

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

WEST DEMANDS FREE WHEAT

WESTERN FARMERS, AND WESTERN BUSINESS MEN GENERALLY, ARE PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUS IN DEMANDING THE OPENING OF THE UNITED STATES MARKET TO CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR BY THE REMOVAL OF THE CANADIAN DUTY ON THOSE ARTICLES. FOR THE PAST TWO WEEKS THE MINNEAPOLIS MARKET HAS BEEN FROM 5 TO 7 CENTS HIGHER THAN WINNIPEG, AND, WITH A MILLION BUSHEL A DAY BEING MARKETED AT WINNIPEG, WESTERN FARMERS ARE LOSING FROM \$50,000 TO \$70,000 EVERY TWENTY-FOUR HOURS, THROUGH BEING BARRED FROM THE SOUTHERN MARKET.

OCTOBER 29, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 31,000 WEEKLY

Common Business Honesty

In The Farmer's Advocate, of Winnipeg, its issue of October 8, in large type on the first page, there is an article dealing with the circulation of the paper, in which they make the following statement:

"The Canadian West is a big stretch of country. In it are many farm homes including homesteaders' shacks. During September of this year, The Farmers' Advocate every week reached about 33,000 of these homes of one class or other. While this number is greater than can be shown on mailing lists of other farm journals, we know that it still can be increased. In fact, we really want to have the total reach at least 35,000 by the end of the year."

And in The Farmers' Advocate of October 15, in the same prominent position, appears the following statement:

"A careful count of our present lists of subscribers shows that The Farmers' Advocate and Home Journal now goes to 33,444 homes every week."

These two statements in The Advocate are published to convince the public that The Advocate has a larger circulation than The Grain Growers' Guide. We are prepared to wager \$100.00 that The Farmers' Advocate has not as many legitimate subscribers as The Grain Growers' Guide. We have asked the Postal Authorities what constitutes a legitimate subscriber, and have the following reply:

"Subscriptions to weekly papers more than one year in arrears are invalid. Publishers found tendering such matter at bulk rate will be required to pay thereon the regular transient rate of one cent per four ounces or fraction thereof, to each separate address, and are warned that continued attempts to forward such matter will be followed by suspension of postal privileges. Subscriptions are valid only when personally authorized. It is not possible for any person, firm, institution or interest whatsoever to validate a subscription to a second person or persons."

Regulations Not Enforced

Very few farm journals adhere to the postal regulations in this respect. Many of them get a farmer to subscribe for one year, and then continue to send him their paper as long as he will take it out of the Post Office. The fact that a large circulation brings better advertising patronage causes many journals to use unscrupulous and illegitimate methods to circulate their paper, and also to publish false statements of their number of subscribers. The Grain Growers' Guide, in five years, has built up the largest list of subscribers (in accordance with Postal Regulations) of any farm journal in Western Canada, and today we have 31,423 subscribers who have actually paid their subscriptions to The Guide. A man who allows his subscription to become more than one year in arrears is not very much interested in the paper, and is not likely to be much of a buyer of the goods advertised in it. We believe that advertisers are entitled to an honest statement of the number of paid subscribers of every journal with which they do business, and the Post Office, or some other reliable authority, should provide and guarantee such a statement.

Some journals issue statements of "guaranteed net circulation" or "bona fide circulation," but these words are meaningless, because they may include subscriptions from one to ten years in arrears, sample copies, copies sent free to advertisers, complimentary, exchanges, etc., which are, of course, no use for advertising purposes. Let them issue statements of "paid" circulation in accordance with the postal regulations. "Paid" subscriptions are the only ones of value to advertisers, and the only ones entitled to postal privileges. The Guide is today

printing 34,000 copies every week, and, therefore, is entitled to claim 33,750 "bona fide" or "guaranteed" circulation, but because we have only 31,423 "paid" subscribers, we claim only that many, the balance being sent to advertisers, exchange copies, file copies and news-stand sales.

Our Challenge

In order to settle the question of circulation, we hereby challenge The Farmers' Advocate to submit its own subscription records along with The Guide subscription records, to a complete and thorough investigation by impartial authorities, each journal to pay half the cost of such investigation, and to have the result of such investigation published in both papers. The investigation is to show the actual number of "Paid" subscriptions of each journal on or about October 15, 1913; arrears for a period not greater than one year; exchange; advertisers, etc., etc.; the actual number of copies printed each week, and the total amount of cash received for papers during the year. If The Advocate can show more Paid Subscriptions than The Guide, in accordance with the above postal regulations, The Guide will at once send them a check for \$100.00 to pay for all their trouble and inconvenience in submitting to the investigation.

Guide Leads Canada

To show how rapidly The Guide has grown, and for general information, we have asked the other farm journals for their circulation statements, and herewith publish those received. The others are, we believe, approximately correct:

The Grain Growers' Guide	Weekly	Winnipeg, Man.	31,423
*Farmer's Advocate	Weekly	London, Ont.	31,000
Farmers' Advocate	Weekly	Winnipeg, Man.	29,355
Nor'West Farmer	Semi-Monthly	Winnipeg, Man.	28,007
Homestead	Weekly	Edmonton, Alta.	20,614
Farmers' Magazine	Monthly	Toronto, Ont.	20,000
*Canadian Farm	Weekly	Toronto, Ont.	19,046
Farm and Ranch Review	Semi-Monthly	Calgary, Alta.	18,000
*Canadian Thresherman and Farmer	Monthly	Winnipeg, Man.	18,000
*Country Life in Canada	Monthly	Winnipeg, Man.	16,000
Farm and Dairy	Weekly	Peterboro, Ont.	14,250
*Saskatchewan Farmer	Monthly	Moose Jaw, Sask.	4,750

* Indicates that no statement has been received. If a sworn "paid" statement is later forwarded by any of the above we shall be pleased to publish it.

The Guide intends henceforth to do all in its power to see that advertisers are enabled to secure honest circulation statements, and will join in any movement to bring this about.

If the statement made by The Farmers' Advocate, as quoted above, is an honest one, we expect that journal to accept our challenge forthwith, and demand our \$100.00. If the statement was not an honest one we shall expect The Farmers' Advocate to withdraw it at once. This matter must be settled promptly. The Guide has spent a great deal of money and in five years has built up a very efficient subscription system. We intend to have full credit in the advertising world for the honesty of our subscription list.

This is our challenge. We hope to announce in the next issue that The Farmers' Advocate has accepted it.

(Signed) THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

JOEL'S PORTABLE MILL

Is a wonderful combination of a Flour Mill, a Crusher, a Grinder, a Cleaning and a Sifting Machine, and requires but two to four Horse Power

It forms a complete MILLING PLANT, built on the principles applied in large modern mills—THE ROLLER SYSTEM.

FOR MAN—It produces all grades of flour, from the coarsest to the finest household flour.

FOR ANIMALS—It produces the best form of foods, viz.—crushed or ground grain, with all its nutritive and fattening qualities.

It is the only Flour Mill, Grinder and Crusher combined, built for CAPACITY AND QUALITY OF PRODUCT, portable or fixed, AT POPULAR PRICES.

QUALITY OF PRODUCT results from its marvelous grain cleaning devices and SELF-ADJUSTABLE SIEVE BRUSHES.

CAPACITY and ECONOMY of operation result from the adaptation of the ROLLER SYSTEM with partly fluted and partly smooth rollers.

In communities where conditions do not warrant the individual use of the JOEL'S MILL, its portability meets the case. Where small or large power is used for industrial or dairy purposes, the JOEL MILL fills a gap and will add considerable revenue to the operators without additional expense, while adding to the comfort and advantages of the surrounding section.

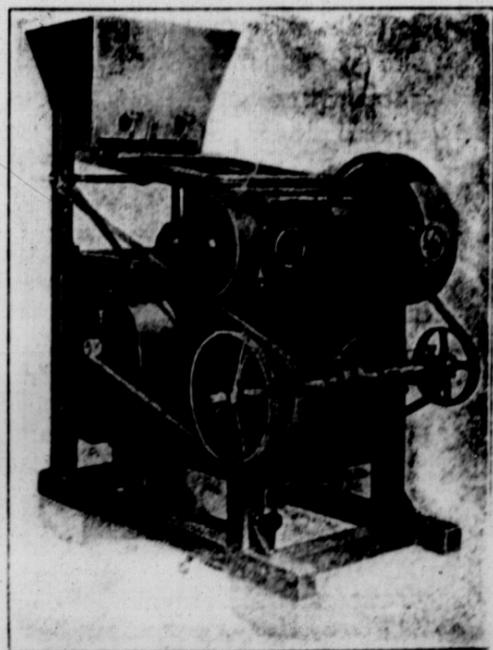
THE JOEL MILL is the last and crowning link in the marvelous chain of implements and machinery that make the farmers independent and self-sustaining.

THE JOEL MILL is completing its circuit of the world, and we can produce the highest testimonials from Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, South Africa, Transvaal, Brazil, Chile, etc.

THE JOEL MILL IS BUILT TO LAST AND SOLD UNDER A GUARANTEE.

Reliable representatives wanted in every district. Write for our Special Dealer's Proposition.

Ask for descriptive Catalogue, sent Free on application.



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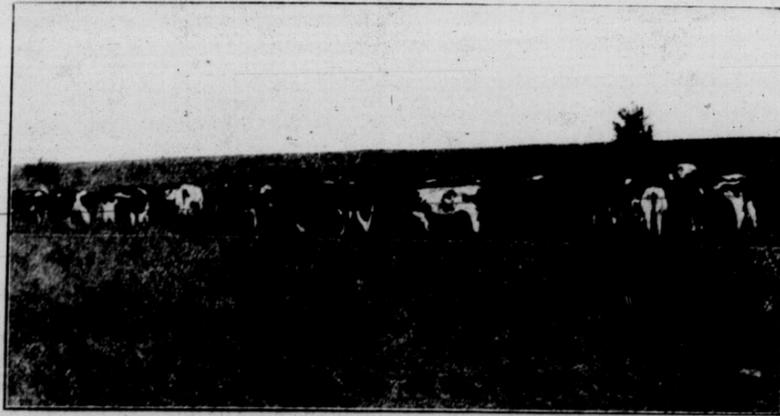
MONTREAL, CANADA

GREAT SALE OF DAIRY CATTLE

HIGH CLASS GRADE HOLSTEINS

220
Breeding Cows
2 to 5 years old

105
Heifer Calves



Some of the Grade Holsteins on Moose Creek Farm

7 Head
Good Grade
Shorthorn
Cows

ALSO

100 head Superior Shorthorn and Hereford Grade Heifers and Steers;
150 Good Grade Yorkshire Brood Sows; Several High Class
Teams of Grade Percherons, age 3 to 5 years

AT THE

Moose Creek Farm, Carlyle, Sask.

Corner of Section 17, 7, 2, four miles S.E. of Carlyle, on

Wednesday and Thursday, November 12 and 13, 1913

This sale of high class stock is the first of a series which will be held at intervals by The Moose Creek Farming Company, Carlyle, Sask.

The dairy cows for sale range from 2 to 5 years old, a number have already freshened, while the balance are all due to freshen before January, 1914. All have been very carefully selected in Eastern Canada, and are **tuberculin tested** by a certified V.S. The young stock are all March calves, while the whole offering of the various breeds are a very superior lot, and are in good condition.

Don't miss this opportunity to secure some good stock. Largest sale of its kind ever held in the West.

The sale will be held in the large barns of the Moose Creek Farms, on the corner of Sect. 17, 7, 2,

beside the new steel bridge and four miles S.E. of Carlyle on the Souris-Regina branch of the C.P.R., and on the Maryfield branch of the C.N.R.

Trains from the East arrive daily over the C.P.R. at 7.6 p.m., and from the West at 12.28 p.m. Over the C.N.R. from the East there is a tri-weekly service: Monday, Wednesday, Friday, arriving Carlyle 2.53 p.m.; and from the West: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, at 12.10 p.m.

Good hotel accommodation in Carlyle. Sale held under cover, rain or shine, and starts promptly at 10 a.m. each day. Animals will be kept free of charge for twenty-four hours after close of sale, and they will also be loaded free of charge on cars at Carlyle Station. **Lunch Served Free.**

TERMS - CASH

For further particulars apply to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man., or to

The Moose Creek Farming Company, Carlyle, Sask.

GEORGE WILLIAMSON, Manager

T. C. NORRIS, Griswold, Man., Auctioneer

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 29th, 1913

FARMERS LOSING MILLIONS

The farmers of Western Canada will lose this year several million dollars by the fall in wheat prices due to glutting the market. Our Northern wheat is the world's best wheat, and, if properly marketed, would in normal years probably never fall below 90 cents a bushel in store at Fort William. Outsiders regard us as somewhat lacking in sanity, judging by the methods we pursue in marketing our wheat crop. It is really one of the tragedies of the age. Here we have in these prairie provinces soil which will produce wheat that, bulk for bulk, year in and year out, has no equal on the world's markets. And yet on the British market Canadian wheat is nearly always quoted at a lower price than several other foreign wheats. The other big wheat exporters are Russia, India, Australia, Argentina and the United States. There is a certain district in Russia which produces wheat of a quality that the British millers claim is the superior of Canadian hard wheat, but the quantity is quite inconsiderable. With this exception, none of the countries mentioned export any quantity of hard wheat of an intrinsic value within several cents per bushel of that of our Canadian hard wheat for milling purposes. Another distinct advantage possessed by Canada is our modern grain handling facilities. No other country has anything which will approach our bulk handling system. In Argentina there is not a single country elevator, and no railway cars for handling loose grain. All the grain has to be sacked in the country and carried to the terminal elevators at the seaboard for foreign shipment. India, Russia and Australia are many years behind Canada in their grain handling facilities. The United States system is much the same as the Canadian, but the United States is consuming more and more of its own wheat crop and steadily becoming a less important factor in the European market. The export of hard wheat from the United States is now a thing of the past. Is the situation, then, not something to cause the gravest consideration? We have the best product and the best facilities for marketing it, and consequently we should get the highest price, and every Canadian farmer who knows how to grow wheat should be making money. As it is, however, not more than 10 per cent. of our farmers are making any profit out of growing wheat, and thousands of them this year will not make wages for their labor, to say nothing of interest on their investment. Why is it that our farmers year after year glut the market with their wheat, and force the price down from 7 to 12 cents below the actual food value of the wheat? The explanation is to be found in our economic conditions. Practically every country hotel in the prairie provinces today is a rendezvous for a swarm of collectors of farm machinery manufacturers, mortgage companies and other concerns who have extended credit to farmers. Each one of these is hounding the farmers in the vicinity and forcing them to dump their crop upon the market and get enough money to meet their demands. Undoubtedly the farmers themselves are greatly to blame. They have too frequently yielded to the persuasive arguments of enthusiastic salesmen, and bought machinery and other articles that might have been dispensed with until some future time. When making a purchase in the spring time the farmer is naturally inclined to be optimistic, and too frequently takes upon himself an obligation larger than he should. October comes and finds him unable to meet his payment and at the same time finds his other notes to the lumber com-

pany, the local bank, the local merchant, the mortgage company and various others all due and payable with interest running from 10 to 15 per cent. after maturity. Naturally, the collector-harassed farmer becomes desperate and he has no other course but to unload his grain upon the market and take for it anything that he may be fortunate enough to get. The farmers themselves must learn and practice thrift, and our financial situation must be improved so that the farmers may have the necessary credit at living rates of interest. It is only by this means that the farmers of Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, India and Germany and other progressive countries have been able to develop agriculture to anything approaching its highest possibilities.

CO-OPERATION THE SOLUTION

The report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Saskatchewan government to inquire into the question of agricultural credit, a summary of which will be found on page seven of this issue, is one of the most important, and one of the most progressive, public documents ever submitted to a Canadian government. The commissioners—J. H. Haslam, Chas. A. Dunning, and Dr. Oliver—held sittings at a number of places in Saskatchewan in order to ascertain the condition and needs of the farmers of the province, and also visited Great Britain and a number of other European countries to study the various systems of agricultural credit which have been adopted there. As a result of their inquiries, the commissioners unanimously condemn the system at present in vogue in this country, under which farmers in need of money for the improvement and stocking of their land, or for working capital, become the victims of mortgage companies and banks controlled outside the province and operated, not for the service of the farmers or to aid the development of the agricultural industry, but for the sole purpose of making the largest possible profit. The Commission found that four-fifths of all the patented farms of Saskatchewan were mortgaged, and at a rate of interest on the average exceeding 8 per cent. In the 15 months prior to August 15 last there were over 1,700 sale and mortgage proceedings in Saskatchewan. In only 8.7 per cent. of these cases was the rate of interest less than 8 per cent., the rates ranging from this figure up to 15 per cent. The farmers do not escape criticism at the hands of the Commission. It is pointed out that frequently they neither meet their payments to the mortgage companies when due, nor notify the company that they are unable to do so, and that many farmers have been guilty of extravagance in the purchase of implements, land and expensive sources of power. The lack of cohesiveness in Western rural life and the lack of concerted action or organized market arrangements for products other than dairy products and grain are also remarked upon. As a solution of these difficulties, the Commission recommends the adoption of the co-operative principle—co-operative buying, co-operative selling and co-operative credit. To pave the way for co-operative buying and selling, the government is asked to secure the passage of co-operative legislation and to assist in the organization of co-operative societies throughout the province. To provide long term credit, the commission proposes that a Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association should be established with local branches throughout the province and a central office in charge of a paid commission under the control of a representative board. It is proposed that this association shall make

loans to its members on mortgage security, the money being raised by the issue of bonds based on the joint security of all the members of the association, and in addition guaranteed by the provincial government. Similar schemes have been adopted in Germany and Denmark and experience shows that bonds issued on the joint security of members of such an association, even without the guarantee of the government, are very highly regarded and can be sold at low rates of interest. With the government guarantee behind it the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage association should be able to borrow money at 4½ per cent. without the slightest difficulty, and since no profit is to be made out of the scheme and administration expenses are to be kept as low as possible, it should be possible for the association to lend money to the farmers of the province at 6 per cent. at the outside.

Every farmer can figure how much he would be saved if the interest on his mortgage were reduced to 6 per cent. A reduction in the interest charge of 2 per cent., the report points out, would enable every farmer to completely wipe out his present indebtedness in 24 years by continuing to pay what he now pays in interest alone. Another good feature of the commission's proposal is that repayments of capital are to be made on the amortization plan and spread over a period of from 15 to 35 years. That is to say a fixed sum will be paid each year which will include interest and a portion of the capital. The agricultural bank, which is to be established by the Co-operative Farm Mortgage association, is necessary to round out the system and provide loans on personal security, to finance the harvesting of crops, and for other temporary purposes. Such a bank at first might not secure very large deposits, but as the province becomes more settled, and as the farmers improve their methods and enjoy greater prosperity through co-operation, it is likely that the farmers as well as city people will accumulate savings which will be attracted to the bank by a reasonable rate of interest. The whole scheme, as outlined by the commission, is a big one. If it is adopted by the government and the legislature, as it probably will be, it will put the farmers of Saskatchewan to a great test. They will be provided with all the facilities for the establishment of a great co-operative commonwealth and they will be invited to work out their own salvation along co-operative lines. We believe that the farmers of Saskatchewan will be equal to the task imposed upon them. They have successfully organized and are successfully operating a great co-operative elevator system. They have, under government auspices, successfully carried through its first season a big hail insurance scheme. They can also make a success of co-operative buying and selling, co-operative credit and co-operative banking. The Guide has been preaching co-operation since the day it was established, and we rejoice that it is apparently about to be adopted on a large scale in Saskatchewan.

FREE TRADE WITH BRITAIN

Should there be Free Trade between Great Britain and Canada? This is the second of the questions to be voted on December 3 in The Guide Referendum. The telegram sent by The Guide to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at their recent convention in Halifax has served more than one useful purpose. It tore away the mask of loyalty behind which the pocket book patriots seek ever to hide. This showing up was only a repetition of what happened a year ago,

except that the Manufacturers did not treat the telegram with defisive laughter this time. It is perhaps too much to expect the spoon-fed Protectionists to agree to a reduction of their profits, even though they know it would benefit the consuming public. But more important than this, the question of Free Trade between Canada and Great Britain has been thrust into public attention. People are beginning to wonder what possible objection there would be to such an arrangement. For the great producing and consuming population of Canada, both self-interest and loyalty would prompt Free Trade with Britain immediately. In opening her market to the admission of British goods untaxed, Canada would give no more to Britain than Britain gives Canada. What would be the result? The cost of living would be reduced—and who, in these days, will say this is not an end devoutly to be wished for?

