

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

PASS PROSPERITY AROUND

THE RAILWAY MAGNATES, PROTECTED MANUFACTURERS AND BANKERS, ALWAYS MEET DEMANDS FOR CHANGES IN OUR FISCAL POLICY BY DECLARING THAT CANADA IS "EXCEEDINGLY PROSPEROUS." THEY ARRIVE AT THIS CONCLUSION BY KEEPING THEIR EYES ON THEIR OWN BANK ACCOUNTS. THESE GENTLEMEN CERTAINLY ARE PROSPEROUS, BUT THEY ABSOLUTELY REFUSE TO PASS PROSPERITY AROUND. IT IS A POPULAR DISH AND THEY SHOULD REMEMBER THAT NO GENTLEMAN GOBBLES ALL THE GOOD THINGS AT THE BANQUET TABLE.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG ESTABLISHED 1848

Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000
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 Total Assets, over \$8,175,000

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

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

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

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

DEAR FOOD IN GERMANY

Berlin, Sept. 2.—Another increase in food prices this week has placed the principal staples of meat, flour and potatoes at the highest figures of a half century. The socialists have started a widespread agitation for the convening of the Reichstag at once to provide some measure of relief. They charge that prices which no working man can pay are causing untold suffering, due largely to food usurers. They demand that duties be reduced or removed in order to permit the importation of foreign food products. The prices of meats are unprecedented. Hams are 37 to 47 cents a pound; porterhouse steak, 67 cents; veal steak, 62 cents; ordinary veal, 45 cents, and pork chops, 49 cents. Wheat flour is 9 and 10 cents a pound.

The agriculture chamber of the Rhine Province has just published some statistics which afford a striking corroboration of a statement made recently by a Socialist in the Reichstag to the effect that potatoes are the chief diet of the poorer classes in large sections of protectionist Germany.

The agriculture chamber published the family budgets of 30 peasant families with annual incomes ranging between \$471 and \$290. About two-thirds of them had the higher figure and owned small farms of from 10 to 47 acres.

It was found that the average daily consumption of potatoes of the 30 families was nearly 3 1-3 pounds for each person, whereas the consumption of meat was less than 3 ounces; of butter 1.13 ounce and slightly more than one pint of milk, of which nearly half was skim milk or buttermilk.

The most important article of diet after potatoes was bread, of which each person consumed nearly 14 2-3 ounces daily, besides four ounces of flour. The only other article of food mentioned in the report was eggs, of which each person ate one about every fourth day.

It must be mentioned for the proper appreciation of these figures that the Rhine Province is one of the richest agricultural provinces in Germany, and that the persons living therein are far from being the poorest people in Germany. For example, a labor paper has just been publishing the family budgets of Silesian miners, which show that they eat almost no meat at all and the small quantity consumed is chiefly horse-flesh.

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

Every thresherman should have an account book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes." The Threshers' Account Book contains:

- 2 Sheets Time Book for "Names," etc.
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- 2 Sheets summary of Gains and Losses.
- 4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger.
- 2 Sheets Standard Journal.
- 2 Sheets Standard Ledger.
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The book is bound in stiff board, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges, a book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 3/4 x 11 1/4. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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

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Warehouse Receipts Registration

Government Will Control

The following statement has been sent to The Guide by the chairman of the Grain Commission:—

The phrase "registration and cancellation of warehouse receipts" is somewhat technical and cumbersome, and as many enquiries have come to the board asking for its views on the matter of registration the board considers it expedient to make its policy public. At bottom the meaning of the phrase is simple. When grain is received into terminal elevators a receipt is issued showing its grade and quantity, and when it is shipped out of the terminal elevators the receipts are surrendered. The registration and cancellation of receipts means an accurate record of the grades and quantities of the grain received into and the grain shipped out of the elevator.

A proper system of registration and cancellation of receipts means therefore an exact account of the receipts and shipments of the grain both as to grade and quantity. It serves several purposes, and should benefit the various parties interested in the grain. No terminal warehouseman doing a legitimate business objects to a proper system of registration; he sees in it a protection against unfair criticism. Grain dealers and grain growers regard a system of registration as another protection; for amongst the purposes served by a proper system of registration and cancellation not the least important is that it provides a check. And when such a system of registration is combined with a thorough annual weigh-up it is of very great value in the administration of the grain laws, of such value that it is doubtful whether any Board of Grain Commissioners could do other than directly control the registration itself.

