One-half cup of Water;
One tablespoon BENSON'S PREPARED CORN;
One tablespoon Lemon Extract or Vanilla.

Put water and syrup over fire, and when boiling, add the cornstarch mixed in a little cold water. Cook until it has the thickness of cream. When done, add extract. Serve cold. Very nice for blanc-mange or farina pudding.

Write for Recipe Book Right Now!

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Sanitary Galloway Separator

Galloway's latest masterpiece. Product of more than three years' terrific test. Absolutely the most modern separator built. Runs light as a bird, skims to a trace, cleans easily, built to last, price \$20 to \$50 under any other of like quality.

Yes, sir, you can absolutely save this money simply by spending two cents to get our Cream Separator book and my special proposition.

I want you to know about the Galloway separator, compare it with any other you ever saw, then figure what you can do with the tremendous saving I make you. You will be glad you got Galloway's prices, plans and proposition.

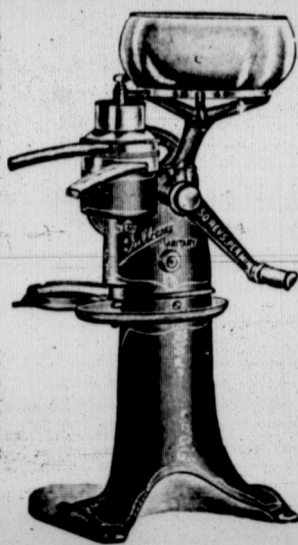
Nothing like this separator has ever been offered in Canada. Let me have a chance to show you this saving, and you will say, "Galloway, I thank you."

Remember, we are actual manufacturers of this separator, we make them by the thousands, we sell every one direct to you with only one small profit, actual freight, actual duty, added to our absolute factory cost, and best of all I give you 90 days' trial in your own dairy, absolutely free, you to be the only judge. That's why you want to write me to-day for my Cream Separator proposition.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Limited

Dept. G.G. WINNIPEG, MAN.



Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

EXPOSURE OF FOOD IN THE SHOPS AND OUT

Did you ever think of the pictures you had seen of magnified flies with their hairy legs covered with filth when you entered a butcher shop and saw them running rampant over the exposed meat on the counter. Living in the country you won't see it as we do, neither will you be offended, as we are, by the sight of the meat arriving at the butcher shop in uncovered wagons which have been driven miles through dusty streets collecting germs.

Be thankful that you don't pass fruit and confectionery stores as I do every day and see the same watermelon cut in half and exposed to the flies for four days before it is sold, and the same fly-specked cherries in the same buzzing corner of the window for more than a week before they are bought by some hungry children and eaten straight away without washing.

Not so long ago I saw a man who was delivering bread set an uncovered basket of it on the seat beside him and then deliberately lean over and spit across the basket.

Also, very recently I saw a woman wash her dinner dishes and leave the dishcloth with every fold full of decaying meat and vegetable matter, in a tight little knot in the bottom of the pan.

We talk so much about sanitation, but in reality we are pretty filthy yet and we will need to do a great deal more than sleep out of doors to counteract the effect of such gross carelessness in the matter of foods.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A RECENT CONVERT TO SUFFRAGE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have a great deal of spare time on my hands this season, in fact, I have nothing to do but get my own meals and keep myself and one room, ten by twelve, clean.

In her letter which appeared in the issue of June 18, "Friend Indeed" mentioned that she was a subscriber to "Needlecraft." I would like to subscribe also if I might thereby learn a little more of crocheting and embroidery, to occupy my spare time. If you do not know the address of the publishers, Miss Beynon, would you please forward the enclosed letter to "Friend Indeed."

I am interested in those letters to your paper from wives who are unhappy or discontented, because it seems to me it is never those who have the worst trials who are the most unhappy. I have been married six months and can easily say that those six months have been the happiest of my life, although I can't say I have shed no tears nor heard no cross words; but I have one great thing to be thankful for and that is that my husband had kept himself pure.