During 1912 Canada imported goods from Great Britain to the value of \$116,906,212. Duties were collected on \$89,514,201 worth of these goods, or 75 per cent. of the total, and the amount of these taxes which Canadians had to pay for buying goods from Great Britain was \$22,367,040. A list of the main articles upon which these tariff taxes were paid includes all sorts of clothing from wool, cotton, silk and linens, boots and shoes, hosiery, hats, caps and gloves, curtains, carpets, rugs, brushes, leather goods, china, earthenware, wallpaper, furniture, metal goods, cement, bricks, books, clocks, glass and rubber goods, drugs and medicines, buggies, wagons and machinery, coffee, cocoa, sugar, molasses, syrup, biscuits, meats, canned goods and other provisions. Would it not be worth while to get all these goods cheaper? Again, the scarcity of westbound freight across the Atlantic, which is given as a reason for excessive shipping rates on grain and other exports from Canada, would be done away with, and vessels would no longer have to come back from Britain with little or no cargo. The C.P.R. officials have been disturbed of late because the profits as compared with last year are not increasing as much as was expected. If the British manufacturers were allowed free entrance into Canada, the freight cars would not need to be hauled back empty from the head of the lakes after discharging their grain, but would carry British-made clothing and other commodities for western consumers. Before long there will be, not one, but three trans-continental railways. If there is anything that would create traffic for them across this long haul, it is the opening of our markets, East and West to Great Britain.

THE LIVE-STOCK QUESTION

As Canadian cattle are going towards Chicago in ever increasing numbers since the American duty was abolished, the live-stock situation in Canada becomes of more importance. The farmer who sells his foundation stock at the present time is merely accepting the immediate dollar instead of waiting a year or two and reaping ten-fold larger returns. All female stock should be held wherever possible, as high prices for beef are bound to rule for some years to come, and the farmer who goes in for live-stock is at last coming to his own. We are devoting more and more attention to the live-stock question in The Guide, with the aim of helping our readers in every way possible, and providing the best and most up-to-date information on this question. Our market page has always been greatly appreciated by stock-raisers, and in future will be improved steadily. We are also securing an increased volume of live-stock advertisements which appear in our pages from week to week. We call our readers' attention to this increase. The live-stock business is bound to grow and develop to great proportions, and now is a good time to look around and secure a good foundation stock. By patronizing our live-stock advertisers our readers are not only helping them-

selves, but they are also helping to bring increased revenue to The Guide, and put us in a stronger position to publish an independent, straight from the shoulder journal. We are being boycotted all along the line by advertisers who do not like to see any independent journal prosper. Practically every week we are informed by some advertiser that he will not patronize our pages because we are preaching something that he does not approve of. The only way that we can continue in the fight is by having our readers support us in the purchase of their necessities. We ask no one to throw away a single cent, but merely to watch our advertising pages and, as far as possible, purchase their necessities from those who advertise in The Guide. Pretty nearly everything the farmer needs is advertised in our pages by some reliable firm who is big enough to do business on a business basis, and not try to bulldoze the press and keep the public in darkness for private gain.

LLOYD GEORGE'S LAND CAMPAIGN

Lloyd George will not down. Two weeks ago, when he opened his "land campaign" at Bedford, his friends were disappointed at his failure to outline any definite plan, and his enemies rejoiced in the thought that he had lost his power to move the people. His first speech on the land question, indeed, consisted chiefly of generalities. But last week, at Swindon, he unfolded concrete proposals that had already received the sanction of the government, and which have stirred the British people as they have not been stirred for many a long day. Landlords have ruled Britain for centuries. They, though often idle and useless, have had powers almost of life and death over the people whose labor has created the wealth which they have enjoyed. They sit in the House of Lords themselves, and their sons are in the House of Commons. They have been allowed to appropriate common lands, have been relieved of taxation and have been legislated for in every possible way. They own the land, and virtually they have owned the people upon it. Now a new era has dawned. David Lloyd George has dared to propose that the landlords of Great Britain shall be put under a commission, which will have power to say that men employed upon the land shall receive a living wage, shall have decent, sanitary cottages to live in, and shall have a chance to secure land to cultivate for themselves. The commission is to have power even to fix rents, and if the establishment of a minimum wage reduces the profits of the farmer, the latter will be able to apply to the land commission for a reduction of rent. The landlords, naturally, are up in arms, but the people, aroused at last and realizing that they were not meant to be the slaves of a landed aristocracy, are behind Lloyd George and will give him the support necessary to carry through his scheme.

MEAT PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING

It has been claimed by many of the so-called students of economics that the opening of the American market to Canadian live-stock will raise the price of meat to Canadian consumers. It is, indeed, quite natural to suppose that there would be some relation between the price of live-stock and the retail prices of meat. The actual facts, however, completely upset all these well known principles. Higher prices are paid in Chicago than in Winnipeg for nearly every kind of live-stock and yet the Chicago consumer buys his meat cheaper than the Winnipeg consumer. It is not to be supposed that the Chicago abattoirs are not making a good profit on their business. They are today paying from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per cwt. more for beef than is being paid in Winnipeg, and at the same time the retailers are selling beef to consumers in Chicago cheaper than it can be bought at the butcher shops in Winnipeg. It looks as though the abattoir concerns in

Winnipeg have struck a modern King Solomon's mine. In order to set the matter forth in detail we have secured prices in Winnipeg, Toronto and Chicago on October 21. They are as follows:

LIVE-STOCK PRICES			
	Chicago.	Toronto.	Winnipeg.
	Per cwt.	Per cwt.	Per cwt.
Choice Steers	\$7.00-9.60	\$7.30-7.60	\$6.25-6.50
Heifers	5.00-7.40	5.50-7.20	5.00-6.25
Canners Cows	4.15		2.00-3.00
Hogs	7.65-8.30	8.40-9.15	6.25-8.25
Sheep	4.25-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.50-6.00
Lambs	6.50-7.25	7.50-7.75	6.50-7.00

RETAIL PRICES			
	Chicago.	Toronto.	Winnipeg.
Beef—			
Sirloin Steak, per lb.	18-25c	25-30c	30c
Porterhouse Steak	25-35	25	35
Sirloin Steak	25-35	25	22-28
Rib Roast	12½-25		22
Shoulder Roast	16	15	16
Beef Shanks	8	10	8
Stewing Beef	12½-15	10-15	12½
Flanks	11	8-10	10
Briskets	16	10-12	11
Pork—			
Tenderloin	35	30	35
Spare Ribs	12½	10	15
Loin Roast	18-22	20-25	25
Ham	18-20	22-25	22
Bacon (side)	20	22-25	28
Bacon (back)	28	28-30	30
Mutton and Lamb—			
Leg of Mutton	12½-14	14-20	18
Leg of Lamb	18	25	25
Mutton Chops	12½-14	25	25
Lamb Chops	30	30	30
Fore Quarter	12½-14	12-15	12&15
Loin Roast	25	25	22&28

It is beginning to look from these figures as though the live-stock industry in Western Canada exists chiefly for the benefit of the abattoir industry in Winnipeg. Surely the Winnipeg butchers can conduct their business on as narrow a margin as those of Chicago, and if this could be brought about, both the Western Canadian live-stock raisers and Canadian city consumers would benefit greatly.

Free Trade sentiment is certainly growing throughout Western Canada when we can find the Calgary News-Telegram calling for tariff reduction in these words:

"The News-Telegram is of the belief that it is time there was a businesslike revision of the Canadian tariff. That revision will undoubtedly come before the next election, and we look for the biggest cuts ever made in a Canadian tariff. But we can see no reason why a young country like this should depart from the principle of protection. This does not mean a high tariff, but one that will meet the situation, and one which could be fifty per cent. lower."

Fifty per cent. chopped off our tariff taxes would be very good as a start. We hope Hon. Arthur Meighen, R. B. Bennett, J. A. M. Aikins and every other representative from the West will get in line and compel the government to lower the tariff.

Hon. Arthur Meighen spoke at a Conservative rally in Walkerton, Ontario, the other night and some of his statements were interpreted to mean that he favored replacing the duty on binder twine. We are loath to believe that the man who spoke so strongly for lower duties on agricultural implements would favor putting a new burden on the Canadian farmer. Does Hon. Arthur Meighen want to make the Western grain growers pay two or three cents a pound more for their binder twine? We will be glad to publish any statement from Mr. Meighen, explaining his attitude on this question.

Andrew Carnegie, whose immense fortune came largely from the Steel Trust, now believes in death duties, saying that "by taxing estates heavily at death, the State marks its condemnation of the selfish millionaire's unworthy life." So far so good, but wouldn't it be more sensible and more effective to prevent the accumulation of private fortunes larger than any man can properly spend, by not handing out monopolies, natural resources and tariff privileges to the plutocrats with the biggest pull?

Is woman's sphere the home when man has surrounded her children with evil?

The appointment now signed by H. H. E. H. reportcribes organizations, various mer. has be this tl An that only o lem of pean e compli cultura that tl the las and th carryin agricul ganizat ative li agricul ed on t a busin lem is r After ed by the rep of agric present credit. "There based o consider assist m lot of tl tion. T the evid of the J are mort on the a The rat crease r After formatio pared fo trars of titles th mission in these Summa During ended At less than ceedings ince. It returns g plete. P cent. of were sub under the this perio nection w 8.7 per ce than 8 pe per cent., than 8 pe cent., a ra a rate of 15 were plac present up occurred. W The pu mortgage ated: 1. To co 2. For there has ing, due, a "science c 3. For st 4. For b ment. 5. To pro 6. To bu 7. To "f purposes.

"Cheap Money" Commission Reports

Royal Commission appointed by Saskatchewan Government recommends Co-operation backed by Government Guarantees as Solution of Farmers' Problem

The report of the Royal Commission appointed by the Saskatchewan government to study the question of agricultural credit has been completed and is now in the hands of the government. The report is a unanimous one, being signed by the three commissioners, J. H. Haslam, Chas. A. Dunning and Dr. E. H. Oliver. Printed copies of the report will be available shortly at the Department of Agriculture, Regina. The report is of considerable length and describes the credit systems, co-operative organizations and agricultural conditions, which the commission observed in various countries of Europe last summer. An official synopsis of the report has been issued to the press, and from this the following is taken:

An introduction sets forth the fact that "cheap money" so-called forms only one phase of the whole great problem of re-ordering rural life which European countries have so successfully accomplished through the medium of agricultural co-operation. It is pointed out that there, as with us, agriculture was the last industry to become organized and that the rural re-birth of Europe, carrying with it better and cheaper agricultural credit dates from the organization of the farmers along co-operative lines. Through organization their agriculture has been profoundly affected on three sides, viz.: as an industry, as a business, and as a life. And the problem is no less broad in Saskatchewan.

After outlining the procedure followed by the commission in its enquiry, the report proceeds to a consideration of agricultural credit as it exists at the present time. Respecting mortgage credit this conclusion is reached: "There is a great need of cheaper credit, based on sound security, spread over a considerable term of years, applied to assist mixed farming and to improve the lot of the average farmer on a half section. The commission concludes from the evidence it received that four-fifths of the patented farms of the province are mortgaged and at a rate of interest on the average in excess of 8 per cent. The rate of interest, too, tends to increase rather than to decrease.

After analyzing a great deal of information relating to mortgages prepared for it in the offices of the registrars of the supreme court and of land titles throughout the province the commission summarizes the data submitted in these words:

Summary of Mortgage Information

During the period of fifteen months ended August 15, 1913, there were no less than 1,723 sale and mortgage proceedings under mortgage in this province. It should be pointed out that the returns given above are not quite complete. Probably not less than 2 per cent. of the farmers of Saskatchewan were subjected to these proceedings under the conditions that obtained in this period. Of the mortgages in connection with these proceedings 150, or 8.7 per cent., bore an interest rate less than 8 per cent. But 435, or over 25 per cent., bore an interest rate higher than 8 per cent.; 261, or over 15 per cent., a rate of 10 per cent. or higher; 35 a rate of 12 per cent. or higher, and 3 a rate of 15 per cent. And these mortgages were placed at these rates before the present upward trend in interest rates occurred.

Why Loans Are Secured

The purposes for which loans on mortgage are granted may be enumerated:

1. To consolidate past debts.
2. For machinery. In this matter there has been considerable overstocking, due, as one farmer stated, to the "science of salesmanship."
3. For stock.
4. For building and general equipment.
5. To provide working capital.
6. To buy more land.
7. To "finance trips east" or similar purposes.

RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARIZED

The chief recommendations of the Commission are:

- Co-operative legislation facilitating co-operative purchasing and marketing by farmers.
- Government to guarantee bonds of Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association, which will thus raise money to be lent to farmers at low rates on long terms and repaid on amortisation plan.
- Agricultural bank to be established by Co-operative Farm Mortgage Association and conducted in interests of agricultural industry.

G. G. A. on Legitimate Use of Loans

A representative of the West Eagle Hills G. G. A. placed before the commission the following statement of the legitimate uses to which long term mortgage credit might be put:

"The purchase of stock of all kinds necessary for scientific and correct farming, together with adequate stable accommodation for the same; the digging or drilling of wells to secure a sufficient water supply, together with an equipment necessary, such as small gasoline engine and pump jack for pumping water where a large supply is necessary or a well is unusually deep; fencing for pasturage or corral; the purchase of seed grains that are of an earlier or more productive variety; to redeem notes of the large machinery companies that are harassing farmers so relentlessly at the present time; or for any other addition to the foregoing that would tend to save labor and put the keeping and raising of stock and the

ers of this province owe \$5,770,000 and to another \$3,622,920.45. The amount due for pre-emptions, for horses, for store credit, lumber, bank credit, and for miscellaneous debts, together with that due for the purchase of land, is not less than \$50,000,000. The farmers of Saskatchewan are paying interest on at least \$150,000,000. If this is the case, then their agricultural credit is costing them \$12,000,000 annually. The saving of only one per cent. in interest would mean the saving to the farming industry of over \$1,500,000 per year. If farmers could secure money at a rate as much as 2 per cent. cheaper than at present, they could, by making their payments on the amortisation plan, discharge their total indebtedness in about 24 years' time, by simply continuing to pay what they are now paying for interest. And this would be abundantly worth while.

Observations in Europe

The observations of the commission



THE MAN WHO NEEDS CHEAPER MONEY.

production of grain upon more sound, satisfactory and scientific basis. It should be assumed that mortgages under this head should be limited to farms of one-half section in extent, which should have been resided upon and worked continuously during three years previous to the application for mortgage."

What Farmers Owe

There is no doubt that the largest factor in the indebtedness of Saskatchewan farmers is the amount which is due to mortgage companies. A conservative estimate would place this in the neighborhood of \$65,000,000. For the next largest amount the implement companies are responsible. We are certain from evidence submitted confidentially to the commission by only a limited number of branch offices, that the total indebtedness of farmers to merely six branch offices is \$15,106,726.68. It is not improbable that at present between \$35,000,000 and \$40,000,000 is outstanding for machinery. The amount owing on agreements of sale for land is very considerable. To one company the farm-

from investigations in Europe are stated as follows:

1. There is in all European countries a frank and universal recognition of the supreme importance of agriculture as an industry, as shown by:
 - (a) Government co-operation in: 1. Education; 2. Facilitating credit; 3. Promoting co-operative institutions for production and distribution of products; 4. Supervision of processes; 5. Application of scientific knowledge.
 - (b) Sympathetic attitude of urban communities toward agriculture.
 - (c) Active participation in agricultural affairs on the part of public spirited citizens and national leaders.
2. Co-operation in everything that affects agriculture has advanced beyond the theoretical into the practical stage.

Benefits of Co-operation

3. Co-operation has conferred enormous benefits upon the rural communities of Europe by (a) Stimulating production; (b) Increasing the area under production; (c) Improving the price of products; (d) Opening up markets; (e) Cheapening the cost of farm necessities; (f) Reducing the expenses of transport-

tation; (g) Finishing the products of the soil on the farm; (h) Use of live stock in the utilization of roughages of the farm and the return to the soil of natural manures; (i) Putting farming on a business basis: 1. By providing credit, (2) By systematizing business organization; (j) Stimulating scientific agriculture; (k) Preventing frauds and deceptions in the purchase of raw materials; (l) Improving breeds of animals and plants: 1. By community breeding and cow testing associations, 2. Seed selection and distribution.

4. By organizing farmers have been able to provide a security which has attracted loans at favorable rates.

5. Agricultural security has been based upon (a) Mortgage upon the amortisation scheme covering a considerable period of time and at reasonable rates; (b) Personal credit associated with (1) Collateral, (2) Endorsements.

6. By attracting local deposits to co-operative credit associations the resources of local communities have been made available in the first instance for local purposes.

7. The securities based upon land credit have been in the main less susceptible to the fluctuations of the money market than other securities.

8. Though in various places the nominal rate of interest is as low as 3 per cent., 3½ per cent. and 4 per cent., yet the market value of bonds is such that the present borrower is forced to pay an actual rate considerably in excess of this.

9. A system of registration of Land Titles similar to the Torrens System is of basic importance in securing agricultural credit.

10. Every effort is made to dispose of the bonds locally.

11. The face value of the bonds outstanding in no case exceeds the net value of the mortgage held, and frequently withdrawal rights are inserted in the bonds.

Possible Methods for Saskatchewan

Following its description of rural credit institutions as seen elsewhere, the commission analyzes the possible methods by which better agricultural credit may be secured in Saskatchewan. These ways are three in number, viz., through institutions strictly co-operative, strictly governmental, or partly co-operative and partly governmental.

Whichever methods were employed, the commission lays down three principles that should govern, and then proceeds to a discussion of the pros and cons of the three plans. The principles are:

1. That loans be provided to farmers only upon unquestioned security and for approved agricultural productive or improvement purposes only.
2. That provision be made for repayment under the amortisation plan.
3. That the aim should be to render a service to the borrower and not to secure a profit to the institution.

The Solution

The province is at the beginning of a new era. We have come in and possessed a goodly land. That has required enterprise and energy. Other virtues must henceforth be more largely called into play. Individual effort has seen its reward and it has been abundant. Henceforth thrift and intelligent co-operation will play a greater role than hitherto. In view of the changing conditions of our economic life the commission believe that a solution of our problems must be sought along two lines, which after all do not greatly differ.

A New Era

1. The spread of co-operative effort, specially at present in the direction of selling and purchasing.
2. The fostering of financial institutions of our own, with sympathies for

Continued on Page 18

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

WARTS ON STOCK

The cause of these little tumors of the skin is not definitely known. They occur on all domestic animals, appearing most frequently on horses and cattle. Pure acetic acid, dropped on the wart until it is saturated and softened, destroys it in the early stages. Warts about which a small cord may be tied are most easily treated in that way. After they have sloughed off, apply a little perchloride of antimony with a feather or cotton. When the scab forms remove it and apply the chemical again. With a couple of applications the spot will be lower than the surrounding skin. Now use an ointment made of 4 table-spoonfuls of oxide of zinc and 8 table-spoonfuls of lard. Apply this daily until the sore spot is healed. Sometimes a form of warts suddenly appears on colts and calves and scatter themselves about the lips, nose and face. They are common and appear and disappear suddenly. No treatment is necessary.

MEETING OF WESTERN CANADA LIVE STOCK BREEDERS' UNION

A meeting of the Western Canada Live Stock Breeders' Union took place at Saskatoon, on October 20, when the following delegates were present:

From Manitoba—Dr. A. W. Bell, W. H. English, Andrew Graham, A. J. McKay, John Graham and W. I. Smale.

From Saskatchewan—Livestock Commissioner J. C. Smith, W. H. Bryce, R. W. Caswell, R. H. Taber, Alex. Mutch, Hon. W. C. Sutherland, D. T. Elderkin.