Grain Exchange Regulation

The present system of registration and cancellation was instituted and regulated by the Grain Exchange; the clerical work involved was done through the Lake Shippers' association, but the connection between registration and the Lake Shippers is only an accident, and the real responsibility for the present system rests with the Grain Exchange. The cost of the present system is met partly by the elevator companies and partly by the Department, which contributes \$5,000 a year from the revenue derived from the fees for the inspection and weighing of grain.

The Board of Grain Commissioners has no criticism to make of the manner in which the present system has been carried on by the Lake Shippers under the control of the Grain Exchange. The Board, however, considers that insofar as registration combined with an annual weigh-up is to serve the purpose of a check against wrong doing in the elevators, it should be under the control of the government rather than of the Grain Exchange. The elevator companies are themselves important members of the Exchange, and the Board does not consider that the Exchange or the elevator companies should be expected to provide a check upon themselves. An accurate knowledge of the handling of the grain in the terminal elevators is simply indispensable to the Board of Grain Commissioners, and while the present registrar is perfectly willing to give all the information in his possession to the Board, still it is the view of the Board that any system of registration which is to serve the purpose of an effective check upon the operations of the terminal elevators must be under the control of an outside party.

It is also the view of the Board of Grain Commissioners that the fees for registration and cancellation should defray the expense of the office. The Board does not consider that the fees for registration should do more than pay the expense of the registration office, but simply that the office should be self-sustaining. The fees for inspection and weighing grain are a direct tax upon the grain grower, and, in the opinion of the Board, the expense of registration should not be put, even in part, upon the grain grower. The Board consequently has decided that offices for the registration and cancellation of warehouse receipts should be opened both at Winnipeg and Port William on the 15th of September.

Two objections have been made to the Board taking over the registration. The first is, that it will not be efficiently managed. The Board of Grain Commissioners will take the responsibility of the working of the office. The Board will control it, prescribe the rules and regulations, and keep in close touch with it. The second objection is perhaps more serious. It is that under government control so much red tape will be introduced into the system of registration that trade will be impeded, the loading of ships delayed, and another cause added to those already making for a blockade. The Board of Grain Commissioners will take care that no delays shall be put in the way of trade or of the loading of the vessels by their system of registration. The office work will be run along the lines already tested not only in Winnipeg but also in Duluth, Minneapolis and Chicago, and red tape and unnecessary delays will be eliminated.

ROBERT MAGILL,
Chairman Grain Commission.

THE WORLD'S INVESTMENTS

It is calculated that the amount of money in the world invested in securities is between \$110,000,000,000 and \$115,000,000,000. Of this prodigious sum, about \$91,000,000,000 is in Great Britain, United States, Germany and France. According to a statement prepared in the United States, at the end of 1910, the value of the investments at their headquarters was as follows: Great Britain, \$27,020,000,000; United States, \$25,090,000,000; France, \$20,458,000,000; Germany, \$17,370,000,000; Russia, \$5,397,000,000; Austria, \$4,439,000,000; Italy, \$2,509,000,000; Japan, \$1,737,000,000; other countries, \$6,755,000,000. There is probably no possible way of determining the amount the several nationalities have invested in securities, but it is fairly certain that the amount of the British investments would be something of a surprise in some quarters.—Montreal Star.

CATTLE FOR ALBERTA

The first extensive shipment of genuine steers ever taken into Alberta are now being made from Mexico. In all 10,000 head of long-horned steers are being taken to Cardston, Alta., on ten trains. Owing to the present difficulties in Mexico it was necessary to take the cattle to El Paso, Texas, under a strong guard of Mexican rurales and mounted police. The cattle business is now in a flourishing condition in the Cardston district, while reports from all quarters indicate bumper crops, especially in wheat and small grains.

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

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

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

GERMANS INVESTING IN CANADA

Toronto, Sept. 2.—Herr Berthold Arons, president of the German Bourse, is coming to Canada this month with \$25,000,000 of German money behind him, looking for profitable Canadian investment. Herr Balin, president of the Hamburg-American line, is also coming to arrange for a direct German-Canadian steamship service.