I always thought that women had no right to vote, but in the last couple of years I have come to think differently. There are three great evils standing out before the world and I cannot imagine nor decide which is the worst, the liquor traffic, the white slave trade (or any other color, because in this country Japs and Mulattoes are also in the trade) and thirdly the taking of drugs to produce miscarriage. If we could exterminate the treating habit, there would be no liquor traffic. If men were not intoxicated they would have nothing to do with white slaves; but what shall be said of the last? Who may teach almost a whole generation that it is murder. Sometimes I think it impossible that our old world ever shall be cleaned up. The Bible tells us that where evil was great "there did grace much more abound." (If you know of other periodicals along the line of housework, would you be kind enough to enclose a slip with the names and addresses in my letter to "Friend Indeed," so that she may forward it to me.) Wishing you every success, I remain,

ALSA.

WIVES A GOOD INVESTMENT

Dear Miss Beynon:—In The Guide of May 14, Myrtle asks for recipe for brown bread, which I herewith enclose

along with two others that may be useful too. I was pleased with her letter, she is the right "go ahead kind of girl," although I don't agree with young women putting off being married until they are 30. I think 24 or 25 is late enough.

"Wives cheaper than housekeepers" reminds me of a bachelor in our settlement who said he would like to get married, for a woman could do a whole lot of work, and did not eat much. I am afraid there are too many men of that kind, but I am happy to say my hubby is not one of them, but is very considerate.

MOTHER OF SIX.

Brown Bread

Take 5 pints of flour and 3 of clean bran, 2 tablespoonsful of sugar, 1 of salt, 2 ounces of lard, 1 pint of good potato yeast. I warm the flour and bran, then put in the salt and sugar, rub in the lard and mix with about a quart of warm water, not too hot; put in the yeast last. I never have sour bread. When mixed keep it warm and it will be ready for the tins in 2 or 3 hours.

Potato Yeast

Take 6 medium sized potatoes, boil them in a quart or 3 pints of water. When cooked pour the water into a jug and add to the mashed potatoes 4 tablespoonsful of flour, 4 of sugar and 1 of salt; mix well with the hot potato water, set aside until lukewarm, then add one cake of yeast which has been dissolved in a cupful of lukewarm water. Mix altogether, then set aside to ferment; this will make 4 batches of bread. I divide it into 4 sealers after the yeast has fermented to a foam.

Hasty Pudding

2 cups of flour, ¼ cup of sugar, butter or lard the size of an egg, 1 heaped teaspoonful of baking powder, ginger or currants to flavor, a teaspoonful of salt; mix with one or two eggs, a little milk or water; bake in a well greased dish or bread pan about 20 minutes. Serve with white sauce.

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



7864—Tucked Blouse, 34 to 42 bust. With Long or Elbow Sleeves.

7983—Long Waisted Blouse in Balkan Style, 34 to 40 bust. With Elbow or Long Sleeves.

7682—Empire House Gown, 34 to 42 bust. With Three-Piece Skirt, Perforated for Walking Length, with Elbow or Long Sleeves, Chemisette that can be made Low or High, with or without Collar.

7833—Three-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 waist. With Draped or Plain Front, with Round or Straight Corners.

7507—Four-Piece Skirt, 22 to 32 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 in for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

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MARY M

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WHAT THE YOUNG CANADIANS HAVE BEEN DOING

One of them has been losing her button and writing for another. I would like you all to be careful not to follow her example, or there might not be a second button forthcoming.

Another has written to know if I will answer questions in regard to manners. I can answer all this little lady's questions right now before they are asked. There is only one really, truly way to have good manners and that is to be kind, to keep remembering all the time how you would feel if you were in the other person's place. If this little girl will practice thinking about making other people happy she will have beautiful manners without having to learn a single rule of conduct.

Some of the little gardeners have been more busy than I thought, I am glad to say, and report corn and carrots and many other vegetables ready for using. Good for them. I hope that next year we will have a regular army of small gardeners who really "make good."

Speaking of gardens—a man came along with a scythe the other day and cut down our stray-away pumpkin vine for a weed. Just what I thought would happen it for not staying at home with the rest of the family and attending to business.

DIXIE PATTON.