From Alberta—Dr. J. G. Rutherford, J. A. Turner, Bryce Wright, E. L. Richardson, W. J. Stark, W. W. Tees and L. Hutchinson.

From British Columbia—Livestock Commissioner McDonald, Dr. Tolmie and Messrs. Davies and Patterson.

The Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Dunrobin Mains, Saskatoon, presided, and it was decided to forward to the National Record Board a strong protest, which states that for some considerable time back it has been felt by Western stockmen that their interests were not receiving sufficient consideration at the hands of the breeders of Eastern Canada, and particularly those of Ontario, and also that Western stockmen are not receiving the representation either on the National Board, or on the executive bodies of the various breed associations, to which they are entitled, and that the time is now opportune for the removal of the disabilities under which the Western men at present labor, and which are more largely due to geographical conditions, than to any deliberate attempt on the part of the Eastern men to exclude the Western breeders from their councils.

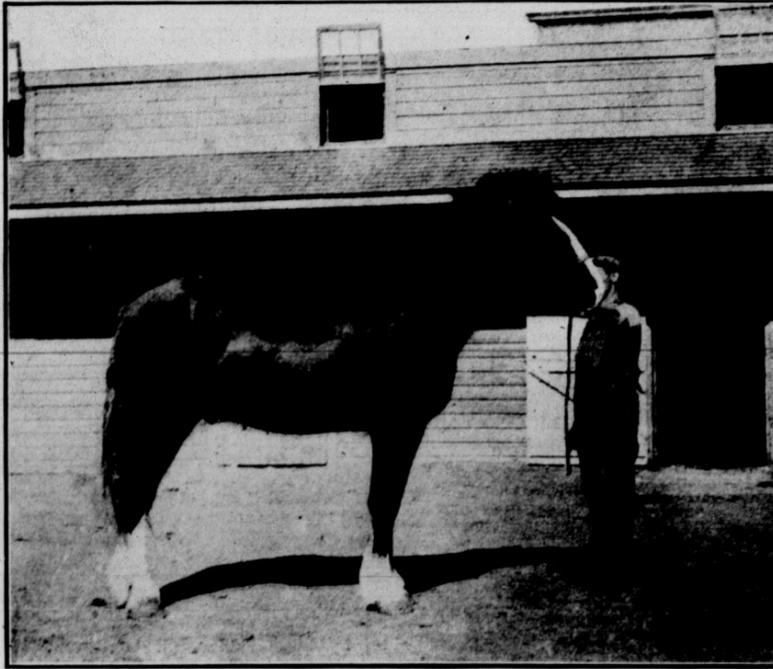
The Western Live Stock Union recommend the adoption of the following plan: Divide the total amount of money received as membership registration, transfer, and duplicate certificate fees by the number of officers in each association.

Divide all the fees received from each province by the unit thus furnished, which will give the number of representatives to which that particular province is entitled.

In the event of any province not furnishing a sufficient amount of fees to be divisible by the unit in question or if any province does not furnish fees to an amount greater than one-half of the unit, such province may, for the purpose of representation, be united with an adjoining province, when the amount of the fees derived from any province, after being divided by the unit, leaves a larger balance than one-half of the unit, such province to be entitled to another representative.

It is further recommended that the representatives of each province should be selected by the breeders of that province, in such a manner as may be found feasible and practicable.

While we are entirely in accord with the principle of national records and do not desire to see any change in this regard, we feel that, in order that our



ROTHESAY RONALD

Two-year-old Prize Winning Clydesdale Stallion, owned by Robert Sinton, Regina.

interests may be properly safeguarded, it is imperative that we should be given just and equitable representation, not only on the executive committees of the various breed associations, but on the National Record board and its executive committee.

Also we are prepared to give full and careful consideration to any other reasonable and practicable scheme which may be brought forward provided it secures to us the representation which we feel is essential to the future success and prosperity of the breeding industry in these western provinces, and the maintenance of the national livestock records.

The other business of the meeting was the adoption of the constitution, the consideration of provincial government aid, and the election of Union office-bearers, which were as follows:

President, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Alberta; vice-president for British Columbia, Dr. S. F. Tolmie; vice-president for Alberta, John A. Turner; vice-president for Saskatchewan, Hon. W. C. Sutherland; vice-president for Manitoba, Andrew Graham; secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. W. Bell, Manitoba.

AYRSHIRE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

The following record of performance has just been received from W. F. Stephens, Huntingdon Que., secretary of the Ayrshire Society:

Mature Class		Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.	% Fat.	Days.
Carrie B., 23658—W. C. Tully, Athelstan, Que.		14,341	581	4.05	365
Fairy Lass, 21829—Jos. Thompson, Sardis, B.C.		10,180	405	3.98	365
Betty, 19436—Wooddisse Bros., Rothsay, Ont.		9,143	341	3.72	365
Miss Millie, 19898—McMillan and Leggat, Trout River, Que.		9,052	349	3.85	311
Maggie Brown of Silver Springs, 18054—T. C. Treverton, Latta, Ont.		9,050	371	4.10	344
Blue Bell 5th of Neidpath, 21460—W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.		8,908	354	3.97	338
Constance, 17602—McMillan and Leggat, Trout River, Que.		8,648	332	3.83	313
Three-year-old Class					
Stacklawhill Nancy 3rd, 30595—H. W. Vanderhoof, Huntingdon, B.C.		8,309	341	4.10	338
Greenbank Tena 2nd, 29999—Geo. Hay, Howick, Que.		8,243	368	4.46	344
Maggie of Craiglea, 27720—S. C. Detchon Farms, Davidson, Sask.		7,880	346	4.40	285
Two-year-old Class					
Dairymaid 2nd, 35126—T. C. Treverton, Latta, Ont.		8,546	356	4.16	334
Annie of Elm Grove, 31185—H. K. Denyes, Foxboro, Ont.		8,101	322	3.98	342
Hazeldean of Abercorn, 31500—R. M. Howden, St. Louis Station, Que.		6,948	257	3.69	365
Craigielea Flossie, 32491—S. G. Detchon Farms, Davidson, Sask.		6,829	272	3.98	365

SASKATCHEWAN WINTER FAIR DATE MAY BE CHANGED

At the annual meetings of the Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Associations of Saskatchewan, to be held in Regina during winter fair week, in March next, the question of changing the date of the winter fair in future years, from March to December, will be considered, and notice to that effect is being sent out by J. C. Smith, secretary of the Live Stock Associations.

The principal reasons for making this change are, in the first place, that breeding animals will not have to be kept in high condition all winter, and will thus be in better shape during the breeding season; second, that the fair will be at the same season as the majority of winter fairs both in the east and in the States; third, that farmers will have more leisure to attend about that time than when preparing for seeding in the spring.

CLYDESDALES AT CASWELL'S DISPERSION SALE

The Clydesdales to be offered at the great Dispersion Sale of the Royal Stock Farms, owned by R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, and which takes place at Regina exhibition grounds, on Nov. 19 and 20, are a very superior lot of stallions, mares, fillies and colts, ages ranging, with one or two exceptions, from one to

seven years old, and all carry the best blood of this great draught breed.

Two-thirds of the sixty head offered trace their lineage to that sire of sires, "Baron's Pride," the greatest Clydesdale stallion of his time, while others go back to "Hiawatha," another horse that has left his breeding indelibly imprinted on his progeny.

Quite a few of the good mares of this stud were purchased a couple of years ago at Traynor's great Clydesdale sale at Regina, and for quality and breeding they are hard to beat.

Among them are "Mayoress," by "Silver Cup," a mare that was champion at Saskatoon and Edmonton and reserve champion at Brandon this year, and a mare which it would be hard to duplicate. "Amy of Darley," by "Best of All," another keen contestant for championship show ring honors this year. "Craigie Belle," by "The Dean," "Mona's Queen," by "Blaccon's Sunset," by "Baron's Pride," whose stock have greatly increased in value since his death. "Meadow Lawn Rose," by "Two in One," "Royal Gem," by "Baron's Gem," Canadian champion as a 3-year-old, at Regina. "Jean Wright," by "Douglas Chief."

Others are "Ivy Priam," a 2-year-old show filly, unbeaten at all the leading exhibitions of Southern Ontario. "Lady Kelvin," by "Royal Edward," "Lady May Larbert," by "Baron Gibson," first in the filly class at Toronto and Markham. "Lady Clark," a 3-year-old mare imported by R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., by "Sir Spencer," a half sister to the champion mare at Ottawa and Guelph, and which cost Mr. Ness exactly double what the champion cost him.

Then there are some great yearling colts—"Nether Baron," by "Baron of Buchlyvie," second at Chicago last year. "Baron Boydston," by "Baron Charming." A couple of "Prince Alexander" yearlings. "Stanley Prince," by "Prince Stanley," "Royal George," by "Royal Choice," "Lionel Exchange," by "Baron Lionel," and others, as well as a choice lot of fillies.

The aged stallions comprise "Royal Shapeley," by "Prince Shapeley," by "Cedric," a good horse imported by A. and G. Mutch, Lumsden. "Victor McQueen," a nine-year-old horse, sired by "MacQueen," "Homestake's Pride," by "Homestake," by "Silver Cup."

From the above notes it will be seen that the Clydesdales offered are a specially attractive lot, the whole of them are acclimated, so that no fear need be entertained on that score, and all should find a ready sale.

Catalogs with full particulars of breeding will be ready in a few days. Write for one to Mr. Caswell, and at the same time kindly mention The Guide to him. Remember the dates of the sale and watch our advertising columns for further particulars.

CANADA LAND AND APPLE SHOW

One had only to pay a visit to the Land and Apple show, held in Winnipeg from October 10 to 18, in order to realize how very little the average citizens know of the vast resources of the country in which they dwell, and more especially of the province to which they belong.

The Land and Apple show, the first of its kind to be held in Canada, was indeed a revelation, and from an educational and instructive point, as well as for the brilliant display of grains and grasses, fruits and vegetables, samples of timber, coal and iron, and other products of this vast and goodly domain. It is to be hoped that an exhibition of this nature may be held in some part of the country each year.

British Columbia had probably the largest exhibit in the building, and its wall of apples of different colored varieties made a highly attractive display.

The vegetables shown were of the

Continued on Page 12

The Mail Bag

MR. GREEN TO MR. DAVIS

The following reply to N. J. Davis, of Palmer, Sask., has been sent to The Guide by F. W. Green with a request that it be published in the Mail Bag:

Mr. N. J. Davis,

Dear Sir—Although life is already too short, I am practically challenged to publicly reply to your personal attack on me in the September 10 issue of The Guide mail bag. I am grateful for the privilege. I have hitherto refrained from lack of adequate language or uncertainty as to the wisdom of giving a deserved reply.

Like others, I have feelings and though such publicity as yours from men I do not know may not injure me personally, it may my work, no part of which, however, is to curry favors; yet the zeal of partisans has to be considered.

I have never interfered with a free expression of others, still your attack was unprovoked and blows might be expected for blows given; but at the risk of being still more misunderstood, I will rather use your letter as a convenient peg on which to hang a few further observations, with good will to you and your class.

Your attack, like others, was consequent on my statement in The Guide that The Guide was not an Association paper; not owned or operated, nor controlled by the Association. What you say in your letter has very little to do with that statement. Why did you not refute my statement if untrue, and show the error? The statement was simple, but perhaps you knew nothing about the subject.

You declare the Saskatchewan section does not reflect the views of the Association. Now Mr. Wilson's letter—with which you were pleased—declares our section is filled with short uninteresting letters, all meaning the same thing, reminding him only of a patent medicine almanac. These letters come from our local officers and though full of idea, they do not emanate from me, so that when you say I used the section for my own political purposes, it must be evident that the purpose emanates from the writers of the short letters and not from your humble servant.

Though personally I may say to some extent I agree with you, re the political purpose, though it is different to what you take it to be, as the political purpose is to assist in the creation of a farmers' cohesive organization, whose members work together for a common end with a management, purpose and control of their own. The task is not easy, seeing farmers are divided into two parties—Tory and Grit—and though such strong party men as you or I might not work well together on election day; men are praying for such a possibility, though such a thing might or might not be right and the day may or may not be far away. You can discuss that at local or district meetings.

To revert to our sectional page. Certainly it does not adequately "reflect the views of the body of our members" (in that you are right, except in the publication of the official announcements of our executive and directors), that is if you refer to the formative stage of our associate views. Neither could it possibly do so. The limited space in the paper, coupled with our limited capacity, the wish and plan of the owners of the paper and the purpose for which they granted us this privilege in their paper, namely, a place where our executive could publish its official announcements to the world. All such documents ordered by the executive or directors have been so placed over the seal of the Association. That there are not more of these, is not my fault. Further, only those appearing over the seal of the Association can be classed as a reflection of the views of our Association, and even those are subject to change with changing conditions. Anything over my own name, or that of any other person, must not be taken for the views of the Association, though they may be X-rays. I did not take you to infer I have tampered with official documents. If you did, you are mistaken.

When the space allotted to us in the paper is not occupied with official notices,

I have used it in organization propaganda, being general organizer. My own statements of facts or ideas presented are intended to enthuse, inspire, cause debate or discussion. They may create strife, but you know strife is a law of life and the law of life is a law of strife. Truth is only discovered and applied by the action of the law.

Our aim is to keep the Association alive. As you are aware, we have nothing to sell. We get no commission for selling grain, Guides or other goods. We have no elevators, get no dockages, spreads, premiums or overages, nor any advantages from grain mixing; and to keep our Association alive we try various means and even those letters may do good, for I have read, "There is some soul of goodness in things evil."

Your reference to my atrocious crime during the provincial election over a year ago surely cannot have anything to do with the present controversy. What midnight orgy caused you to have such imaginations? Surely, no sane person could "fancy all elevators handing

I was unaware I was to be placed in bondage to you or your party.

I was under the impression I could even go into the field and declare myself a candidate and solicit the suffrage of my fellows without asking permission of any political party boss or henchman. I thought I had that inherent right, although, God only knows, few dare exercise it. I thought I could solicit free men's votes regardless as to whether they had supported Liberals or Conservatives heretofore. This I did at the last provincial election, and paid my own expenses and the penalty of my mistake, and gained a ripe experience; before-unknown Friends, both Liberal and Conservative, who assisted me, I can assure you, were extremely welcome. I did not ask any man to vote for me because he was a Liberal or Conservative, or a grain grower, but because they were free men and I also was free. If, knowing my views and integrity, Conservatives saw fit to work for me, it only shows there was at least one man in our executive which could command the respect of

your own spleen). If you were what you think you are, you would not be so intolerant.

You further ask, "Did Mr. Green get out and work for Reciprocity?" No, I voted for it! and in doing so voted against a very near and good neighbor, a life-long farmer and active member of our Association, who has always acted the part of a friend to me. That is the shame of it, and worse yet, to support Reciprocity I had to help elect a lawyer who never yet assisted our Association one iota. It is one regret of my life. But that same farmer afterward supported me right through and it made me think, I am anxious for you to consider this and evolve some other way of getting farmers to work together.

You ask, "Did he spend his time telling about the beautiful cherries he had over in England?" If you were not a president of one of our Associations, I never would reply to such twaddle.—I believe I wrote a letter on the ship on the way home, to The Guide, descriptive of my trip before I knew there was an election in the air, in which incidentally I mentioned the high class fruit I saw for sale in the markets in the Old Country. But as the kind of effervescence you vent was the stock stuff used by the hired menials of a party machine during the provincial election, I pardon your use of it. It only indicates the source of your inflation.

Then you say, "Fancy the organized farmers paying \$2,000.00 salary to a man who goes out as a candidate, etc." I note that salary question worked on Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lamb as well as yourself. I am not sure that Mr. Brothers thought of it, but I do not think the salary paid our secretary is a fearful load on our 20,000 members, practically 10 cents each. Perhaps it ought not to be paid or we should have a man who would vote as he was told and bind himself not to run as a candidate. I may be wrong in that also, but had I served either the Grain Growers' Grain company or the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company as faithfully as I served this Association, I think they would have paid me a salary, allowed me to vote and run if I wished. Neither would they have subjected me to such an attack as yours. Think that over also.

Moreover, I could secure as much and likely more from other sources, but I have not worked for salary altogether, although, as already admitted, it has been useful. As yet I cannot afford to spend my time without some compensation. I did not expect it would cause so much trouble or that a servant of this Association would have to be so humiliated about the pay he receives. I hope it will not affect the procuring of a proper man to serve the Association in the near future. I also hope, Mr. Davis, you have not suffered personally over it. I am quite sure the delegates at our convention would readily and freely have voted me that much salary, even after hearing your speech. If not, I should have been satisfied. I do not think you are voicing the Association's wishes. I invite you to come and state your case on the floor of the convention like a man.

Really, Mr. Davis, I do not think I ought to reply to any more of your artful attacks. I would suggest you go into the grain business in Winnipeg. There are many openings there for a man of your talent and spirit.

I agree with you that we are politically distorted. Whether I am the man or not, who is to blame may be open for discussion in your local Association. I can assure you if you will pass a resolution in your local, I will lay it before the executive. I suggest, however, you consider the following:

"Should a body of Grain Growers or a public meeting apart from either political parties nominate our Secretary as a candidate, or if he went out entirely independent and sought election on his own account, it would not necessarily incapacitate him from properly serving us. Even if he ran as a candidate in either of the great parties—Liberal or Conservative—he could do so and still faithfully perform his duties, but if he was elected (in my humble opinion) as

Continued on Page 19

MR. SCALLION'S TRIBUTE

Editor, Guide:—In renewing my subscription I wish to express my appreciation of the work The Guide is doing for the Western farmers and the cause of democracy generally. Its editorial pages are a clear exposition of the economic conditions existing in this country and a powerful protest against and condemnation of the legislation and methods which have created such conditions and by which they are imposed upon the people. It is plain to every one who has watched the course of public affairs and the action of political parties in this country for years back, that the beneficiaries of Special Privilege have shaped and controlled our fiscal system and secured such legislation as enables them to tax the people for their own special benefit, and it is for the purpose of loosening the grip of those interests upon public men and public affairs, in order to secure a square deal for the people, that The Guide is in the journalistic field. The Guide was established by Western farmers' organizations that saw the necessity of having an exponent of their legislative requirements and a fearless champion of their cause. I want to say here that The Guide has some able companions in the journalistic field, who are doing good work for the people.

It is only to be expected that The Guide would be criticized by the organs and special pleaders for Privilege and entrenched wrong. This has been the course taken against all reformers and reform movements by those who are afraid of losing their grip on the people. The reason for such criticism is well understood and only serves to show the work The Guide is doing for the people. Vested wrongs are attacked openly and above board, and those who profit from such privilege are challenged to come out in the open and give reasons why such privileges should be continued. But instead of accepting such a challenge the interests resort to underhand insidious schemes for influencing public opinion, such as supplying copy from an invisible press bureau to country papers in praise of the system by which they are enabled to tax the people for their own benefit. Everyone who reads our country papers no doubt notices those sly innocent little articles which may appear as the views of the local editor. The object of such underhand work should be plain to everyone. In view of all this it is not to be regretted that some farmers—men who have seen, and even taken a prominent part in, the struggles of the Grain Growers for a square deal—should indulge in criticisms, little pin-prick criticisms, of The Guide and the reforms it is advocating. Surely all the forces of reform, no matter what little shade of difference may exist between them, should work for their purpose—a square deal for all—and not play into the hands of the enemy by criticizing the champions of the people's cause. There is a little burro that runs wild on the plains of South America. These wild horses when attacked by a ferocious animal form a circle with their heads together and their heels out and kick the common enemy. Some farmers hardly show such intelligence; they turn their heads to the enemy and kick their fellow farmers. The manufacturers always head towards Ottawa and kick out of office any politician, statesman or government that they cannot control. Manufacturers are not as numerous as the farmers, but they never kick one another when going after their common privileges.

Yours truly,

J. W. SCALLION.

Viriden, Man., Oct. 20.

out copies of The Guide to farmers, especially if they contained my "election address," a copy of which I herewith enclose. You have not likely seen it before unless you were one of the workers in my constituency. I commend it to you for careful consideration. You know The Guide is not a political organ and did not print it.