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MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

CONSULT THE PEOPLE

Toronto, Sept. 6.—At a meeting of the Executive of the Dominion Grange Association held in Toronto yesterday a resolution was adopted instructing the secretary to request representatives of the Churches and the Trades and Labor Council to co-operate with the Grange in the circulation for signatures of a petition requesting the Dominion Government to consult the people on the naval question.

The Master of the Grange, Mr. Henry Glendinning, presided.

The resolution was as follows: "That whereas the Dominion Government has under consideration the matter of assisting the mother country in naval defence, and whereas we believe that this question should be submitted to the people for consideration before final governmental action is decided upon; be it resolved that the secretary request representatives of the Churches and of the Trades and Labor Council to co-operate with this organization in the circulation for signatures of a monster petition requesting the Dominion Government to consult the people on this question."

PRESS AGENT FOR IMPERIALISTS

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—The militant and anti-Lloyd George Unionist members of

parliament, who are now touring Canada in considerable numbers with a view to securing a reflex from Canada to help the Unionist campaign in Great Britain, are evidently not quite satisfied with the comparatively small attention given to their public utterances in the Canadian press. A publicity agent has, it is understood, been secured in Montreal and arrangements are now being made by some of the touring Unionists to furnish copy for papers throughout Canada detailing the views and arguments of the visitors from Britain in regard to "progressive imperialism" the naval question, the imperial council proposal of Mr. Borden, home rule for Ireland, etc. Incidentally the British Conservatives are anxious to help their allies in the Borden Government as much as possible. It is understood that a Montreal newspaperman has been engaged to organize this publicity campaign during the coming month.

WHY NOT FIGHT?

London, Sept. 2.—"Norman Angell" (Ralph Norman Angell Lane), the author of "The Great Illusion," and newspaper correspondent, who has been the general manager of the Daily Mail in Paris since 1905, contributes to that paper a striking

article on the Panama Canal law entitled "Why Not Fight." He starts out by suggesting hypothetically a series of offences committed by Germany against England which he says would give an Anglo-German war infinitely greater justification than most of the wars of history and would indeed make war inevitable. These offences are intended as exact parallels of what the English regard as American offences against England in the past ten years and whose logical method of settlement would be by war. "But," says Mr. Lane, "we have not gone to war; we shall not go to war, we are not even thinking of war." This, he argues, is not because blood is thicker than water for, "when the Americans were really of English blood which they are now, we went to war with them twice, so it is not for that reason that we submit to the affronts of America. The reason is because war would be ineffective.

"We could not impose our will by war. America is not only impregnable but is quite obviously impregnable. We could, it is true, destroy her navy, bombard her ports, blockade her coasts, but we should thereby create a position far more serious for ourselves than for her. She would be embarrassed, we would starve."

TOO LATE

Two of the more impressive sights of a railroad grading camp are the marvellous alacrity of the men in responding to the call for dinner and their unparalleled quickness in wrapping themselves around their grub. During construction of a new branch line in Saskatchewan an old farmer furnished one of the grading camps with vegetables. He often arrived at the camp at meal time and was always greatly impressed with the voracity of the men. The work was hard and when the call for dinner was given every man made a rush for the table and the food disappeared in quick time. One day, a workman on his way to the table tripped on the root of a tree and fell. He lay all sprawled out, making no attempt to rise. The farmer in great concern rushed to him. "Are you hurt, are you hurt?" he asked anxiously. "No," answered the man. "Well, why don't you get up and go to your dinner?" "No use," returned the other sadly, "it's too late now."

Brown had just received a telegram saying:—

"Your mother-in-law is dead. Shall we bury or cremate her?" "Take no chances," was the reply; "do both."

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 11th, 1912

REPLY TO TORONTO NEWS

In our issue of July 31 we answered one of the characteristic protectionist outbursts of The Toronto News, the leading protectionist organ of Canada. We challenged The News to reproduce our entire article in its columns and to answer it. The News is too wise, however, to allow any exposures of the tariff to reach its readers. It therefore published only our five questions and answered them in detail and at length in its issue of August 21. We are doing what The News lacked the courage to do, namely, publishing our opponent's argument in full. This we consider to be one of the ordinary rules of debate in such cases. We urge our readers to read carefully the arguments advanced by The News on another page. If these arguments prove that protection is the right policy for Western Canada then The Guide is wrong and the Grain Growers are wrong. We furthermore challenge The News to publish this article in full to give its readers an opportunity to see the other side of the case. If The News does not do so we will regard it as an evidence of moral cowardice. We are willing at all times to publish in The Guide the best arguments the protectionists can produce, because we believe that publicity is the worst enemy of protection.