GEESE ATE GARDEN STUFF

Dear Dixie Patton:—I have a garden this year, and have quite a few flowers. I haven't watered it much, because there has been so much rain lately around here. One night I was going to water it and I went to town and forgot, but the flowers are coming on nicely now. They are nearly all colors. Then I have some vegetables. They are not very big because the geese ate them all off when they were young, but now we have them shut up in a pen and we give them green oats occasionally. Yours truly,

MABEL CROSSIN, Age 11.

THE PROPER DISTANCE APART FOR PLANTS

Dear Dixie Patton:—I am going to tell about my garden. I have in peas, corn, beets, radish, turnips, tomatoes, musk melon, cucumber, potatoes and carrots. I have just come in from taking a few weeds out of my garden.

I think the peas should be about six inches apart, corn about a foot and a half or two feet apart; beets, if wanted to grow good, should be at least eight inches apart; radish is far enough at two inches. I have put my turnips five inches apart. They were put in rather late, so there was no use putting them any farther apart, as they would only grow about that size. I thinned out my tomatoes to three good stalks to the hill. My musk-melons came up good, but the gophers only left one stalk. They should be about five or six feet apart.

I put my cucumbers in amongst the potatoes, and I put my potatoes about two feet apart each way.

I have not got my carrots thinned out yet, but when I thin them out I'll leave them about four inches apart.

I think it is about time for me to stop writing or I won't see this in print. Yours truly,

CLIFFORD BREMNER, Age 13. Davyroyd, Sask.

A FAITHFUL GARDENER

Dear Dixie:—I will write a few lines just to tell how my garden is coming along. My tomatoes have lots of blossoms, but I don't think there will be any tomatoes on them. My corn will soon be ready to use. My cabbage and cucumbers are big now. My one plant of squash has one squash on it. It will be all right if the frost doesn't get it. The frost got some of mama's squash the other night. I received my badge three weeks ago. I would have written to you sooner, only they have been harvesting and I didn't get time. Well, I guess I will close for this time. Good-bye.

MARY MACGILLIVRAY, Age 12.

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3rd Prize, best 3 bushels	50.00	Best 10-lb. crock dairy butter	\$50.00
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2nd Prize, best 3 bushels	75.00	1st Prize best 2 sheaves alfalfa, grown from 10 acre plot	\$100.00
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The undersigned hereby makes application for entry in the competition for prizes, for which I intend to exhibit the following:

This entry is made in compliance with the rules and regulations, in which it is understood that the Canada Land and Apple Show pays all freight on my exhibits to Winnipeg, and arranges same in space provided free of cost to me, for which I assign to the Canada Land and Apple Show my exhibit, the proceeds from sale of which is to go to the general prize and expense fund of the Canada Land and Apple Show.

Name _____ Address _____

CANADA LAND AND APPLE SHOW CHAS. F. ROLAND, SECY., WINNIPEG

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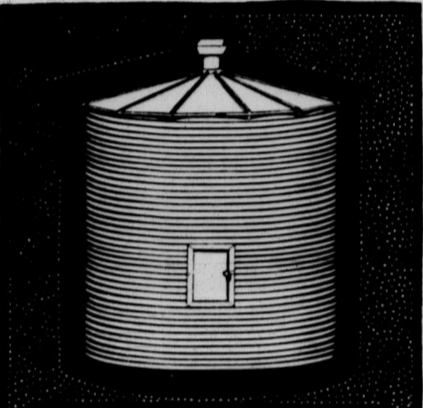
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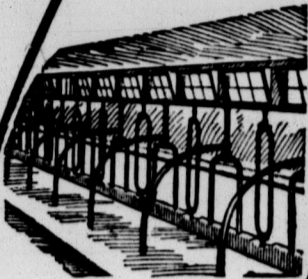
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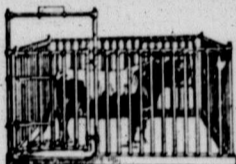
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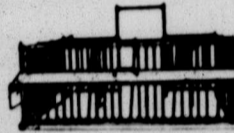
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