But let me say to you re that matter. I never understood I had to bury my citizenship to accept this position. You know we have party government, with two great political parties. In one or the other every citizen must register his vote, unless some other party or person comes into the field, or he evades the issue. The members of our Association, being composed of both Liberal and Conservative, I was under the impression both could be respected and I also could be either a Liberal or Conservative without committing a crime or asking anyone's permission which. I thought I could even be independent; reserving my vote until I reached the poll and vote as a free man if I wished.

such men and was an evidence that our Association is not altogether a Grit machine.

At next election, whether Provincial or Dominion, we shall have to vote either Tory or Grit, unless we can find something better to tie up to. Not because we are in love with the party machine of either, but wishing to take part in the government of our country in some form. I know no other way, unless a farmers' party select and run their own men, or I or some other farmer sets himself up for the rest of the farmers to knock him down. But this you talk over at your local. You may be able to work out some workable plan perhaps? Direct Legislation will give united action.

But remember, that although I am your servant in this institution, I have perhaps as much land, stock, implements, family and general interest in the country as you have. I do not consider myself inferior to you. Take it kindly my friend; do not take on a cock-sparrow attitude and think that I have to buckle down to you (for fear you have to swallow

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE NOT A SUCCESS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you accept and publish an answer to your answer to an anti-suffragist, meaning Wolf Willow, whom I admire and respect for her outspoken as well as sensible article, and though I do not know her, there is no woman I would rather meet, as she is what is all too rare in these days, "a womanly woman."

You hold up Colorado as an example of what woman suffrage can accomplish. Why not hold up Utah and Nevada as well? They both have woman suffrage.

Do you not know that for years Colorado was the scandal of the United States? It is true that of late they have had a house cleaning, thanks to the fact that things got so bad that they could no longer be endured. If you, or anyone else interested, will look up the history of Colorado you will find that for years it was the home of graft and corruption beyond any other state, and things were so bad that placards were posted bearing this inscription—"Is Colorado in the United States?"—as it was even impossible to enforce the federal laws against the bosses in power.

Even now child labor is tolerated as in few other states, as the law distinctly states that education is not compulsory for children if their parents need their help towards the support of the family.

Do you not know that woman suffrage was first advocated in Utah in aid of the Mormon Church and polygamy, and that Nevada is famous throughout the world for careless divorce? Why stick to Colorado, the one state that has made progress in spite of woman suffrage? Why not bring in Utah and Nevada as well?

Speaking of morality, Mrs. Pankhurst states that she is opposed to a double code of morality. Does she mean that by women voting they will raise the men's code or bring down their own?

It is conceivable that the men might raise their own code, or the women lower theirs, but that votes for women would raise the men's code, or votes for men would raise or lower the women's code is ridiculous. So, if there is to be but one code, the women must lower their's, which would be a fine and praiseworthy accomplishment indeed.

You speak of the laws of benefit to women and children coming into effect in Colorado since women have had the ballot. You seem to forget that they have had the ballot for over twenty years, or since Colorado first became a state, and that the laws you speak of are of comparatively recent date, and only came into effect after the people were driven to it by fifteen years of the worst misrule of any state in the Union, and that once started they did things well is but the natural reaction after long years of tyranny and oppression under bosses who had grown too sure of their power and overreached themselves.

You also speak of a woman trying to look her best to inspire her husband as appealing to his baser passions. Is an inspiration base?

Trusting in fairness to see this published, I am, yours sincerely,
A LOVER OF WOMANLY WOMEN
AND MANLY MEN.

NOW HERE ARE THE FACTS

I would not be a very loyal advocate of the suffrage cause if I did not take time and space to point out the inaccuracies of the above letter.

The writer says that woman suffrage was granted in Utah for the benefit of the Mormon church. This is the history of woman suffrage in Utah: It was granted in 1870, while Utah was still a territory, and was generally used by the women until 1887, when congress, by some inscrutable logic, took the franchise away from the women to put a stop to polygamy. Eight years later, when a convention made up of Mormon and Gentile men met to consider a state constitution, they decided that it had been a mistake to deprive the women of the vote and they put a strong woman suffrage plank in the constitution. Con-

gress accepted this condition without an objection. Having tried woman suffrage for seventeen years and done without it for eight they were anxious to return to the first state.

It is true that Nevada is notoriously lax in the matter of divorce, but our friend was most unhappy in citing it as an example since Nevada is the only extreme western state that has not yet given women the vote.

And while we are speaking of divorce it might be interesting to note how divorce has affected divorce in Colorado. During the ten years 1896 to 1906, although the ratio of divorce increased in the western states fifteen per cent., in Colorado it decreased twenty per cent. Moreover, in the years 1891 and 1892, just before the women were given the franchise in Colorado, the average number of divorces was nine hundred and thirty-seven. For the two years following the acquisition of the franchise by women the average was but five hundred and seventeen.

Now as to the question of child labor. Perhaps our correspondent is not aware that Colorado is an agricultural and mining, not a manufacturing, state, and has few children employed in factories. Denver, with a population of about two hundred thousand is the only large city in Colorado. Yet in spite of the little

there after they had the right to vote that the women of Colorado got the age of consent for girls raised from fourteen to eighteen years. The following year they got the Kindergarten incorporated in the public school. In Massachusetts, where the women have to rely on the indirect influence, they worked for fifty-five years to get an equal guardianship law passed. Colorado women received the franchise in 1893 and in 1894 they put this law on their statute books.

It is true that there was and is still much graft and corruption in Colorado (it is even rumored that it has been known in Manitoba) but it is also true that Judge Lindsey, of the Denver Juvenile Court, who has been fighting the forces of graft and vice for twelve years or more, has declared over and over again that these vicious agencies would have accomplished his defeat long ago had it not been for the women's vote.

I have kept for the last the statement that women having the vote would have no effect on the dual standard of morality. The vote will improve the economic conditions for women, making it easier for them to earn a living and less necessary for them to marry for a home. When women are economically free the man who is brutal, sensual and diseased will be rated much lower in the

stood. After twelve years spent in teaching other women's children, I come to the conclusion that many women do not realize their responsibility in this direction. After several years of social work in the slums of an English town, I am come to the conclusion that the onus of the duties of citizenship lies equally on the sexes.

After a six months' illness spent in the wards of England's largest hospital, amongst so many patients whose life's history is described in "The Song of the Shirt," I am convinced that women need the vote and education to use it.

Are not we women capable of being comrades and partners with our husbands, and at the same time of fulfilling the duties of motherhood in its narrow sense, if called on to do so? I would like a more definite description of woman's work from "Wolf Willow." Yours also for the welfare of the race,
SQUARE DEAL.

OUTLINE FOR CLUB STUDY Your Own Province

1. When was the Province admitted to the Federation? Where was the first capital, and why selected? Where is it today, and how does it rank with other cities?

2. What are your important lakes and rivers?

How does your Province rank in agriculture, mining, manufacturing, small farming or fruit-raising? Have you important mines, quarries or other natural resources?

3. Who was your first Lieutenant-Governor? Has the Province ever given a Premier to the Dominion?

Where was your first railroad, steamship line or canal? What was the effect on the people of that time?

4. What does your Province do for its schools? How do your schools rank with those of other Provinces? How many, and what school systems prevail in your Province?

5. Do you have any open-air schools? Vacation-schools? Manual-training schools? What are they doing for the young?

What facilities have you for teaching the dumb and blind? Have you established any postal savings-banks? What advantages do they give?

6. What about your laws? Are your Province laws regarding women and children altogether satisfactory? What are your laws of inheritance and guardianship of children?

What are your prison laws? Is there any room for prison reform in your Province?

7. How did your Province get its name? How does it rank in the Federation? In what respect does it lead others? Where does it fall short?

8. What noted people have your Province given to the world? How many are living now, and where are they?

Historical places? Leading women of today?

What can we women do to improve conditions and raise public standards and better the laws?

A SUBSTITUTE FOR FRESH FRUIT

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am sending a recipe which I thought might be useful to some who are living where fresh fruit is difficult to obtain.

Dried Apricot Jam

1 lb. evaporated apricots, soak in 4 pints of lukewarm water, let it stand for 2 days. Boil gently for 1 hour, then add 3 lbs. of sugar and boil $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour longer.

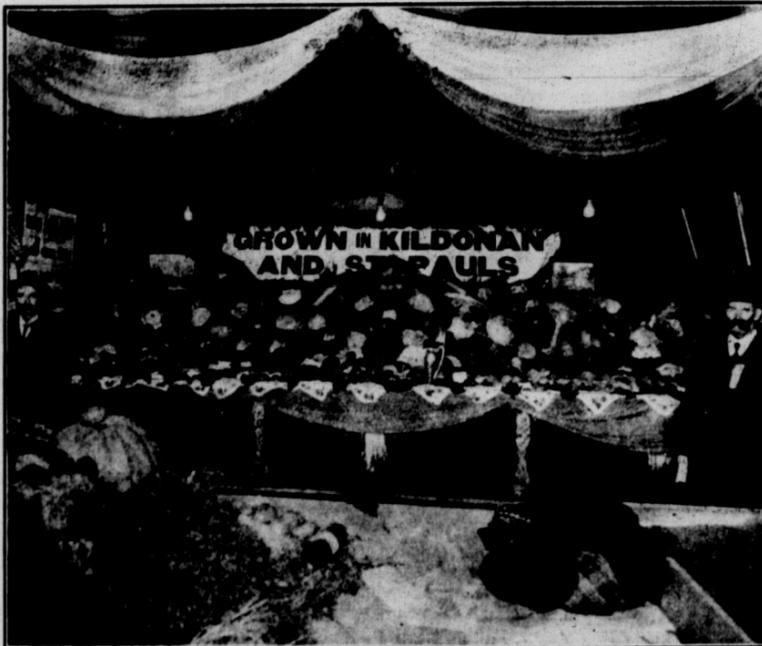
Peaches can be used in the same way, and are best cut into small pieces before cooking.

We are very interested in your page and I have found many of the recipes very useful.

I think life on the prairie would be very dull indeed sometimes if it were not for our papers and magazines. They certainly keep us in touch with the outside world, which seems rather a long way off when you live thirty-five miles from a town.

Hoping the above may be useful to someone.

EILEEN



The Splendid Exhibit made by Kildonan and St. Pauls at the Land and Apple Show

need there is for this kind of protective legislation Colorado has a most stringent law for the safe-guarding of children. It provides that any person employing a child under fourteen in any mill, smelter, mine, factory or underground works, is liable to imprisonment in addition to fine. Compare this with the states of New York and Massachusetts, where children work in the canning sheds for twelve to sixteen hours a day and where the owners of these factories have recently got a ruling through the house to the effect that these canning sheds are not factories, so that they can practise this infamous child murder in peace and under the protection of the law.

Our friend also makes the rash statement that the women of Colorado have had the vote ever since Colorado became a state. When Colorado came into the Union in 1876 it refused the entreaties of the women for equal suffrage, but made a provision that it could be submitted to a vote of the people at the first election following the admission of Colorado to the Union. It was submitted in 1877 and most ingloriously defeated, and it was not until 1893, seventeen years later, that the women of Colorado were granted parliamentary suffrage.

Next our friend asserts that, having acquired the franchise the women did nothing about it until the last five years. It was in the first session of the legisla-

matrimonial market than he is today, and if he wants to get a good wife he will be obliged to keep himself clean—an end devoutly to be wished for.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

DUTIES OF CITIZENSHIP

Dear Miss Beynon:—May I compliment you on your editorial of October 1 re the suffrage question. It is one of your best. Also, may I doubly compliment you on your answer(?) to "A Mere Man."

I am greatly interested in "Wolf Willow's" letter. It is, as you say, fair-minded and courteous. I would like to know how she answers the following questions:

Should not the duties of citizenship be assumed in the same spirit as the duties of the Christian life?

Where should the rudiments of these principles be learned?

How far should women concern themselves with public questions?

How far do public questions affect women as a class?

I agree with most of "Wolf Willow's" letter if—. But, it is the "if" which makes me differ. I think that she is something of an idealist. She writes from a viewpoint where men are men and all women capable of the duties of motherhood, which to my mind cover a far wider sphere than generally under-

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Saskatchewan

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

At a combined meeting of the executive and directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association, held in the Secretary's office, Moose Jaw, October 14, the following resolutions were passed. The sample market resolution has been sent to the Premier of Canada, the Hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Hon. Minister of Public Works and the Grain Commission.

Sample Markets

Whereas the last annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association instructed the executive of the Association to thoroughly investigate the sample market and mixing proposals of the Canada Grain Commission; and whereas the executive has made such investigation, and has gone on record before the Canadian Grain Commission and the public as being opposed to the creation of conditions essential to the operation of a sample market; and whereas in spite of the opposition of the representatives of organized Grain Growers, notice has been given by the Canada Grain Commission that sample markets will be created early in December, 1913; and whereas the sample market and consequent mixing resulting from conditions and regulations essential to its operation, are diametrically opposed in principle to the maintenance of the integrity of our grading system, the plain purpose of our demand for government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators;

Therefore be it resolved: That this meeting of the executive and directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association hereby reiterate their conviction that the creation of the aforesaid condition will undoubtedly have the effect of impairing the integrity and value of the Canadian grain certificate on the markets of the world, thereby reducing the price the producers of the grain will receive for their products. That the premiums which may be obtained on grain sold on sample market will be more than offset by the depreciation of the value of the grain on the ultimate market and mixing for export, will be beneficial only to those engaged in the business of mixing. We therefore once again enter our most vigorous protest against the introduction of the system contemplated and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Canada Grain Commission and the press. Carried unanimously.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.
F. W. GREEN.

Direct Legislation

That the executive strongly recommend the members of the Association to take into earnest consideration the Direct Legislation Act, which is to be voted on the 27th day of November next and be prepared to vote on same. The principle of Direct Legislation has been approved by resolutions passed at several conventions and is hereby endorsed by the meeting of this executive and directors of the Association. The above resolution was carried. F. W. Green dissenting to all the words after the word "Conventions."

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.
F. W. GREEN.

A Winnipeg Correspondent Needs Education

Just in case it may draw your attention to an article on page 17 of today's Manitoba Free Press, headed "Faked grain grades yield high profits." It gives figures showing the results in the mixing of wheat in the terminal elevators which come under the Minnesota State railroad and warehouse commission. The figures show millions of bushels more No. 1 Nor. shipped out or in store than went in, and it states the figures only cover the public terminal elevators and that there are hundreds of private elevators which do more mixing than the public elevators. After reading it I had the curiosity to look up the latest

Liverpool quotations on spot wheat I have, which happened to be October 3. I found spot No. 1 Duluth quoted at 2 1/2 cents per bushel under spot No. 1 Manitoba. The only reason for that, so far as I can see, is that the Duluth wheat is inferior to ours and that principally owing to lowering the grade by mixing. I have noticed several times in The Guide references to a pamphlet by you re sample market. If you can send me a copy, I would be glad to have it, and if there is any charge, to pay for it. I don't see any boasting in The Guide on the Grain Growers' Grain company's advertisements for government terminal elevators, although the government elevator at Fort William is now taking in grain.

Now the above writer should read more carefully our sectional page. We sent him some eye-openers.

Chaos, Cosmos! Cosmos, Chaos! once again the sickening game; Freedom, free to slay herself, and dying while they shout her name.

Step by step we gained a freedom known to Europe, known to all; Step by step we rose to greatness—through the tonguesters we may fall.

You that woo the Voices—tell them "old experience is a fool;" Teach your flattered kings that only those who cannot read can rule.

Pluck the mighty from their seat, but set no meek ones in their place; Pillory Wisdom in your markets, pelt your offal at her face.

Tumble Nature heel o'er head, and yelling with the yelling street, Set the feet above the brain and swear the brain is in the feet.

Bring the old dark ages back without the faith, without the hope, Break the State, the Church, the Throne, and roll their ruins down the slope. —Tennyson.

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.—Paul.

Added Strength

Enclosed find order for \$7 50, being membership fees for fifteen new members of our Association. Kindly send in your reply our local number.

WALTER MARLIN,
Sec'y Shackleton G.G.A.

Dead Associations will not see any meaning in the above, but it means much to us. So; do ye all likewise.

Una Means Something

At our last regular meeting four more members joined our local. Please find enclosed \$2 00 in membership fees.

A. E. ROSVOLD,
Sec'y Una Local.
Add four every meeting night.

Please find enclosed \$6 00 being balance of membership fees in hand for 1913.

CYRUS E. PAGE,
Sec'y Whiteberry Local.

Moose Jaw, Oct. 8, 1913

To Our Members

Gentlemen— Harvest is over by this time; also threshing, with its labor problems. Shipping difficulties are before you. Fall and winter meetings are close at hand. Local Association work demands attention. The board of trade function at your local point should create activity for you. The car supply and distribution. The elevator, loading platform, special binning and various other problems consequent upon the administration of the Grain Act. Fair play to each

individual will only be secured by activity of your Association. The Grain Act should be thoroughly understood. Wide awake committees appointed determined to see justice done.

Programs for regular meetings should be got out. Committees appointed and every possible provision made for the most effective kind of regular meetings for fall and winter; meetings calculated to be instructive, entertaining, providing manual training in the art of debate. Every member, young and old, both sexes, should be provided with opportunity for development and expression. Particularly training men for delegates to our regular annual convention, thoroughly posted and practised, men who are bound to rise to fill important positions in creating proper rural environment. There is no doubt about the value of this. Every other class is being organized. It is only thus we can expect to acquire fair consideration for rural life. We must know our business and be able to protect our class interest.

Doubtless your district director will hold a series of meetings in your district, with one central district meeting thereon, at which one or more of the executive will appear. This meeting will be entirely in the hands of the district director (as chairman) and the delegates. All locals should take an active part. I should like to know from your Association what the members think about matters in general. Draft a letter. Have it endorsed by the Association, addressed to the Central secretary. Encourage him, accuse or abuse him. Anything you wish, but set forth the state of your Association, your district and your views.

Are you doing well? Are you contented? Satisfied? Have you good homes? If not, why not? Have you any particular difficulties? What can be done to help you? How do you feel on co-operative purchasing of your commodities? Should we press for an extension of our charter and go in for acting as a central purchasing agency for our locals? What think you? Think of the flour, meats, fish, fruit, salt, sugar, tea, as well as clothes we use. Of lumber, coal, posts, wire, nails, implements, harness, etc. Could we not mass our cash orders? Could we buy for and distribute to our locals? Think it out. Perhaps we ought to. Wouldn't it make a stir?

Have you a baseball club for your boys fostered by your Association? Have you a band or musical aggregation of any kind? Have you a skating rink? Have you encouraging debates, mock parliaments, elocution, songs, reading of papers and discussion of the same by different members? Have you interchange of speakers between your members and other locals near you? Do your members know all the legislation enacted as a result of our operations? Do you have specialists address you occasionally?

Do you encourage the girls and boys to meet with you? Do you give them a chance to discuss problems with you? Are they considered in your local? Do all members wear our buttons and tidy up to attend the meetings? Have you adopted a regular program of topics for every regular meeting night during the fall and winter? Is your secretary a regular farmer? Does he live on the farm? Is farming his greatest interest? Is he interested in elevators? What elevators and to what extent? Are your meetings conducted according to regular rules of debate? Is your president a fairly good authority on parliamentary rules? Have you a Cushing's Manual, a Grain Act, the last annual report, and Siege of Ottawa? Does each member take The Guide? Is the correspondence between Central and the local secretary placed regularly before your meetings? What is being done by your local Association to make each member the kind of citizen each one ought to be or to secure the condition and environment that ought to prevail in your immediate district? Have you sent in your annual fees yet? Are you preparing for convention? Have you any resolutions to present? Do you think other Associations ought to have a chance to discuss them? Have you sent yours in to Central so they may be transmitted?

These questions are intended to present to each Association a vision of what is being done by some other Association and to get a reasonable candid reply as to the existing conditions of your local if possible. Fancy all school districts in our three Prairie Provinces with a Grain Growers' Local Association attached, working to the plan suggested.