We particularly welcome this article in The News because The News is looked upon as the leading journalistic exponent of the protectionist policy in Canada. If we can find a good defence for protection anywhere we would expect to find it in The News. We trust we do The News no injustice in saying that it has the best assistance of the Canadian Manufacturers' association experts in its efforts to defend the protective tariff. It is only natural to assume that such is the case. This being the situation, we will now proceed to analyze the arguments of The News and point out what we consider to be their fallacies.

THE BINDER TWINE INDUSTRY

According to The News, free trade in binder twine has ruined that industry, and has resulted in a terrible loss to Canada. The News also paints an attractive picture of "what might have been" if the duty had not been removed on binder twine, and suggests that flax fibre now going to waste could have been used for the manufacture of binder twine in Canada. Now, we contend that free trade on binder twine has been most beneficial in its results, from the standpoint of the Canadian people. True, some factories have closed down, but some of them should have been closed down long before they were, because their product was of such a quality that the Western farmers could not use it. The News should know that there is no fibre grown in Canada nor in the United States suitable for the manufacture of binder twine, and even the highest tariff possible could not make our flax fibre into a satisfactory twine. The chief source of fibre from which binder twine is manufactured is from the Philippines, Mexico and Australia. But the great benefit to the Canadian farmers through free trade in binder twine has been the reduction in the cost of this article and an improvement in quality. Before the duty was removed from binder twine the Western farmers paid from 13 to 17 cents per pound, while today they are paying from 7 to 10 cents. This means a saving to the farmer from 9 to 15 cents per acre in the cost of harvesting his grain. According to The News every grain grower in Canada should have been assessed on an average of 12 cents per acre per year, for an inferior grade of twine, in order to provide

employment for a few hundred workmen and affluence for a handful of manufacturers. But further than this, free trade has not ruined the binder twine industry. The duty was removed from binder twine in 1898, yet in 1906 the Plymouth Cordage company came across from the United States and established a large factory at Welland, Ont., where they have been operating most successfully ever since and even exporting large quantities of twine annually to the United States. In Brantford there is also a binder twine factory that has been operating successfully and has paid good dividends. This has actually occurred under "ruinous free trade." Surely in the face of these indisputable facts The News will not maintain that free trade in binder twine has ruined the industry or injured in the slightest manner the Canadian farmers. And The News does not even plead for the re-imposition of the duty on twine. Why? If the duty is so desirable and will produce such wonderful results why is The News not earnestly demanding that the duty be restored? Surely this is an unpatriotic course for The News to pursue.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY

The News maintains that the reduction of duty on woollen goods has practically killed the woollen manufacturing industry in Canada. If this be so, we would ask The News to explain the exceeding prosperity of Stanfields Limited, of Truro, N.S. This company has made good profits, and in fact its profits have been so satisfactory that only a year ago it absorbed two other woollen factories in Nova Scotia. Further, we would ask The News to explain the prosperity of Penman's Limited, woollen manufacturers, with factories at Paris, Thorold, Port Dover, Almont, Brantford, St. George, and Ayr, in Ontario, and Coaticook and St. Hyacinthe, in Quebec. This company is paying good dividends every year. Now, if these two concerns are able to make good profits under present conditions with their twelve factories it certainly could not have been due to the lack of protection that the other factories closed down. It is altogether likely that it was due to mismanagement and obsolete methods. When wool can be grown more cheaply in other countries than in Canada it is certainly more economical for the Canadian farmers to produce other products which they can exchange for wool. This is a fundamental principle of political economy that even The News will hardly challenge. Again, we notice that The News has no desire that the duty should be increased on woollen goods. This rather upsets the argument it has advanced, because if protection is a good thing and does not enhance the price to the consumer then certainly the more we have of it the better. Then further, The News claims to be in favor of preferential trade with Great Britain, which means of course that we will lower our tariff on British imports and eventually have free trade with the Mother Country. If this be so, according to the argument of The News all our woollen industries will be wiped out, because the best and cheapest woollen goods available are produced in Great Britain. Surely The News is becoming confounded in some of the arguments it advances.