F. W. G.

TRAPPERS

You men and boys who add to your pocket money by trapping and selling furs—Listen! Our big new book on Trapping is just off the press. We have a copy free for every man or boy who intends to trap. The most complete trapping book yet published. Tells how and when to trap—baits to use, contains game laws and a catalog of trapper's supplies. It's free if you write today.

FURS

of all kinds are in great demand this season. Over ten million dollars will be paid to trappers this winter. Send us every fur you can trap or buy and get your share of this big money. Write today for free book on trapping, price lists, shipping tags, etc.

F. C. Taylor & Co.
AMERICAN TRAP TEST
FUR HOUSE
595 Fur Exchange Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo.

LIVE POULTRY

WANTED

GEESE	per lb.	15c
LIVE OLD HENS		12c
LIVE OLD ROOSTERS		11c
TURKEYS (old or young)		17c
DUCKS		13c

SPRING CHICKENS... BEST MARKET PRICE
Cash sent immediately upon receipt of goods

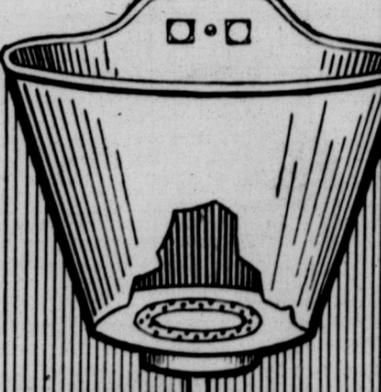
Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG



Gregg Malleable Knee Sleighs

Are made on the right principle. They are strong, durable and easy running. Ask your dealer about them or write us.

Gregg Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.



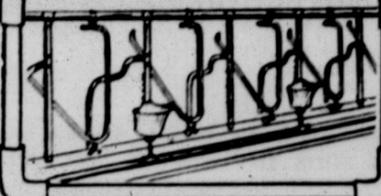
MORE MILK

Increase the Milk Production of your cows 10 per cent. by installing a BT Water Bowl. This keeps the fresh water constantly before them. They drink frequently and as often as they need it; cows cannot be expected to do well if they are allowed to drink from contaminated pools or driven out through sleet and storm to a spring or frozen trough.

BT Water Bow

It is simple in construction, with rust-proof aluminum valves, and brass valve seats, heavily made too, so that it will give 25 years of service without any worry over leakage or repairs. Holds 3 1/2 gallons—only one bowl is needed for every two cows. Easy to install, it will pay you to put your outfit in right now, before cold weather sets in. Write for Free Book No. 21, fully describing BT Water Bow, Steel Stalls, etc. Sent Free for your name and address on a post card.

Beatty Bros. Limited
Dept. B92, Winnipeg



We Want To Send You Our Big Lists of Bargains

We are in a position to offer wonderful bargains because we handle enormous quantities of goods and pay cash down on the nail for them, which means a great deal, as you know.

Our Lists of Bargains

will help you to choose your Xmas Gifts. We have satisfied customers in every town in the West, and as our big bargains become better known, the number is increasing daily. We sell on a perfectly simple arrangement of

Absolute Satisfaction or Money Back

We protect you in every way. You can safely order from us. When you see the goods, if they don't satisfy you in every particular, we beg you to return them at our expense. We cannot afford to have one dissatisfied customer.

WRITE FOR OUR FUR BOOKLET—Some of our fur bargains have been called too good to be true—but they are absolutely genuine and guaranteed to be exactly as described.



No. 508. Hand-some pattern Hair Brushes, ebony finish, pure white bristles, extra strong, delivered free for \$1.25 each. Also Solid Leather Case, seal grain, for Military Brushes, with patent silver-plated fastener, 95c, delivered free.

ALL GOODS DELIVERED FREE
We pay express or mail and all goods are shipped at our risk. Deal direct with us—cut out all extra profits and save money. Remember we absolutely guarantee satisfaction or return every cent of your money.

Write for Suit Case Catalogue

Home Comforts Company
577 Portage Avenue Winnipeg, Man.



Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

highest order, and for quality and assortment would be hard to excel.

Ontario had also a great exhibit and while not so large as the one from B.C. was nevertheless the object of many highly commendatory remarks.

The exhibit from Manitoba positively dispelled for all time the illusion that fruit cannot be grown within the province, the exhibits of A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, the pioneer apple grower of the province, as well as those of other exhibitors, proving conclusively that in the race for fruit growing honors Manitoba was well able to hold its own.

The exhibits of grains, grasses, etc., from this province were also of a very high order.

While Saskatchewan, owing probably to the fact that she is more of a grain-growing province, did not have a large display, still the exhibit from Prince Albert ably upheld her reputation and showed what the prairie province is able to do in mixed farming as well as in exclusive grain growing.

Alberta was well represented, and from different parts of this province came samples of grain, corn and vegetables, with some good photos of farm scenes and the fruits of the soil.

Quite a large number of districts, especially in Manitoba, had special exhibits, and among others, Morden, Selkirk, Binscarth, Solsgirth, Foxwarren, Birtle, Russell and Carman deserve special mention.

British Columbia was also to the front with district exhibits from Salmon Arm, and Nelson, and as the Nelson motto aptly pointed out, "We can't grow No. 1 Hard, but—" the exhibits were a great object lesson of what the coast province could do in the fruit and vegetable line.

Much credit for the success of the Land and Apple show goes to J. Bruce Walker, publicity commissioner for Canada, and to C. F. Roland, publicity commissioner for Winnipeg, and, as above remarked, it is to be hoped that a show of its kind will become a yearly institution to be held in one of our western cities.

LARGE HOG MOVEMENT IN ALBERTA

The development of mixed farming in Alberta is best indicated by the two following tables, showing the movement of cattle, horses, sheep and swine for August and September. These figures, which have been taken from the Free Press, show loadings on C.P.R. Alberta division only:—

	August	
	1912.	1913.
Horses	2,705	2,127
Cattle	9,301	10,003
Sheep	13,903	6,620
Hogs	5,544	19,912

Of these cattle shipped none went for export, 645 went to Winnipeg and east, 4,344 went to the coast, 3,122 were for Alberta butchers and 1,892 were feeders.

	September	
	1912.	1913.
Horses	1,958	1,322
Cattle	10,210	13,990
Sheep	7,124	14,531
Hogs	5,250	12,863

Of the cattle shipments made in September, 1912, none went for export market, 275 shipped Winnipeg and east, 6,058 went to coast, 6,018 went for Alberta abattoirs and butchers, and 1,639 were feeders.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA

Among some recent shipments of Clydesdales which left the old country a couple of weeks ago, says the "Scottish Farmer," Robert Sinton, Regina, Sask., had six young stallions and a filly from Messrs. Montgomery. The filly, a three-year-old, was got by "King's Diadem," 14191, out of a mare by the noted big premium horse "Hillhead Chief," 10774. This filly won several prizes and is intended by Mr. Sinton for a show mare. Among the colts is the well-known three-year-old horse "Hailes Surprise," 17287, one of the Fyvie and Strathbogie premium horses this year—along with the noted "Everlasting," 11331—and was first at Dalkeith and Haddington last year. He is a superior horse, of quality, weight, and substance, and was got by the noted "Sam Black,"

OLD BASING JERSEYS

Net returns from 12 head for 12 months, \$5,173.00. Our Rosalind of Old Basing, champion butter cow of British Empire, 2,504 pounds butter, 37,847 1/4 pounds of milk in three years. For particulars write C. A. Julian Sharman, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Champion Aberdeen-Angus Herd of America

Breeder and importer of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, Berkshire and Yorkshire Swine and Suffolk Down Sheep. Stock all ages, both sexes for sale. Visitors welcome.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, BRANDON

Bonnie Brae Stock Farm, Ukotoks, Al. a.

HOLSTEINS

Foundation stock is of the Pontiac Korndyke, King Fayne Sieges, and Evergreen-Rorely families. Herd headed by a bull that was sired by Korndyke Hengerveld Wayne and has Bannestyne Belle De Kol for his grandam's half-sister. JOS. H. LAYCOCK, Prop.

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

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

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

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

Question and Answer No. 1

Question :

I travel a great deal and want to get an Umbrella that will fit into my suit case. Can you supply me with one?

Answer:

We have the very thing you are looking for, in both lady's and gentleman's sizes. The handles unscrew from the rod, and the tip is mechanically constructed so that it folds back leaving the Umbrella, when folded, exactly the length of the cloth covering.

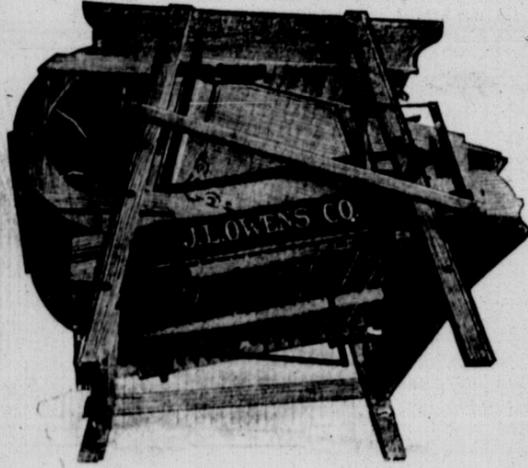
The beauty of this is that the change can be made in a moment's time. The price is \$5.00 each. We believe that the "Folding Umbrella" is practical and has come to stay.

Henry Birks & Sons

Jewellers

WINNIPEG

KING OF WILD OAT SEPARATORS



The Owen "New Superior" Wild Oat Separator

With our patented open and blank space sieves it positively separates every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat, and not up on end.

Patented Adjustable Wind Boards

are provided so that blast is always under control. Can blow out as much or as little as you like, making it a perfect oat cleaner and grader. The lower shoe is fitted with a cleaning rack that is adjustable, never touching the sieve, but just close enough to knock out any grain that gets stuck when going over the sieve. It is movable, working back and forth about two inches in opposite directions to the shoe. By this improvement the capacity is increased about 25 per cent.

It is Strong, Well Built and Bolted---Not Nailed

Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "NEW SUPERIOR" cannot do no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate. Sizes 24, 32, 42 in. wide, with or without bagger. Power attachment, to operate with gasoline engine, if desired.

AGENTS WANTED

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WARSHIPS belong to the dark ages. This is the day of civilization. Read "Canada and Sea Power," by Christopher West, and you will then understand how Canada can aid to bring about a better understanding between nations. Canada needs no navy and it would be useless to expend millions for such a purpose. Publishers' price for this book \$1.00. Our price, postpaid 50 cents

Ask for our complete catalog of progressive and agricultural books. It's free.
BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

14348, ou breeding 11942, the "St. Clai colt and a and A. 8 Baron," colt foal at Wigto cups at 1 old colt is a mare at champion 8151. A y mium hors at Kirkeu was by the to Time," H. and A. of 1890, " other two bright and first at t show when by "Mend Glasgow, p rick," 192 Robert," world-fame two-year-of champion are several and they a Canada.

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14348, out of a mare by the superior breeding horse, "Sir Humphrey," 11942, the sire of the champion horse "St. Clair." There is a two-year-old colt and a colt foal by the celebrated H. and A. S. first prize horse "Fyvie Baron," 14681, recently exported. The colt foal was first, and won the medal at Wigtown, and was first and won two cups at Port William. The two-year-old colt is very well bred, being got by a mare after the unbeaten Cawdor Cup champion "Prince of Carruchan," 8151. A yearling colt by the noted premium horse "Mendel," 14763, was first at Kirkeudbright this year. His dam was by the popular premium horse "Up to Time," 10475, and gr. dam by the H. and A. S. first prize three-year-old of 1890, "Darnley's Last," 6663. Another two year old was first at Kirkeudbright and Dalbeattie when a foal, and first at the Northumberland County show when a yearling. He, too, was got by "Mendel," and his dam was by the Glasgow premium horse "Royal Carrick," 19270, with gr. dam by "Prince Robert," 7135, and g-gr. dam by the world-famed "Darnley," 222. Another two-year-old was by the Cawdor Cup champion "Memento," 13100. There are several show horses in this shipment, and they are likely to be heard of in Canada.

OLD BASING JERSEYS

The Jerseys at Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta., owned by C. A. Julian Sharman, are still keeping up their reputation for production. "Rosalind," the world famous cow being now a little more than half way through a fourth consecutive year's test, in the first six months of which she gave 8,602.7 lbs of milk, average test 5.03, making 432,626 lbs. of fat, or 540.78 lbs of 80 per cent. butter, an average of practically three lbs. of butter for every day of six months.

Her last calf, the fourth, was sold a couple of months ago for \$1,000.

A PROMISING YOUNGSTER

Neil Wilson, of Heaslip, Man., recently purchased a young Holstein bull of remarkable breeding, from H. Bollert, Tavistock, Ont.

This calf is a son of Eloise De Kol Netherland, who has an official record of over twenty five pounds of butter in seven days, and also won the special at Ottawa winter fair for making most butterfat for three consecutive days, thirty cows competing, while his sire is the great King Lyons Hengerveld, who traces three times to Johanna De Kol Van Beers, the forty-pound cow, holding the world's record for 60, 90 and 100 days.

PORK PACKING PLANT FOR CALGARY

The United Farmers of Alberta have decided to establish a pork packing plant in Calgary, which will handle 500,000 hogs yearly.

This is a direct result of the passing of the Union Stockyards by-law by the city, which authorized the purchase of a large tract of land, to be sold to packing house firms for the purpose of erecting plants and abattoirs.

HOW THE BEGINNER STARTS

Where one has a well-advertised reputation for breeding high-class poultry, he certainly is on the profitable side. But that is a step that cannot be taken immediately. In this business, like any other, one must "creep before he can walk."

There are two classes of poultrymen—the fancier and the poulterer. The former receives the highest prices. But good fanciers, like poets, are born—not "made to order." By that we mean they must have in them the talent to breed up to the highest type. It is a good thing that all cannot become fanciers, for from what source could the supply of table eggs and poultry come? Surely the fanciers are not catering to that trade.

It would be more profitable for the beginner to first secure strictly pure-breds, and then aim to grow eggs and chickens for market from them. At the same time, in the spring of the year eggs for hatching could be advertised,

THE SARNIA FENCE COMPANY LIMITED
NOW OFFER YOU

BARBED WIRE

DIRECT FROM FACTORY

2 Point Heavy Galvanized Barbed Wire, 80 Rod Spools, \$1.85 per Spool
4 Point Heavy Galvanized Barbed Wire, 80 Rod Spools, \$1.95 per Spool
Shipping Weight - 80 pounds per Spool



Two Point



Four Point

The above prices are f.o.b. Fort William. Get the fourth class rate from your local Railway Agent and you can tell what it will cost you per spool, freight paid, to your station. No farmer in the West can afford to pay more than the above prices for his Barb Wire. If you have paid more, then take advantage of our new offer. We need the support and orders of every farmer to make the proper success of our Direct from Factory Policy. Will you help us? Barbed Wire will be shipped at the above prices either with or without fence orders. Remit by P.O. Order, M. Order, or Draft, direct to

The Sarnia Fence Company Limited, Sarnia, Canada
MAKERS OF SARNIA FENCE

and in the fall pullets and cockerels for breeding purposes. It would, however, be several years before any particular trade could be developed in this line, as buyers are generally more apt to purchase from men either known to them personally, or whose names have become familiar from repeated advertising. There is considerable risk to run by following only one branch; it is advisable to make a specialty of table eggs when the market price is high, turning the eggs into chickens when the price of eggs is on the decline.

It costs about a cent and a half to produce an egg, so that anything over that amount is a profit.

The business of supplying prime poultry and choice fresh eggs is not overdone. Poor stuff goes begging at any and all times. There is much to learn, especially for those just starting. It will take a year or two before a new plant can be placed upon a profitable basis, especially where the beginner has it all to learn. Begin small, grow gradually, increasing as knowledge and success warrants.—Poultry Advocate.

GRAIN GROWING ON A LARGE SCALE

Chas. S. Noble, the proprietor of the Noble Farms, at Noble, Alta., is said to be the largest individual grain grower in Canada.

The Noble Farms, which are situated some 16 miles north of Lethbridge, on the Aldersyde-Lethbridge branch of the C.P.R., this year produced some 300,000 bushels of grain, which, if shipped in 80,000 lb. cars would require a train two miles long to handle it.

One hundred and forty-five thousand bushels of oats have already been sold, at an average price of 26½ cents per bushel. The wheat has not yet been sold, and the bulk of the crop will be kept for seed and feed. Out of 203 acres of flax, which yielded 18 bushels to the acre on stubble sowing, only one carload has been sold, the remainder being kept for seed. The entire remainder of the crop was sown on summer fallow land, Mr. Noble asserting that he no longer thinks of sowing on fall or spring plowing. For next year's crop Mr. Noble has 2,945 acres ready to sow, this large area being fallowed this summer. His farm is absolutely clean, and he says he is not afraid of the weeds. The flax was sown on burnt stubble, Mr. Noble claiming that flax does better on this ground. The acreage and crop yields are as follows: Oats, 2,880 acres, 259,000 bushels; wheat, 306 acres, 10,720 bushels; barley, 462 acres, 23,462 bushels; flax, 203 acres, 3,654 bushels; seed plots, 18 acres, 729 bushels. The cost of summer fallowing one acre in 1912 and cropping it in 1913 was \$9.10. Returns per acre this year were from \$20 to \$33 per acre, a clear profit of from \$10 to \$20 per acre on 3,851 acres. It pays to summer fallow, says Mr. Noble.

With free trade in plums between Canada and the United States the plum season would be extended from one of weeks to one of six months. Beginning in California and ending in Quebec, the natural plum season extends over half the year. Its limitation to weeks is the result of artificial tariff restrictions.—Toronto Sun.

DISPERSION SALE

OF THE ROYAL STOCK FARMS'

CLYDESDALES & SHORTHORNS

EXHIBITION GROUNDS, REGINA, NOVEMBER 19 and 20

60 CLYDESDALES

70 SHORTHORNS



Senior Yearling Heifer, "Burnbrae Wimple," a well-known Prize Winner

The famous Clydesdale and Shorthorn herds of the Royal Stock Farms, Saskatoon, including all the great show animals that have made the Canadian and American Internationals, as well as the great Western fairs of the past two years, are to be sold without reserve.

TERMS OF SALE—½ cash, balance in one year, with 8% interest on approved note. 5% off all cash paid over half of purchase amount. Single fare over all railroads for passengers to sale; return free on certificate plan. Be sure and get standard certificate when purchasing ticket and have it signed by J. C. Smith, Live Stock Commissioner at Regina. Half rates for pure bred stock. Read our sale notes in next two issues and watch our advertising columns. Catalogs ready shortly.

Proprietor :: **R. W. CASWELL, Saskatoon**

Col. F. M. WOODS, Lincoln, Neb., and Capt. T. E. ROBSON, London, Ont., Auctioneers

HEREFORDS

FIRST ANNUAL SALE OF BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS AND CALVES, at

CARSTAIRS, ALTA., on FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1913

Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

WOODLANDS AYRSHIRES OF QUALITY

Have several young bulls by the champion "Netherhall Douglas Swell," from cows of fashionable color, type and deep milking qualities. Also stock, all ages, for sale. Special Offering in SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS. Our Stock Ram is also for sale.

J. J. Richards & Sons, Woodlands Stock Farm
RFD DFFR :: ALTA.

CLYDESDALES

SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These are all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices.

GLENALMOND STOCK FARM. C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.

BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

Special offering of bull calves, ready for service in Spring, from record bearing, high producing, prize winning stock. Also stock, all ages, for sale.

MICHENER BROS., BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM
RFD DFFR, ALTA.

Manitoba

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

BILL An Act Respecting Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance Continued from Last Week

13. After the passing of this act the board may appoint appraisers, to appraise, in the manner hereinafter set forth the amount of compensation due any ratepayer in any municipality which has passed such by-law whose crop has been destroyed or damaged by hail, and shall also fix the amount per day for remuneration and expenses, which such appraiser shall be paid, out of the funds in the hands of the provincial treasurer for the purposes of this act upon certificate of the managing director.