CREAM SEPARATORS

The News keeps very quiet on the subject of the cream separator industry, and merely asks The Guide to point out any cream separator plant that has been started in Canada since the duty was removed. Cream separators and the raw material used in their manufacture have been on the free list since 1897. We have in our possession a circular letter

sent out by the Petrie Manufacturing company with factory at Hamilton, Ont., on April 20, 1911, in which they state: "In 1910 our sales of 'Magnets' nearly doubled those of 1909, and the first three months of 1911 run far ahead of the same months in 1910." This is sufficient evidence that free trade has not ruined the cream separator industry in Canada, but in fact has helped it. The cream separator industry flourishes despite the fact of highly organized separator industries in the United States protected by 40 per cent. duty. Though we have had free trade in cream separators since 1897 these most dreaded industries in the United States have not swamped the Canadian industry, and as far as we have been able to learn, they have never attempted to do so, which fact The News will kindly explain.

PROTECTION AND PRICES

The News in dealing with the question of whether the protective tariff allows the manufacturers to enhance their prices becomes singularly dense. Being fully aware that the sole object and certain result of the protective tariff is to enhance the price, The News attempts to wriggle out of an admission of this fact by hunting up two companies which it says sells as cheap or cheaper than in the United States. The obvious answer to this is that the duty should be removed from these two products as they no longer need protection. We wish to quote the following extract from the Budget Speech delivered by Hon. George E. Foster, when Minister of Finance, in the House of Commons on March 27, 1894, when he dealt with the protective tariff. He said:—

"It will have the effect of enhancing the price of goods and at the first the cost of goods will be very closely up to the measure of the protection which was given. If it does not have that effect why should it ever be adopted at all and what is the good of it?"

If The News can get around this admission by the most ardent protectionist in the Dominion Government, we await its answer. The News might also compare prices of agricultural implements, cement, cotton goods, woollen goods, furniture, boots and shoes, clothing and a thousand other manufactured products inside and outside of Canada and thus demonstrate its ability to wriggle out of the fact that protection does enhance prices.

FACTORIES FOR THE WEST

The News explains the growth of the manufacturing industries in the Western States as due to tariff protection and high freight rates upon manufactured goods from the Eastern states, yet The News knows, as every school boy knows, that there is no tariff between the Eastern and Western States, so that the only protection the Western States have had against the Eastern States has been high freight rates. But the people of Western Canada are today in revolt against high freight rates, and The News declares that its policy is also in favor of freight rate reduction and no discrimination against the West. Now, in the face of this, according to the doctrine preached daily by The News, there is absolutely no hope for any manufacturing industries growing up in Western Canada. We have today free trade between Eastern and Western Canada. We have large industrial organizations in the East. If the protective tariff is essential to the growth of industries as The News claims it is then, The News must necessarily admit, that the best interests of Western Canada demand a protective tariff at the Great Lakes to protect the Western people from the "ruinous competition" of

the Eastern Canadian factories. This is the logical conclusion of the argument which The News advances.

THE POLITICAL EFFECT

The News adopts a subtle line of reasoning in dealing with this subject, namely, that reciprocity would breed annexation because of the increase in trade it would promote, but the voluntary elimination of the American tariff on Canadian exports would not have the same effect. We consider this a most absurd line of argument. For the year ending March 31, 1912, Canada's exports to the United States totalled \$120,534,993, and the imports from the United States \$356,358,179. Our total trade with the people of the republic being \$476,893,172. Canada's total foreign trade with the whole world was only \$862,699,832, so that over half our total volume of trade was with the United States. Yet we are loyal and patriotic and no one suggests that we are in danger of annexation. Our volume of trade with the United States is steadily increasing. If trade means annexation then we are drifting inevitably in that direction. The only possible benefit that could come to the United States through annexation would be free trade. We are drifting towards free trade with the republic year by year and in proportion as our trade increases the possibility of annexation becomes more remote. If this is not so then Canada should at once double its tariff on American imports. If The News follows its own argument to its logical conclusion it must advocate that American goods be kept out of Canada entirely.

MARKETS FOR WHEAT

The News insists that there is no market for our wheat in the United States because the United States is exporting wheat. But The News should know that the United States has not exported any hard wheat for several years. Further, the fact that a country exports an article is no argument against the importation of the same article. Canada exports and also imports large quantities of fruit, agricultural implements, lumber and scores of other articles. As to bonusing the flour milling industry, we would ask The News to investigate the profits of the big flour mills and there will be no more talk of bonus. As to preference in the British market, we regard that as a myth. Even the Canadian Manufacturers' association has declared against any further preference on British goods and Britain is not fool enough to give us a preference for nothing. When Britain discards her policy of free trade it is time enough to talk preference. In the meantime, however, there is a standing offer of free trade in natural products and another for free trade in agricultural implements on the statute books of the United States that should be accepted at once in the interest of the people of Canada. Reciprocity is not by any means dead. The loss of the United States market last fall cost the Western farmers \$30,000,000, and will cost them as much or more this year. It will require something more than flag-flapping to square this injustice with the Western farmers.

COMPETITION THAT KILLS

The News challenges The Guide to show that the manufacturers of Canada through their mergers and unfair competition have forced any of their small competitors out of the field. We have selected the following figures from the census reports of 1891 and 1906:—

Manufacturers	1891.		1906.	
	Factories	Em- ployees	Factories	Em- ployees
Boots and shoes.....	5,398	18,041	138	12,035
Carpets	557	915	5	726
Carriages and wagons	3,336	9,056	368	4,751
Agricultural implem'ts	221	4,543	88	6,711
Furniture	1,286	7,180	181	7,370
Tanneries and Leather Finishers	802	4,287	183	3,274
Harness and Saddlery	1,567	3,189	182	1,947
Woollen goods	377	7,156	129	4,252
Cotton goods	23	8,635	20	10,214
Rubber Goods	19	1,388	9	376
Fancy goods	47	230	4	75

These figures show beyond dispute that many manufacturers have been throttled by other agencies than tariff reduction. Anyone traveling through the small towns of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces will see scores of factories vacant that formerly provided employment to thousands of workmen and gave a "home market" to surrounding farmers. These factories have fallen by the wayside in the industrial evolution of the country. It has not been a case of tariff, many of them have probably been forced out by the introduction of newer methods and consequent lower cost of production, which is to be expected. But many others have been ruined by the ruthless competition of the big industrial organizations of Eastern Canada who, having grown rich and powerful, killed off the small competitors by "dumping" their goods at "slaughter prices" into the local market. As soon as the small manufacturer was forced out of business the combine again put up the prices to "all the trams would bear." The News should ponder over these facts and should remember that commercial war is as devastating and its promoters as merciless as the wars and military conquerors of the middle ages. There is no "live and let live" doctrine in the hearts of the big combine and merger captains. Their's is rather "live and let die." In the mad race for wealth and power they care not what they trample under foot.

PROFITS FROM PROTECTION

The News asks:—

"The Guide accuses the manufacturers of prospering at the expense of the masses. Can the Guide name any industrial concern that is earning more than the Grain Growers' Grain company? According to the annual report of that enterprise it is making a profit of 20 per cent. per annum on its capital."

Certainly we shall be delighted to name several "protected" concerns who are making more than this. But first we would like to point out that the Grain Growers' Grain company from the very nature of its business cannot profit from the tariff. Further, there are 15,000 shareholders in the Grain Growers' Grain company and this profit was made by handing their grain in the face of fierce and oftentimes unscrupulous competition of the big grain and elevator interests. Neither does the Grain Growers' Grain company contribute to election campaign funds in the expectation of legislative favors.

Now, as to the industrial concerns earning more than 20 per cent. We will take first the William Davies company, of Toronto, the president of which, J. W. Flavelle, is commonly credited in Toronto with having assisted in the purchase of The News when the present editor took charge of the paper. In 1907 the William Davies company was in litigation and one of the officials made a statement of the profits of the company which was published in the Toronto papers at the time, as follows:—

1893.....	65 per cent.	1900.....	69 per cent.
1894.....	34 per cent.	1901.....	27½ per cent.
1895.....	40 per cent.	1903.....	15 per cent.
1896.....	45 per cent.	1904.....	30 per cent.
1897.....	100 per cent.	1905.....	41 per cent.
1898.....	120 per cent.	1906.....	25 per cent.
1899.....	82 per cent.		