14. Any ratepayer of any rural municipality coming under the provisions of this act, who has not made such claim for exemption as is provided in section 10, whose crop of wheat or other grain has been destroyed or damaged by hail after the coming into force of this act, who wishes to prefer a claim under this act, shall within five days after such destruction or damage notify the managing director by registered letter in the manner provided for in schedule D hereof, and the managing director shall immediately instruct an appraiser to proceed to inspect and appraise the said damage.

15. Immediately after such appraisal the appraiser shall report the same to the managing director, advising him of the results of his investigation and the amount of compensation due, if any, to the claimant for the damage.

16. The amount of compensation to be allowed and paid under this act shall not in any case exceed five dollars (\$5) per acre in case of total loss. In the event of partial loss the amount of compensation to be paid shall bear the same proportion to the maximum amount allowed that the area of the injured crop bears to the total area of the crop, but no compensation shall be allowed to any claimant unless the damage shall be certified by the appraiser as being at least twenty per cent. of the total crop.

17. Upon receiving the report of the appraiser as set out in section 15, the managing director shall notify the claimant of the amount of the compensation recommended by the appraiser and shall forward to the claimant at the same time an order upon the provincial treasurer to pay the amount of compensation allowed by the appraiser out of the trust fund in the hands of the provincial treasurer for that purpose.

18. Such order, when endorsed by the payee, shall be negotiable at par at any place within the province of Manitoba, and shall be paid at sight by the provincial treasurer out of any fund at his disposal for the purposes of this act. Such order shall be numbered.

19. Provided that, before issuing such order, the managing director shall have issued to the provincial treasurer a duplicate of such order, and shall not have been notified within twenty-four hours by the provincial treasurer or any other official of the treasury department ordered to do so by him, that there are not sufficient funds to meet such order or orders.

20. Any claimant who is dissatisfied with any award may within three days of the receipt by him of the order on the provincial treasurer deposit same with the reeve of the municipality in which he resides, and claim an arbitration. The reeve shall thereupon notify the managing director, who shall appoint an arbitrator, and the claimant shall appoint a person to act as second arbitrator, and in case of these disagreeing the two arbitrators may appoint any resident ratepayer as third arbitrator. The two arbitrators shall reappraise the damage, and if unable to agree, shall make a second inspection in company with the third arbitrator, and the award of two arbitrators shall in each case be final. Upon the said award being forwarded to the managing director, by the arbitrators, he shall if necessary issue a new order for any additional amount, but in case the arbitrators uphold the first appraisal, the costs of the arbitration shall be deducted from the amount of the first order before the amount thereof is paid by the reeve to the claimant.

21. In case any applicant under section 20 for an arbitration was awarded no damages by the appraiser he shall, on making application to his reeve for an arbitration, deposit the sum of \$10.00 as security for costs of such arbitration.

22. Should the provincial treasurer not have in hand at any time sufficient funds belonging to the fund out of which to pay and satisfy all claims forwarded to him in full, he shall cause the managing director to be so notified within twenty-four hours of the receipt of any such order for payment, and the managing director shall thereupon call together the board, and pro rata distribution of the funds shall be made by the board's directions for all such claims at that time made and allowed.

23. With the consent of the lieutenant-governor-in-council the board may, upon meeting for such purpose, borrow temporarily any sum necessary to meet such emergency authorized by the order-in-council, upon the security of the municipalities represented, and such loan shall be a first charge upon all receipts of the said fund until paid, and during the continuance of such debt no municipality may repeal such by-law.

24. Subject to the provision in the above section any rural municipality may repeal the by-law, having first satisfied all claims of the funds against such municipality and given one year's notice to the board.

25. Money payable under this act to persons sustaining loss shall not be liable to seizure or attachment by any process from any of the courts of this province, excepting only under the provisions of "The Seed Grain Act."

26. The managing director shall receive from the clerk of each municipality coming under the provisions of this act a statement of the lands in such municipality which have paid the said levy each year, and the total amount transmitted by the said municipality to the provincial treasurer and the managing director shall prepare a report in each year up to the thirty-first day of December of the previous year showing in detail all amounts received under this act from each municipality, and the amounts, if any,

paid out by the provincial treasurer, with a short statement of the particulars of all claims allowed or rejected, with the names of the appraisers or arbitrators, which report shall be presented to the legislature at the same time as other departmental reports, and a copy sent to each municipal council coming within the provisions of this act.

27. All arbitrators appointed and acting under this act shall be paid same fees as appraisers appointed thereunder. The appraisers and arbitrators appointed under this act shall be paid reasonable travelling expenses upon their accounts being certified to by the managing director, and all such charges and expenses not otherwise provided for in this act shall be payable by the provincial treasurer out of the funds in his hands for the purposes of this act.

28. The managing director shall supply to the clerks of each municipality coming under the provisions of this act blank copies of the schedules hereto, in such quantities as may be required.

29. The board is authorized to pay the managing director from out of the fund hereby created, such reasonable remuneration for his services as they may decide, and upon notification of the appointment of such official the provincial treasurer shall be authorized to pay such amount in such way, and at such time, as the board may direct, and all expenses of the managing director's office shall be paid upon requisition to the provincial treasurer out of the funds at his disposal under this act.

30. Should any dispute arise as to the meaning of any of the provisions of this act, or the status of any of the municipalities coming under its provisions, the lieutenant-governor-in-council may, by order in council upon the recommendation of the majority of the board, settle such questions, and such settlement or interpretation shall be of the same force and effect as if it formed a section of this act, provided that it in no way conflicts with any express provision of this act.

31. In the event of the number of municipalities in good standing within this act being reduced by withdrawal as herein provided to less than twenty-five, the minister shall by notice to be given by the secretary of the several municipalities then remaining within the act and in the Manitoba Gazette not later than the first day of March in such year declare the operation of this act to be suspended and thereupon he shall proceed to settle all liabilities then outstanding

Make Your Own Will

You Can Now Do It Yourself, at Home, With the Bax Legal Will Form

So clear and simple are the directions, including a specimen will already filled out, accompanying every Bax Legal Will Form, that you will not have the slightest trouble in making your own will. No lawyer needed, so you will save \$5, and your will is absolutely clear and legal. Thousands of Bax Legal Will Forms in use and they are going through the courts every day.

No one should put off this important duty. Bax Legal Will Forms have been devised for busy people who do not want to spend the time or money going to a lawyer, but know the wisdom of making a clear and legal will, no matter how small their possessions. Get a Bax today from your druggist or stationer, 35c (3 for \$1.00), or by mail post paid, from Bax Will Form Co., Room 416, 280 College Street, Toronto. Sold by T. EATON CO., Winnipeg

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

ing and to wind up the affairs thereof and before the thirty-first day of December in such year he shall apportion between and pay over to the municipalities which at the time of the said notice were in good standing under this act, such moneys as may then remain in his hands.

32. This act shall come into force by proclamation of the lieutenant-governor-in-council when twenty-five or more rural municipalities have passed a by-law as hereinbefore provided in section 3 of this act.

REMOVE THE WHEAT DUTY

The Shoal Lake Grain Growers' Association at its meeting on October 15th passed the following resolutions:—

Moved by John Dandridge and W. Short, that this Association is strongly in favor of the increased preference on goods manufactured in Great Britain and exported to Canada. Also desires, that the federal government take immediate steps to secure free entry of Canadian grain to the United States, removal of the countervailing duties on all products affected thereby. Carried.

Moved by John McNair and A. Gleason that this Association believes that delegation to Ottawa of the farmers' representatives of the Grain Growers' Associations of Western Canada is imperative under present conditions and would approve of such steps being taken by the executive as will make this possible when the proper time arrives. Carried.

A LETTER FROM DARLINGFORD

Enclosed please find money order for \$21.50, being dues for forty-three members to our branch of the Association. This makes us a total paid up membership of fifty-five. You see although we have been very quiet of late we have been doing something. We have ordered a car of apples that will cost us, laid down here, a little less than \$4.00 per barrel. We bought direct from the packer. We have also ordered 900 pounds of honey from the Ontario Beekeepers' Association of Guelph. We are now considering the buying of our coal oil. Can you give us any information in this line? The best we have yet is about 19 cents in quantity. We buy a great deal of our groceries supplied from a Winnipeg firm recommended by you, which has been very satisfactory. Hoping you will be pleased with our season's work.

J. C. SMITH,
Sec'y, Shadeland Branch

Grain Growers Illustrated Lantern Lecture

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

At considerable expense the men have

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

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

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

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

ITINERARY

Starbuck	Oct. 29	Deloraine	Nov. 26 and 27
Fannystelle	Oct. 30	Whitewater	Nov. 28
Culross	Oct. 31	Boissevain	Nov. 29-Dec. 1
Elm Creek	Nov. 1	Ninga	Dec. 2
St. Claude	Nov. 3	Killarney	Dec. 3 and 4
Rathwell	Nov. 4	Holmfild	Dec. 5
Treherne	Nov. 5	Cartwright	Dec. 6
Holland	Nov. 6	Mather	Dec. 8
Cypress River	Nov. 7	Clearwater	Dec. 9
Glenboro	Nov. 8	Crystal City	Dec. 10
Stockton	Nov. 10	Pilot Mound	Dec. 11
Nesbitt	Nov. 11 and 12	Snowflake	Dec. 12
Carroll	Nov. 13	Manitou	Dec. 13 and 15
Souris	Nov. 17	Darlingford	Dec. 16
Hartney	Nov. 18 and 19	Thornhill	Dec. 17
Lauder	Nov. 20	Morden	Dec. 18
Napinka	Nov. 21	Plum Coulee	Dec. 19
Melita	Nov. 22	Morris	Dec. 20
Medora	Nov. 25		

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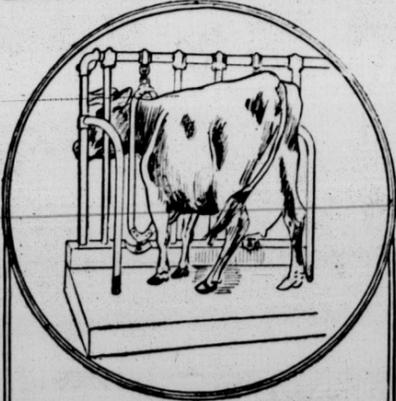


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CITIES ARE SEEING THE LIGHT NOW (Toronto Sun, Oct. 8)

It is some little satisfaction to those who worked for Reciprocity in 1911, and were balked in their efforts by the selfish interests in the large cities, to find that the latter are now beginning to see a great light. That light will become brighter to them as the days go by. They will soon realize that farmers are securing, under the new American tariff, many of the advantages promised under Reciprocity, while they themselves have, by their own act, been denied all of the substantial advantages which reciprocal free trade in many lines of food stuffs, as offered under Reciprocity, would have secured for them.

On the other hand city housewives will not have the counterbalancing advantages which Reciprocity would have given them. Under Reciprocity all agricultural products would have passed free of toll both ways across the border. This would have meant cheaper eggs in winter, when our supply is at low ebb, and Southern eggs are in full supply. It would have meant comparatively cheap potatoes and vegetables from the Southern States before ours are ready for market.

But city consumers deliberately denied themselves all these advantages. There will be little sympathy for them among farmers now that they are paying the penalty for their own folly. Similarly producers of peaches and other tender fruits in the Niagara district, who, under the leadership of the canning combine also opposed Reciprocity, are beginning to learn through the whip of financial penalty. These growers would have gained enormously this season had they been able to relieve the local glut of the last two weeks by means of free access to the Buffalo market.

The pocket-book argument promises to accomplish more in the way of enlightenment than was accomplished by all the ink-spilled on behalf of Reciprocity two years ago. We may yet find the cities and tender fruit men joining hands with general farmers in bringing about the condition that Reciprocity would have brought about two years ago—the mutual abolition by Canada and the United States of all tariffs on agricultural products.

WORLD'S CROPS

According to a cablegram from the International Agricultural Institute, the rye crop of Russia-in-Europe is 971,266,000 bushels against 867,349,000 reported last month, and 1,010,982,000 last year. The production of oats in France is 352,342,000 bushels, against 334,678,000 in 1912. The total production of oats in the countries so far reported is 96.6 per cent. of that of the same countries last year; that of flaxseed 74.8 per cent. The area sown to wheat in Argentina is 16,371,000 acres, compared with 17,096,000 last year; in Australia 8,933,000 acres compared with 5,669,000.



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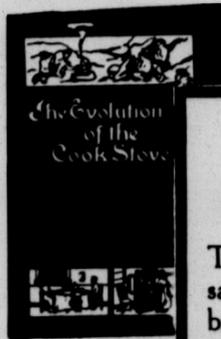
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THE LAND AND APPLE SHOW

The Land and Apple show, which was held in the Industrial Bureau, October 8 to 18, was a most enterprising venture. While the tiers and tiers of rosy-cheeked British Columbia apples, rising in one blaze of color from floor to ceiling, were a sight to behold and one was amazed at the variety of fish that enlivened the waters of that same province, I must confess that it was the exhibits of the Prairie Provinces that interested me most.

That the showing of grain in these exhibits was superlatively good goes without saying. Western Canada's efficiency in that respect is never questioned, but the splendid showing of crab and other apples by Carman and Morden were another matter. It seems that Mr. Stevenson, the famous apple grower of Manitoba, got two hundred barrels off his orchard this year. Moreover they were large perfect rosy apples, such as any fruit grower might be proud to own.

In the Kildonan and St. Paul exhibit, which is illustrated on the Homemakers' page, were some red plums and blue grapes. I must confess that the grapes were a little bitter and rather small, but it is possible that further experiment may prove that they can be grown successfully. In addition to magnificent specimens of all the well-known garden vegetables, this exhibit contained red celery, egg plant, red and green peppers, scalloped squash, huge citron, water melon and pop corn. In another exhibit there were some interesting specimens of winter radish.

Altogether the effect of the show was to make one realize that most farmers in this country are not beginning to make as good use of their gardens as they might. Their tables could be loaded with the things for which we people in the city have to pay fabulous prices, at the cost to themselves of only a little time and labor.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

A CONVENIENT KITCHEN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I thought I would write and describe my kitchen, which I planned myself. It is small, only 8x12 feet. On one side the door to the dining room is in the middle of it, and on one side of the door is the cook stove; on the other I have a large cupboard from the floor to the ceiling; it is 4x2 feet. On the other side the window is in the middle and under it I have my table; at the end of the table is the sink, with a pump over it. Over the sink I have shelves and hooks where I keep all my pans, tea and coffee pots and tins with salt, etc., that I am using every day. I have no chairs, but I have an old organ stool that I find very useful. I gave the cupboard and shelves two coats of paint, then a coat of white enamel on the shelves of the cupboard and it is so easy to keep clean. The floor is painted and I have a large rag rug covering the middle of it, so it is an easy matter to keep clean. I have a low narrow table on castors that I use to clear the dining table, so one trip does that.

My kitchen is on the northwest corner of the house, so I always get my cooking done before the sun gets round on it. I think a small kitchen is much nicer than a large one, as there is no walking to do to prepare a meal and having a separate diningroom it is easier to keep clean, besides being cooler in the hot weather. I earned the money for my sink and pump myself. I shipped 80 chickens to Winnipeg last fall. This year I hope to send about 120, so I am planning to get a good inlaid linoleum for the living-room.

I have five children, from nine to one year old, so I have always plenty to do, but I get out as much or more than some of my neighbors that have no children. I always milk when my husband is busy on the land and do quite a bit in the garden, but I never feel unduly tired. I think some women like to do their work the hardest way possible. One of my neighbors came in one night when I was sitting down doing some ironing and she said she had never heard of sitting to work and thought it a very lazy way. She had to admit I did it as well as if I was standing, but said

it was a very bad habit to get into. "Do you think it is?"

Can any of the members tell me how to stiffen dark prints. I tried starch, but it makes them look so grey. It amuses me to hear people talk about woman's place being in the home, when they are against woman's suffrage. The home needn't be neglected when she would go to vote. It isn't an everyday affair.

Now, Miss Beynon, if this is too long to print, just throw it aside. May you long continue in the good work you are doing.

I will sign myself

LANCASHIRE LASS

POTATO PIE

Dear Miss Beynon:—Will you be so kind as to send me the two little booklets "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "Maternity," for which I am enclosing ten cents. I have been a silent reader of your pages for nearly a year and have received many helps from them.

I see that "Eva" is opposed to that summer complaint cure, but I used it for my little boy, not two years old yet, and it cured him very quickly, and one-half teaspoonful in a pint of water and egg does not give it the least taste of containing liquor.

I will close with a recipe for potato pie, which I think is very nice and something like mince-meat pie. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups raw grated potatoes, 2 cups sugar, 4 cups raisins, 1 cup vinegar, 1 cup molasses, 1 tablespoonful butter, 1 tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice, a little salt and 4 cups of boiling water. Put all together in kettle and boil until thick, then bake with two crusts. This makes four very large pies.

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

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

STORY WRITING IS EXCELLENT

I don't want to make you vain. No, indeed; nothing of the kind, but I must say that your stories are far better than I even hoped for. This was the most difficult kind of a story I ever asked you to write and I would not have been much surprised if they had fallen off noticeably in quality, but I do believe they are the best yet.

I am, rather proud of our Young Canada Club. We don't have any silly little letters in it about the number of chickens or colts or sisters the writer has. Every letter is original and clever and worth reading.

I am particularly glad of this because then the pretty little Maple Leaf pin that is sent out to the members means something. You can't buy these pins and you can't get them by sending a self-addressed and stamped envelope. You must write a story that is worthy of being printed in the Young Canada Club page.

Probably in another week we will be able to announce the results of the competition. Watch for the list of successful names.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE STORY OF BARNEY

I was put in the pasture with my mother when I was a week old. There were a lot of other colts besides my mother and I in the pasture. My mother tried to keep the horses away from me; she told me to keep near her.

One day our master came in and took my mother away to work. I did not like that, for the horses were kicking all the time at me. My mother often came in the pasture.

One day when I was about three years old I was taken out and put in the stable. My master gave me some oats. Then he put on a bridle and saddle. Oh, I did hate that saddle. I just felt like throwing it off, but I could not for it was buckled on.

The next day he put on my harness and hitched me up in a buggy and drove down to town, about two miles away. I was tired when I came back. My master took off my harness and put me in the pasture. The other horses were at the other end of the pasture, so I lay down and had a good rest.

Two or three years passed on, and one day my master's children came in and hitched me up and drove to school. They were always hitting me to make me go faster. When they got to school they put me in the stable. Every morning for six or seven years they drove me to school. I never had any accidents all that time. When I was ten years old they said I was getting too old and after that they only drove me in wet weather. They always gave me sugar and apples to eat. After a while they put me in the pasture to die.

LILY CAMPBELL, Harding, Man. Age 13.

PRINCE

I am a black horse. My name is Prince. I was born here, but I did not spend all my life here. The first thing I remember is a green, sunny field. I was lying under some shady trees. Of my youth I will only say that for three years I did pretty much as I liked.

Then I was broken in. My mother told me to go quietly and it would soon be over. This was hard to do, but I tried my best. Afterwards my master gave me lumps of sugar, kind words and pats. After that I was hitched up several times then to the buggy. I would like to have kicked the whole thing to pieces, but my master's kind voice restrained me.

For four years I lived here pulling buggies in summer and cutters in winter. Then my master was obliged to sell all his stock for some reason or other. I was sold for a livery horse. After that I had all kinds of drivers, but now and again I got a kind one. I was soon sold, this time to a cruel man who drove a dray. I was glad when he sold me within a month. Since then I was sold over and over again, but at last my first master bought me.

I am now fifteen years of age and very happy. I belong to my master's children, who only drive me on Saturdays, and that is to town, six miles away, for their music lesson.

When my master bought me he said that he would never part with me again, and I feel very grateful for this and hope I can repay him in some way for his kindness.

MARGARET ARTHUR, Shoal Lake, Man. Age 13.

THE UGLY PIGEON

I am a little pigeon. Long before I was born my mamma and papa built a nice nest of twigs on the top of the pigeon box. When they were building it the little boy who owns us came down to the barn and saw papa carrying sticks, so he ran back to tell his mamma that the pigeons were building a nest.