The average profits of the William Davies company for the 13 years was therefore 53 per cent. This seems a good working profit.

Then we will take the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. which, according to the Monetary Times, of Toronto, made 80 per cent. profit in 1902. We have not the record of their later years at hand but presume this is enough. Finally, let us examine the Dominion Textile company. In May, 1908, this company cut the wages of its employees 10 per cent., giving as its reason that the cotton industry did not receive "sufficient protection." A strike resulted and W. L. McKenzie King was appointed commissioner to investigate. His report is published in a government blue book. He had the secretary of the company give evidence and that

official stated that the company was then paying 50 per cent. profit on the common stock. Yet they reduced wages and cried for more tariff. These are three concerns that benefit by the tariff and pay bigger profits than the Grain Growers' Grain Co. If The News wants more probably we can oblige them.

THE PATRIOTIC ARGUMENT

The News tacitly accuses The Guide of wanting in patriotism and pleads with The Guide to assist in the "patriotic development" of a "variety of industries." Now, let us examine this patriotic argument and see where it leads us. Let us in the beginning look at this list of foreign corporations with their paid up capital:—

Demerara Electric Company.....	\$ 425,000
Mexican Electric Light Co.	6,000,000
Mexico Tramway Co.	16,487,400
Mexican Light and Power Co.....	19,585,000
Mexican Northern Power Co.....	12,600,000
Mississippi River Power Co.....	22,000,000
Monterey (Mexico) Light & Power Co.	4,600,000
Pachuca (Mexico) Light & Power Co.	4,000,000
Cuba Railroad company	16,126,000
Mexico North Western Railway Co....	25,000,000
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Soo Ry.	31,248,000
The Camaguey (Cuba Light & Power) Co.	1,000,000
The Detroit United Railway Co.....	12,500,000
Duluth-Superior Traction Co.	5,000,000
Illinois Traction Co.	15,273,300
Porto Rico Railway Co.	3,500,000
The Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Co.	40,000,000
Sao Paulo (Brazil) Tramway, Light and Power Co.	10,000,000
Trinidad Electric Co.	1,164,000

\$246,508,700

This is a huge sum of money invested in foreign enterprise. But the amazing fact is that it is mostly Canadian money. There are Canadian financiers on the boards of directors of every one of these companies. We are surprised to find in this list of directors the names of Sir Edmund Walker, E. R. Wood and Z. A. Lash, all of Toronto. These are three of the "noble eighteen" whose "patriotism" was so strong that they deserted their party and fought might and main against reciprocity last fall. Mr. Lash even organized the Canadian National League to "save Canada" from the crafty Yankees. Mr. Lash's name is on the directorate of several of these large foreign corporations. Other names are Sir William Mackenzie, Sir Donald Mann, Sir Henry Pellatt, Sir Max Aitken, Sir Wm. Van Horne, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Nathaniel Curry (President of the Canadian Manufacturers' association), H. S. Holt (Director C.P.R.), A. E. Ames (Toronto financier), R. C. Brown (Toronto Financier), D. B. Hanna (vice-president C.N.R.), J. H. Plumer (president Dominion Steel Corporation). These gentlemen have taken a part of the millions they have accumulated in Canada and are now using it to develop foreign enterprises and thereby assisting foreign producers and manufacturers to compete with Canadians in the great "home market." These gentlemen are all aware of the great need of manufacturing establishments and railways in Canada to help build up a "well rounded Dominion." They made their money in Canada largely by the aid of special legislation, and yet, knowing the great work necessary to build up a Canadian nation, as The News has so ably demonstrated, they have deliberately sent their money into foreign and some half-civilized countries. Many of these gentlemen have been held up to us in the past by The News as paragons of patriotism. We just wish to ask The News a question which can be answered by "yes" or "no." Are these gentlemen patriots? If so, then why is the free trade farmer who wishes to buy and sell to the best advantage not equally patriotic? If these gentlemen are not patriots, then why does not The News, the leading journalistic exponent of patriotism, expose them and show them up in their true colors. This is a plain question and deserves a plain answer without any equivocation or beating about the bush.