When the nest was ready my mamma laid two eggs in it. They were rather small and very white and smooth, but I didn't know anything about that at the time. My mamma sat on them to keep them warm. When she was tired papa sat on them for awhile till mamma went to get her bath and some dinner. In about two weeks I woke up to find myself in a prison with no way out. I pecked hard at the wall till at last I had made a little hole. Then I pecked more till I made such a big hole that I could get out.

When I got out I was surprised to find another just like me getting out too. I afterwards found out that this was my sister.

By and by the little boy came down to look at us. He held me gently in his hand and I heard him say, "Oh, aren't they awfully ugly!" I felt very indignant at this and wanted to say something, but I felt too sleepy to even move. But I must say my sister and I were really very ugly. We hadn't any down on us, but just a tiny bit of long hair. My mamma came in soon and fed me some food from her bill. She pushed her bill into my mouth and fed me a kind of thick fluid.

For about fourteen days I just sat in the nest with my eyes closed, half asleep all the time. I grew very fat, then my feathers began to sprout out. This made me look worse than ever. By and by my feathers grew full and then I looked quite handsome, at least the little boy said so.

Before I was a month old I could fly very well and I would come down and eat with some other funny looking birds the little boy used to feed. Some of them would only say "Cluck" to anything I asked them, so I can't talk with them, but when the little boy calls them they all come running. As this is my full life history I will stop talking.

HENRY SHERLAW, Age 15.

TOMMY FIELD-MOUSE

My story is about a little field-mouse who lived on Farmer John's field.

"I had many comrades," he says. "Our home was in a sheaf which lay in the field. I had eaten many holes into it and under it. I hollowed out the earth and here I put in soft straw and thistle seed. This is a very comfortable home for my blind and naked young ones. When they grow bigger they get hair and can look.

"My fellow men are very brave, but they are only like a brave hero who wants to keep away the big monsters who call themselves people.

DAVID DRIEDGER, Plum Coulee, Man., age 15.

THOSE FUNNY CHILDREN

Little Ralph, an only child of four, had been permitted to stay up one evening when his parents had company. At the table he made a quaint remark, at which all the guests laughed. He instantly saw that he had made a hit, and with commendable enterprise sought to follow it up.

Dad, he shouted, what was that other smart thing I said yesterday?

HE DID

Tommy came out of a room in which his father was tacking-down the carpet. He was crying lustily.

Why, Tommy, what's the matter, asked his mother.

Papa hit his finger with the hammer. Well, you needn't cry at a thing like that, said the mother. Why didn't you laugh?

I did, sobbed Tommy, disconsolately.

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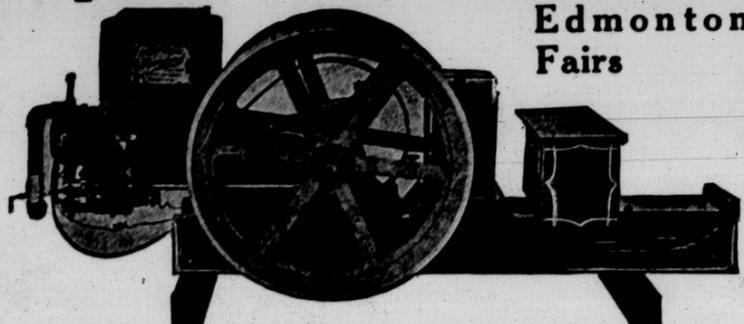
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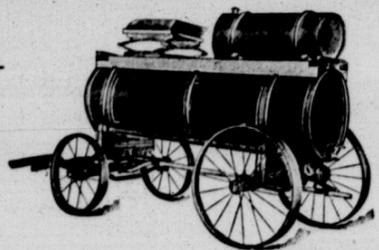
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"Cheap Money" Commission Reports

Continued from Page 7

our own problems and control by our own people.

1.—CO-OPERATION

The need of our agricultural life is closer organization. The farmer should be a cell in a rural organism. As it is in his relation to every other industry he stands as an individual unit. He must accept low and give high prices because he acts only for himself and by himself. Between himself and his fellow farmers alone is there unrestricted competition, a competition from which he can expect only to suffer. But while agriculture is unorganized, every other industry is highly organized. Whereas tradesmen and dealers invariably possess among themselves understandings and a common policy, farmers have ever occupied too isolated a position and too detached a relation to invite or reward competition on the part of those who seek their trade. They do not act together sufficiently to induce sellers to lower, or buyers to raise prices to secure a block of business. And in this province their too exclusive devotion to grain production has fostered this aloofness from each other. The co-operative purchase of binder twine and the achievements of the Co-operative Elevator Company institute splendid exceptions. But with a larger measure of mixed farming, and its attendant greater compactness and settlement, the more uniform distribution of labor throughout the year, the consequent development of markets within the province itself and the disappearance of the instinct to stake the success of the whole farming industry on a single throw for which exclusive grain growing is responsible, the way would be clear for united action and for that success which the operation of Co-operative creameries so happily foreshadows.

Important Effects in Europe

Agricultural co-operation has produced a rural rebirth in Denmark, Germany, Italy, Ireland and other lands. These countries have found the co-operative society rather than the joint stock company suited to secure better prices for the sale of produce and the advantages of wholesale purchase of agricultural supplies. The reason is not far to seek. The profits of the latter belong to the shareholder who may or may not give his patronage to the company, but the profits of the former belong to the purchaser according to the extent of his dealings and furnish a constant incentive towards fostering the development of the co-operative society.

Advantages Summarized

The chief advantages of co-operation as applied to agriculture may be briefly summarized:

1. Economies due to handling goods on a large scale, both in buying and selling.
2. The elimination of multitudes of non-productive middlemen.
3. Protection against adulteration and inferior articles and implements.
4. A more intelligent study of market conditions and arrangements.
5. Co-operation develops responsibility in private and public life, makes for education in good citizenship and trains men to act with prudence.
6. Co-operation produces a more cohesive rural social life.

2.—THE FOSTERING OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OF OUR OWN

Concerning the second line along which the problem must be worked out the commission states that the following features are characteristic of financial institutions which at present exist within the province:

1. With two or three unimportant exceptions they are not controlled within the province.
2. Being associations of lenders whose primary object is to secure profits, their interests in the final analysis are different from those of the borrowers.
3. The extremely low rate of interest allowed on deposits does not afford an inducement for people to save or to invest.
4. The great bulk of the funds used within the province is derived from sources outside the province.

5. The same institutions do not furnish mortgage and personal credit.

The following features should be characteristic of those financial institutions, the primary object of which is public service:

1. They should be controlled within the province.
2. They should seek to serve both borrowers and lenders alike. Associations of borrowers grouped together to furnish the most ample security, and who stand collectively liable, would have as their first duty to keep the lenders safe, and as their primary object to secure credit cheaply.

Features to be Sought For

3. Profits should be reduced to a minimum, only sufficient to cover expenses of administration and to build up the necessary reserve fund.
4. They should allow sufficient interest on deposits to encourage thrift and to induce people to invest safely.
5. Though for a considerable time in the future the great bulk of the funds used within the province must be derived from sources outside the province, they should constantly aim to place the financial resources of our districts and our province, however meagre to begin with, primarily at the service of these districts and this province.
6. Though different institutions furnish mortgage and personal credit they should operate harmoniously and sympathetically.

Security the Essential

To embody these principles in an institution in this province is not impossible if regard be had to existing conditions and the laws of natural growth. In work of this nature we must hasten slowly, but we must hasten, for even now debt is clinging like a millstone to the neck of many a homesteader and farmer on the prairie. Those who expect the touch of Midas will be disappointed. If we would build for the future we must build wisely. In the world of finance the cornerstone is ever the same—security.

And finally, to bring about the consummation so earnestly to be desired and graphically set forth in the concluding pages of the report the commission makes certain recommendations. Among them are the following:

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That, inasmuch as in the experience of older communities, cheaper agricultural credit is invariably associated intimately with other phases of agricultural co-operation, such additional legislation to be enacted by the legislature and information and guidance provided by the government as will further facilitate on the part of the farmers of the province the establishment upon a sound basis of a system of local and central rural co-operative societies for purchasing and selling farm products and supplies.

Mortgage Association Needed

2. That legislation be enacted to provide for the establishment of a Co-operative Mortgage association for the raising of funds on mortgage bonds and the granting of loans to farmers on mortgage security for approved agricultural productive or improvement purposes only, such legislation to embody the features hereinafter mentioned.

3. That the association be known as the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage association and consist of a central commission, an advisory board, local associations, individual members and an annual general meeting.

Central Commission

4. That the central commission consist of at least three members clothed with the necessary authority as the executive body of the association:
 - (a) At the outset the government to appoint all members;
 - (b) One of the members to devote his whole time to the work of the association as managing commissioner, and to be the only salaried member of the commission;
 - (c) As the association acquires financial standing and is able to dispense with the provincial guarantee in the

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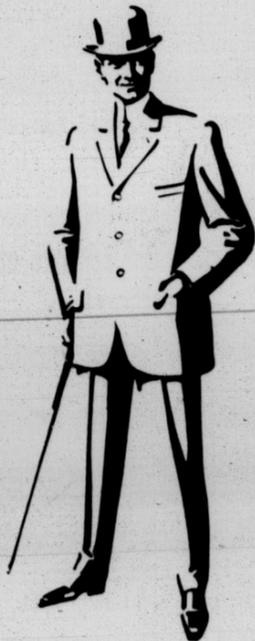
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marketing of its securities, the selection of commissioners to be gradually transferred to the association acting through its annual general meeting.

Advisory Board

5. That an advisory board of 15 members be created to act in an advisory capacity in relation to the commission; the members to be appointed partly by the association, acting through its annual general meeting, and the remainder by such organizations and institutions in the province as exist to promote agricultural betterment.

6. That the individual members be borrowers admitted by vote of the local association into its membership, approved mutually and by the central commission, and who have paid the initial entrance fee of \$10.

7. That each local association consist of at least ten members, with a combined mortgage loan of at least \$5,000, united on the basis of joint and several liability, formed by mutual consent and with each member approved by the central commission.

8. That the annual general meeting consist of representatives, one from each local association.

9. That the first general meeting be not summoned and loans to individuals be not made until at least 25 local associations have been formed, as provided in section 7 by the central commission.

Members' Liability

10. That the liability of the individual member, whether as member of the local association or as member of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage association, in respect of any obligation incurred or losses suffered or in any other respect whatever, be limited to an amount not more than fifty per cent. greater than the amount of his loan.

11. That the liability of the several local associations to the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage association be in the ratio of the aggregates of the mortgage loans of the members composing such associations.

12. That all mortgage loans be issued on an amortisation basis to cover a period of not less than 15, and not

more than 35 years, with the option reserved to the borrower, upon three months' notice being given or a bonus of three months' interest being paid, of paying the whole or any part of the balance due in excess of the stipulated payment on any regular day of payment before the final; always provided that payments in excess of the regular payment shall not release the borrower from his obligation to meet promptly his subsequent consecutive annual payments until the amount of his indebtedness has been discharged.

Securing Funds

13. That the funds required by the association for loans to its members be raised on mortgage bonds issued by the association and fully guaranteed by the provincial government, the amount of such government guaranteed bonds to be determined annually by agreement between the provincial government and the association.

14. That the association advance its funds to the borrower at a rate of interest which will include only the cost to the association of the money itself, the expenses of administration, and provision for the creation of a reserve fund to provide such security and guarantee for the future issue of mortgage bonds as will in the course of time render government guarantees unnecessary and place the association upon a purely self-supporting basis.

15. That loans be limited to 40 per cent. of the central commission's valuation of the property to be mortgaged.

Government Grant for Organization

16. That the provincial government make a grant of not less than \$10,000 towards the expense of organizing the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage association, and also pay the salary of the managing commissioner for at least three years.

Bank for Personal Credit

17. That the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage association establish as soon after its foundation as is feasible a bank with headquarters within the province to conduct a regular banking business, both through branches of its own and, wherever possible, with

and through the locals and officers of the association;

(a) Such assistance to be rendered by the provincial government at the time of the establishment of such bank as will enable the Saskatchewan Co-operative Farm Mortgage association to control it in the interests of the agricultural industry.

Note.—Owing to the importance of the above report it was inserted in place of the conclusion of the article, "Every Man His Own Merchant," which will be published next week.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

representative of any party or organized body except our own, it would be unwise to continue to hold either a seat on the executive or directorate, or continue to be secretary-treasurer, much less hold a seat on the directorate of the official organ of the Grain Growers' Association."

I have replied to you at this length because you dealt with what you doubtless thought was death blows, but which really is life, for "Where all life dies, death lives, and nature breeds," and I did not want to offend you, as while it might be well for the Association to get rid of Mr. Green, we cannot afford to lose men like yourself, though only the ordinary hide-bound partizan. You cannot help it. It takes time for a man to get free of partizan bias, but it is necessary before we can be fair in our criticism of others to understand big questions and serve others; but I have optimistic hopes of making your acquaintance and yet securing the emancipation of you and your class. Yours truly, FRED W. GREEN.

LETTER FROM MR. LANGLEY

Editor, Guide:—In the Saskatchewan page of your issue of October 8, in the course of a very long letter Mr. Green makes statements that are not true.

1. "Mr. Scott voted against the co-operative principle being placed in the Elevator Bill."

2. "Mr. Langley declared on the floor of the Legislature the co-operative clause would not be put in the bill."

Mr. Scott voted for my amendment and not against it, as stated by Mr. Green; nor did I ever make the statement attributed to me by Mr. Green in regard to the co-operative principle.

Mr. Green's error shows that it is unwise to cite history for self glorification. The matter to which Mr. Green refers was not in any particular sense the co-operative principle; it was whether the Co-operative Elevator company should be given power to deal in commodities other than grain. When we signed the elevator report, it was agreed that I would use all the influence I had to put this power in the bill. When the bill was drawn I found many members of the House, on the Liberal side, opposed to this being done. Mr. Scott was not opposed to the principle at all, but he did think it was inexpedient to put this in the bill at that time on the ground that should the Company succeed in handling the grain, it would have all it could attend to in that alone for several seasons. In overcoming this stand of Mr. Scott's, not Mr. Green and Mr. Maharg alone, but all the executive of the Grain Growers did good work. Placing the statement he does in my mouth, any reader of The Guide might think I was untrue to the undertaking I gave Mr. Green when the report was signed. This is entirely wrong. While the executive was seeking to persuade Mr. Scott, I was even more active in winning over other members of the Legislature and not at any time was I false to my undertaking. There was no breaking loose on my part at all. When sufficient support was assured to carry the point the amendment was introduced and the larger power was given the Company.

Just one more word. Mr. Green and Mr. Maharg were in favor of each local being independent, managing its own affairs, and not as it is now, under a central control. This view one of them communicated to the members of the opposition in the Legislature, and one of those members stated that this local management was what the Grain Growers wanted and it would have to go in the bill, and I, in reply answered such a

Continued on Page 22

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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

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT ON BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION

The following excerpt from a letter written to the farmers of Ireland, by Sir Horace Plunkett, founder of the co-operative movement in Ireland, should be of interest to Canadian farmers. It would hardly be possible to choose better words to call attention to the conditions in Canada today, and by substituting the word Canadians where the word Irishmen appears, and the U.F.A. where I. A. O. S. appears, the message applies equally forcibly to the present day condition in Western Canada that it did to conditions in Ireland at the time Sir Horace Plunkett wrote the letter.

"A well organized Association of farmers improves the conditions of the farming industry in five main directions. (1) It enables them to own and use jointly expensive machinery which could not be owned generally by individuals. It gives the members the use of all the profits of the latest appliances for the manufacture of butter and other milk products. In Denmark, half the bacon factories are owned and worked by co-operative societies of farmers. It will be able to develop through the Irish societies the poultry and egg trade, which all efforts of the individuals have failed to accomplish. It lowers the cost of production for its members in many ways. It obtains for them seeds, manures, feeding stuffs, implements, and general farm requisites of the guaranteed quality and at the lowest cost.

"(2) The Association can exercise some control, in the farmers' interest, over the marketing of live stock and produce. It can get these commodities carried at a lower rate to the market and in much better condition. You all know how carrying companies favor foreign produce as against yours. A radical reform in the carriage of agricultural produce is urgently needed, but you will not obtain redress until the producers are organized into a powerful combination. I may add that even then you will have to bulk your consignments as your foreign competitors do. In short, if you were organized as they are, you would be served as well.

"(3) Similarly, when the market is reached, if you are associated together, you can have your goods sold by your own agents, in your own interest, and thereby you would save to yourselves many of the middle profits which represent the astonishing difference between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays.

"(4) It has been proved that by co-operation the farmer can borrow money at a much lower rate of interest than he has to pay when borrowing individually; and what is also very important, he could have the loan made for a sufficiently long term to enable him to repay it out of the profits earned by the application of the loan itself.

"(5) Lastly—and this is the greatest advantage of all—when you learn how to work together to do the things I have sketched above, you will find that, by exchange of ideas among yourselves, by friendly discussion and mutual help, you will become better farmers, better business men, and, as you will be building up the country on the surest foundations, better Irishmen.

"Now here are five great purposes to be effected by the movement which I am asking you to join. I need hardly tell you that a great deal of thought and study will be required before you can accomplish them all, or even to do any one of them well. But my object in addressing you will be gained if I have persuaded you that these things must be done if we are to save what has almost come to be our single industry; and, furthermore, that these things can only be done by yourselves, not acting separately, but all pulling together.

"And now I am come to the actual work of the I.A.O.S. and must explain why its services are needed by you, although, as I have told you, it calls upon you to do all these things yourselves. When a body of farmers in any parish have made up their minds that they have got to join together for any of the purposes I have described, the first question they naturally ask is—How are we to set about it?

"Of course it is essential that you

should learn to trust each other. Take my word for it, before you have gone very far in the practice of co-operation, you will find that mutual confidence pays. Till now you have always managed your own affairs, without seeking to interfere with your neighbors' business, nor allowing them to interfere with yours, and you are not unnaturally shy of embarking upon an undertaking, the management of which you will have to share with others. You are right to be cautious. Before you consent to join any business association, you must be satisfied that the rules by which all the members are to be bound will make it certain that the responsibilities, the risk and the profits of the business to be transacted will be equitably divided between all the participants. It would be a long time before you could puzzle out such rules for yourselves. It would be ruinous to begin a co-operative enterprise without a thorough understanding of the principles and rules of co-operation. But the I.A.O.S. has exhaustively studied the constitution and procedure of successful farmers' combination in other countries, and has organized many successful farmers' combinations in Ireland. It is ready to send down competent organizers to explain the whole system to you, as soon as you really desire our assistance. Besides this it will send you printed information on the method of forming a society, and also pamphlets dealing in detail upon many of the subjects which I have touched lightly upon in this sketch, which is intended only to show you how others are making agriculture pay, and how you can do the same. You now see the part the I.A.O.S. is ready to play in this work of national regeneration. It is for you to say whether you are ready to play your part.

"You may be told that the success of the foreign producer over his Irish rival is due, not to methods of combination but to government assistance. The truth is, it is due to both these things, and to the first more than to the second. It is quite true that in many of the countries whose competition presses severely on us, State aid to the farming industry has, in the past, been in strange contrast with its utter neglect by our own government. But the Irish farmers have now a properly equipped and endowed Department of Agriculture and Industries for Ireland, manned by Irishmen, which is prepared to give you instruction and aid wherever it can be usefully imparted, and wherever your own unaided efforts would fail to effect the necessary reform.

"In conclusion, let me tell you plainly that if you join the movement which the I.A.O.S. is promoting, although the benefits are sure, they will not come all at once, or without great efforts and some sacrifices on your part. On the other hand, the benefits are not only of the substantial kind. Everyone who has studied the effect of agricultural co-operation all over the world, as we have studied it, knows how the mere fact of men meeting together and working together to improve the business of their lives, not only adds to their comfort and prosperity, but leads to an all-round social amelioration, and materially adds to the enjoyment of life, which nowadays, Heaven knows, is dreary enough on an Irish farm.

HORACE PLUNKETT.

Nothing is more annoying than a low man raised to a high position.—Claudianus.

Clemency for those who know is rarer than pity for those we know not.—Reverol

Ambition is not a vice of little people.—Montaigne.

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Table of market prices for various commodities including Wheat, Oats, Flax, and other goods, with columns for item names and prices.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, October 25, 1913)

Wheat—Ranged higher throughout the week and the close today sees October up 1 1/2 cents, November up 1 1/2 cents, December up 1 1/2 cents and May 1 1/2 cents. Considering that the receipts still continue to arrive very liberally our market has done very well, possibly the advance on both the Minneapolis and Chicago markets, which was 1 to 1 cent over previous Saturday's close, was reflected on us. The foreign markets were erratic and the close for the week was not much changed. The cash demand for wheat is only fair with offerings very heavy. The export demand late today was much better than what it has been and reports are that considerable stuff was worked. This is indeed good news for it will mean a possibility of better prices in the near future for all grades. The undertone can easily be described as very firm. The spread between grades are practically unchanged.

Oats—Evidently the advance on wheat was reflected on this grain with the result of a gain of nearly 1 1/2 cents for all months. The cash demand at times was only fair, but on the whole more interest is shown in this grain.

Barley—During the week was strong and bids were over 1 cent above those last Saturday, but later reacted and the close today is unchanged from a week ago.

Flax—Has been erratic with the general undertone weak. Today's market created new low points for the week and about 2 1/2 cents lower than last Saturday's closing point.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
October 21	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	84 1/2
October 22	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	84 1/2
October 23	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	84 1/2
October 24	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	85 1/2
October 25	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	85 1/2
October 26	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	86 1/2
October 27	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	86 1/2

CALGARY LIVE STOCK

Calgary, October 25, 1913.—Receipts of live stock at Calgary this week were as follows:—Cattle, 2,272; sheep, 1,119; hogs, 1,460; and horses, 27. The cattle market opened strong on Monday, but weakened about 25 cents towards the latter part of the week on butcher steers, cows and heifers. There was a very good feeder and stocker trade and they sold strong. There is a good demand for breeding stuff, especially good bred cattle. Calves sold at last week's prices, but were a little slow to sell. Sheep have held about the same for the past month and we do not look for any change. Hogs sold at 8 cents for the week and buyers expect to pay the same for the coming week.

Steers, choice export 1400 to 1600	86 75 to 86 85
Steers, common, 1100 to 1300	6 10
Steers, feeders, 800 to 1100	5 75 to 6 25
Steers, stockers, light, 400 to 800	4 75 to 6 00
Heifers, choice heavy	5 75
Cows, choice heavy	5 55
Calves, heavy	7 00 to 8 00
Calves, light (to 200 lbs.)	9 00
Springers, choice	65 00 to 80 00
Springers, common	50 00 to 60 00
Bulls	4 00 to 4 50
Oxen, light	4 00
Oxen, common	4 50
Lambs	6 00
Sheep, wethers	4 75 to 5 25
Hogs	8 00

Usual cut for stags and heavies.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Spot—New Crop	Close	Prev.
Manitoba No. 1, per bushel	80 99 1/2	80 99 1/2
Manitoba No. 2, per bushel	1 04 1/2	1 04 1/2
Manitoba No. 3, per bushel	96 1/2	96 1/2

Liverpool, Oct. 25.—The favorable showing by the Modern Miller reports, and Bradstreet's weekly exports, caused realizing at the opening. Later shorts covered on a private report of light American shipments to Liverpool this week, and with the good consumption here and free takings by the continent and firmer Russian offers and firmer Manitoba offers, prices easily advanced.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Oct. 25.—Cattle receipts, 690; market steady. Beeves, 26 90 to 27 90; Texas steers, 26 85 to 28 00; stockers and feeders, 25 10 to 27 65; cows and heifers, 25 50 to 28 30; calves, 26 50 to 28 00.

Hogs, receipts, 10,000; market firm; mostly 4 cents higher. Light, 27 50 to 28 20; mixed, 27 50 to 28 30; heavy, 27 40 to 28 30; rough, 27 40 to 27 55; hogs, 24 50 to 27 50; bulk of sales, 27 65 to 28 10.

Sheep receipts, 2,000; market slow and steady. Native, 24 00 to 25 00; yearlings, 25 10 to 26 00; lambs, native, 25 85 to 27 65.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Assertions that much smaller receipts than last session would form the rule for the rest of the present crop year, overcame depression Saturday, in wheat. The close was steady, 1/4 off to a shade up, compared with last night. Corn finished 1/4 to 1/2 to 1/4 net higher and oats varying from 1/4 decline to a sixteenth advance.

Wheat bulls took the ground that farmers were tenacious in regard to holdings of the winter crop and that with a spring yield practically 100,000,000 bushels less than in 1912, the movement must, hereafter, be greatly diminished, and the accumulation of supplies from this time forward look slender indeed by contrast. It was pointed out that primary receipts, today, did not amount to half those of the corresponding day a year ago, and that the total for the week showed a similar falling off.

Sentiment against the bears did not manifest itself in the wheat pit until after the market had suffered an early setback, due chiefly to the flattering outlook for the winter crop. Cable quotations, however, were relatively firm, and sellers found that all offers were being readily taken by strong houses. The chief obstacle to an advance was the fact that there was no urgent outside demand.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Oct. 24, 1913	
1913	1912
Wheat—	
1 Hard	210,813 50
1 Nor.	5,388,022 00
2 Nor.	2,811,774 30
3 Nor.	727,925 30
No. 4	112,182 50
Others	1,413,440 33
This week	10,664,759 13
Last week	10,106,246 23
Increase	558,512 50

Barley—1913		Flaxseed—1913	
3 C.W.	1,368,570 03	1 N.W.C.	1,260,985 48
4 C.W.	740,244 39	2 C.W.	365,709 04
Rej.	349,711 25	3 C.W.	39,984 28
Ed.	175,337 20	Others	265,417 27
Others	925,407 43	This week	1,930,096 51
This week	2,557,301 10	Last week	1,491,735 47
Last week	2,212,019 04	Increase	438,361 04
Increase	345,282 36	Last year's total	613,679 00
Last year's total	780,085 00		

Shipments			
Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax
1913 (lake)	7,472,036	1,767,729	314,222
(rail)	84,765	16,748	1,243
1912	4,828,489	639,504	376,969

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, October 25, were:		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	80 79 1/2	80 84 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	77 1/2	80 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	75 1/2	80 1/2
No grade		77 79 1/2
3 White oats	34 1/2	37
Barley	36 1/2-41 1/2	40-68
Flax, No. 1	1 13	1 35 1/2

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the local stockyards during the past week amounted to 5,802 cattle, 219 calves, 1,914 hogs and 223 sheep, as compared with 5,107 cattle, 359 calves, 2,101 hogs and 4,902 sheep for the previous week. For the corresponding week last year the receipts were 4,596 cattle, 451 calves, 1,074 hogs and 511 sheep.

Still larger supplies of cattle came to hand last week than the previous heavy week, this time the record number (including calves) of over 6,000 being this week's total. The C.P.R. stockyards were badly congested so that many loads were transferred to the new St. Boniface yards to be fed and watered there. As there is no market here as yet this worked more or less hardship on those shippers whose stock was thus diverted, and the cattle are said to have been much neglected for a day or two. Foreign markets are considerably lower and independently of the local congestion prices would have declined from 25 to 40 cents a hundred. By the end of the week the heavy supplies and the big proportion of stock not well finished made another cut possible, so that by Monday, October 27, the choice steers were quoted at 86 25, or 50 cents under last week. The common and medium grades, however, felt the reduction most. Milkers and springers are about the same. Choice veals are 26 50 to 27 00.

The hog market held steady at 26 25 for choice up to the end of the week, a decline of 50 cents from last week. At the opening of the new week it looks like an 8 cent market, although 8 to 2 1/2 is quoted on choice stuff, with the usual cuts.

Hardly any sheep or lambs came in this week. The demand was strong so that prices were boosted fully 50 cents a hundred. Choice lambs are worth up to 7 cents and choice killing sheep 25 50 to 26 00. The half-fat kind are not in demand.

Country Produce

Butter of the higher grades is in brisk demand, but the supplies from the country are keeping up much better than in previous seasons. Fancy dairy is 24 25 cents, No. 1 dairy 22 cents and good round lots 20 cents. Dealers think butter will not be as dear this year as last, but it is too soon to be sure. Last year at this time butter was commanding from 3 to 4 cents more.

Only moderate supplies of eggs are coming in lately, and the high values, 27 cents for candled eggs and up to 35 cents for strictly new laid, show no sign of declining. Unless the quantity increases it would look like still higher prices.

Deliveries of potatoes are not so heavy as they have been, and there is a somewhat better outlet just now. Dealers are paying from 35 to 40 cents for potatoes in sacks. They prefer not to take chances on carlots in bulk. Shippers are advised to ship in refrigerator cars, so that the stock may arrive in good sound condition.

No change in prices for sweet and butter-making cream. It is not known yet whether a new scale of quotations will go into effect with the beginning of November. By the way supplies are keeping up it may not be deemed necessary to offer better prices for a while yet.

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from October 21 to October 27 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS				BARLEY				FLAX					
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	ExFd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Oct. 21	78 1/2	76 1/2	74 1/2	70 1/2				32 1/2	31 1/2	32	31	30 1/2	42 1/2	39	37	37	115	113	102	
22	79	77	75	70 1/2				33	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	42 1/2	39	37	37	113 1/2	111 1/2	101	
23	79	77	75	70 1/2				33 1/2	32 1/2	33	31 1/2	31	42	38 1/2	37		114	112	101	
24	79	77	75	70 1/2				33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	31	41 1/2	38	37	37	114	112	101	
25	79 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	70 1/2				33 1/2	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	31	41 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	113	111	100	
27	81 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	72 1/2				34	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	31	42	38	37	37	113	111	100	

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE CORRECTED TO MONDAY, OCTOBER 27

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	81 1/2	78	90 1/2	Choice steers	86 25	86 25	86 25	Fancy dairy	24 25	24 25	24 25
No. 2 Nor.	79 1/2	76	87 1/2	Extra choice steers	6 00-6 25	6 50-6 75	6 85-6 00	No. 1 dairy	22c	22c	26c-27c
No. 3 Nor.	77 1/2	74	86	Choice butcher steers and heifers	5 75-6 00	6 25-6 50	5 19-6 75	Good round lots	20c	20c	24c
No. 4	72 1/2	69 1/2	83	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	5 40-5 60	5 75-6 00	4 60-4 85	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	68	63	73	Best fat cows	5 25-5 50	5 75-5 90	4 85-5 00	Candled	27c	27c	25c
No. 6	58	53	58	Medium cows	4 25-4 60	4 75-5 25	4 15-4 40	Potatoes			
Feed				Common cows	3 25-3 75	3 75-4 25	3 00-3 50	In sacks, per bushel	35c-40c	35c-37c	35c
Cash Oats				Best bulls	4 25-4 50	4 50-4 75	3 50-4 00	Poultry			
No. 2 C.W.	34	32	37	Com'n and medium bulls	3 75-4 00	4 00-4 50	3 00-3 50	Chickens	12c	14c	15c
Cash Barley				Choice veal calves	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 00	6 00-7 00	Fowl	10c-12c	10c-12c	10c
No. 5	42	41 1/2	50 1/2	Heavy calves	5 50-6 00	5 50-6 00	4 00-5 50	Ducks	12c-13c	13c-14c	14c
Cash Flax				Best milkers and springers (each)	870-880	870-880	800-870	Geese	12c-13c	10c-12c	10c
No. 1 N.W.	113	115	132 1/2	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	845-860	845-860	840-850	Turkey	17c	17c	16c
Wheat Futures				Hogs				Milk and Cream			
October	81 1/2	78 1/2	91 1/2	Choice hogs	28 00-28 25	28 50	2 00-2 50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	32c	32c	35c
December	81 1/2	78	86 1/2	Heavy hogs	26 25	26 50	5 00-6 50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	27c	27c	29c
May	86 1/2	83 1/2	91 1/2	Stags	24 00	24 00	25 00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	22 10	22 10	22 10
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs				Hay (per ton)			
October	34 1/2	32 1/2	40 1/2	Choice lambs	6 50-7 00	6 00-6 50	6 50-7 00	No. 1 Red Top	811-812	811-812	815
December	34 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	Best killing sheep	5 60-6 00	5 00-5 25	4 50-5 00	No. 1 Upland	810-811	810-811	816
May	38 1/2	36 1/2	44 1/2					No. 1 Timothy	818-815	813-815	819-821
Flax Futures											
October	113 1/2	116 1/2	133 1/2								
December	114 1/2	115 1/2	126 1/2								
May	121 1/2	122	133 1/2								

other Take you have gone of co-operation, ual confidence ways managed ut seeking to bors' business, ere with yours, lly shy of em- ng, the manage- have to share to be cautious. n any business satisfied that e members are t certain that risk and the be transacted between all the e a long time out such rules d be ruinous erprise without f the principles on. But the studied the e of successful- ther countries, ecessful farm- eland. It is tent organizers m to you, as ou assistance. ou printed od of forming phlets dealing the subjects ghtly upon in nded only to making agri- u can do the rt the I.A.O.S. rk of national you to say to play your

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BIBLE STUDY

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

GREAT SALE OF STOCK AT CARLYLE, SASK.

A very large sale of good grade Holstein cattle and calves, Hereford and Shorthorn heifers and steers, Yorkshire brood sows, and Percheron horses will take place on the corner of Section 17-7-2, of the Moose Creek Farms, at Carlyle, Sask., on Wednesday and Thursday, November 12 and 13, 1913.

There will be offered for sale over 200 head of good dairy cows, from 2 to 5 years old, some 105 heifer calves around 8 months. 7 or 8 head of Short-horn cows, 100 head of Shorthorn and Hereford grade heifers and steers, 100 Yorkshire grade brood sows, and several teams of good grade Percherons, ages ranging from three to five years.

This will be one of the largest sales of stock ever held in Western Canada, and it is the intention of the Moose Creek Farming Co. to hold a series of these sales at intervals, in order to distribute a lot of good dairy cattle among the farmers of the three western provinces.

A large number of the dairy cattle have already calved, while the balance of them will freshen some time before January, 1914. They are all in good shape, are sure to find a ready sale, and farmers and stockmen will do well not to miss this splendid opportunity of getting some good young stock.

They are all tuberculin tested by a certified veterinary surgeon, and have been carefully selected from the best herds in Eastern Canada, while the stock of the other breeds offered are likewise a very superior lot.

Carlyle is on the Souris Regina branch of the C.P.R. and on the Maryfield branch of the C.N.R., trains from the east arriving daily over the C.P.R. at 7.6 p.m., and from the west at 12.28 p.m., while over the C.N.R. from the east, there is a tri-weekly service, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving Carlyle, 2.53 p.m., and from the west on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 12.10 p.m.

There are two good hotels in the town, and accommodation is ample, while the sale itself will be held under cover, rain or shine, starting each day at 10 a.m. sharp.

Animals will be kept free of charge for 24 hours after close of sale, and every assistance will be given to load them f.o.b. on cars at Carlyle station. Lunch will be served free, the terms are cash, and any further information may be obtained from this office, from Geo. Williamson, the capable manager, at Carlyle, or from T. C. Norris, Griswold, Man., the well known auctioneer, who will call the sale.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS AT NEW UNION STOCKYARDS

Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, Oct. 24.—A very unsatisfactory state of affairs has apparently developed in regard to the live-stock trading at the new Union Stockyards, Winnipeg. It appears that some days ago the old yards of the C.P.R., where the bulk of Winnipeg's live-stock trade is still conducted, were full to overflowing, and were unable even to accommodate the cars of stock which kept arriving over the C.P.R.'s own lines. Accordingly an embargo was placed on the stock arriving over the C.N.R. and G.T.P. lines, and notice given to the effect that live stock from these railways could not be accepted. Consequently some 150 cars, holding approximately 3,750 head of stock, were sent over to the new Union Yards in St. Boniface. This method of procedure could hardly have been taken exception to while the old yards were congested, but as soon as the congestion was relieved no attempt on the part of the C.P.R. to bring back the cars shipped to St. Boniface was made, and cars arriving on the C.P.R. lines were given accommodation in the yards, while those coming in over the other lines had to go to St. Boniface.

The men who do the buying for the abattoirs state that they are not allowed to go over to the new yards to buy cattle, and that the C.P.R., in refusing to bring the stock cars back from St. Boniface to the Winnipeg yards, are contravening the arrangements for transfer which were authorized by the Railway Commission.

Thus matters are in a bad way over at the St. Boniface yards, nearly 4,000 head of live-stock are suffering, there is

no help at the yards to unload and feed and water the cattle, which in many cases have been without food and water for three days, and which have greatly deteriorated in weight and value. Moreover there are no buyers.

Some of the fifty shippers at St. Boniface have started to unload their stock themselves, to save further deterioration, and all complain bitterly of the treatment accorded them by the C.P.R., who, while interested in the Union Stock Yards, want to reap all the benefit from their own yards in Winnipeg, which pay them better. Further, it is claimed by the shippers that they are not allowed by the management of the new stock yards to purchase their own feed, and that they are charged \$1.00 a bale for hay, which is not 75 lbs. in weight, and should be 100 lbs., and which is being sold by the bale and not by the weight. As a consequence, to escape further treatment of a like nature, and to prevent further serious monetary loss, in future the shippers are determined to go through with other consignments to St. Paul, where, if even the price were lower, it would, they claim, pay better, because of the better stock yard facilities and quicker sales, thus avoiding depreciation and loss of weight.

RAILWAY COMMISSION SESSIONS

Ottawa, Oct. 24.—Chief Commissioner H. L. Drayton and Dr. James Mills, of the Railway Commission, left Ottawa for Vancouver on Tuesday. They will hold a hearing in Vancouver on the 27th inst. and from there will go to Calgary, where they will sit on the 30th; then to Edmonton on the 31st; Saskatoon November 1; Moose Jaw, November 3; Regina, November 4; Winnipeg, November 5, and Fort William November 7. They will be back in Ottawa again about the 10th of November.

GUIDE A "RABID LAURIER" PAPER

From the Belleville (Ont.) Intelligencer. It pleases the Liberal papers to quote the Grain Growers' Guide of Winnipeg as an absolute authority on all matters affecting the trade of Canada, particularly when these quotations seem to show the Borden Government in an unfavorable light. Little credence is placed in the source from which the extracts emanate, but even this little would be materially reduced if the people of the Maritime Provinces were generally aware of the fact that the Grain Growers' Guide, while purporting to be politically independent, is in reality about the most rabid Laurier publication west of Lake Superior.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 19

provision would not be put in the bill, and it was not.

The events were part of a strenuous time in which I like to believe we were all rendering what service we could to the farmers' cause, and it seems to me undesirable they should be recalled to paint one man white and another black.

GEORGE LANGLEY.

Maymont, October 14.

MR. BROTHERS' CORRECTION

J. H. Brothers, 652 East 14th Street, Eugene, Oregon, writes correcting some statements in Mr. Green's reply to his previous letter. We shall not publish the letter, but merely the corrections which Mr. Brothers considers due to him. Until seven years ago, he states that he farmed in Saskatchewan, and at that time sold his homestead at Belle Plaine. He was, when farming, a member of the Grain Growers' Association. He and his brothers and sisters are all Canadian born. He has been a prominent worker in the Direct Legislation League of Saskatchewan, and during the time the League was in existence he contributed \$1,150 cash towards its work, and stood ready to help further if the public had been ready to co-operate. We do not consider it wise to publish the controversial parts of Mr. Brothers' letter, as we are anxious to have this debate in regard to Mr. Green's work as Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association brought to a close. Mr. Brothers states that he had met Mr. Green and conversed with him personally, and had frequently heard him speak in public.—Editor of The Guide.

War is Declared

Against the Patrons of Special Privilege who have preyed upon the farmers for years

The fight is on! The shells of Truth which **The Guide** and the organized farmers are firing at the citadel of privilege will soon make the enemy's position untenable. It is time now for a re-awakening of the old-time fighting spirit in the West. Help us put the enemy to rout by widening the influence of **The Guide**. Recommend it to all your friends who are not subscribers. Send in your own renewal today. Do not wait for a notice to renew. Remember the following offers apply to new readers as well as to those renewing.

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

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

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

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

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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.

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