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Protection Replies

In the Toronto News of August 21st the following reply was given to the Challenge published in The Guide on July 31st. The News' reply was written by F. D. L. Smith, associate editor of that journal.

In the polite terminology of The Grain Growers' Guide the fiscal arguments employed by The News are "incoherent ravings," and it declares that in championing the National Policy this newspaper deals only in general statements. Was there ever such a series of assertions, unbuttressed by fact, as those which compose The Guide's full page challenge of July 31 to The News? Surely some of the concrete arguments are on the side of moderate protection. Free Trade Britain supports for the most part a miserably rewarded agricultural and industrial population. In this country, under the National Policy, both classes enjoy universal prosperity and comfort in a very considerable degree. Tens of thousands of Cobdenite Old Countrymen have become protectionists after a few months' or years' residence in this country. They have eyes to see and have learned by experience.

Carriage Charges

Incidentally The Guide remarks:—

"Freight rates in the West are from 25 to 175 per cent. higher than in the East, telegraph rates are from 50 to 200 per cent. higher, and express rates 66 2-3 per cent. higher. Bank charges are 8 to 12 per cent. and mortgage rates from 7 to 10 per cent. in the West. True, we have cheap and fertile land, but even absolutely free land could not compensate for such a burden as the Western people are carrying, and the root of the whole injustice lies in the protective system."

No newspaper in the West has fought harder than The News for equitable freight, express and telegraph rates for that part of the Dominion lying beyond Lake Superior. There is a prospect of relief in respect of these charges. As for bank discounts they are a great deal lower than in the Western states. Meantime the free trade Western farmer enjoys a vastly greater share of the world's wealth and comforts than do the Eastern artisans whose livelihoods he unconsciously would place in jeopardy.

The Guide observes:—

"State definitely any two considerable industries that would be ruined by gradual tariff reduction resulting in absolute free trade in five years. Give some facts to substantiate your answer, as general statements prove nothing."

The binder twine industry is one industry almost dead already largely by reason of free trade. A few years ago most of the binder twine consumed in Canada was made in Canada by Canadian manufacturers, so that Canadian workmen and their families obtained a decent livelihood from the industry. Today our market is almost altogether supplied from the American plants of the United States Harvester Trust. In 1897 the duty on binder twine was reduced from 12½ per cent. to 10 per cent., and in the following year it was removed altogether. The sequel has been striking. In 1898 we spent \$154,220 on United States binder twine. During 1911 we paid the Americans \$2,088,433 for the same product. The Brandon, Ayton, Walkerton, Chatham, Port Hope, Peterborough, Toronto and Kingston binder twine factories have been closed, and the capital loss involved has fallen largely upon the farmers who held stock in these enterprises. A Quebec company has reduced its output of binder twine from 6,000 tons to 800 tons per annum. Two out of its three mills have passed out of existence. How many binder twine factories remain in Canada and do not these keep their doors open largely on their output of rope? In short, has not the Dominion lost eight binder twine factories with their invested capital, and are not the remaining plants being partly kept alive by government bounties introduced as a make-shift? This in the face of the heavy growth in the demand for the

finished article due to the vast agricultural developments on the Western prairies!

What Might Have Been

Had the duty not been taken off the enormous increase in the prairie grain crops would have caused binder twine factories to arise all over the country, and the West, where thousands of tons of flax fibre now go to waste every year, probably would have secured a number of these plants. In that event the \$2,000,000 now paid out across the line for binder twine would have remained in circulation in this country. It would have gone into the pockets of Canadian workmen and built up Canadian towns instead of enriching an American trust. The towns in turn would have provided larger home markets for the food products of Canadian farms. Our lesser factories have been unable to compete with the powerful United States plants which enjoy an unequal advantage in a virtual monopoly of raw materials from the Philippines.

Streetsville, Markham and Cobourg mills were forced out of business. Some of our former manufacturers now have plants in the United States and their Canadian operatives have followed them to secure a livelihood. Free imports of raw wool have not saved the domestic industry, and the number of sheep in Canada has decreased steadily despite the rapid growth in population and in the consumption of wool and woollen materials. One reason why the Canadian woollen manufacturer requires protection is that he pays his employees \$2.50, as compared with the dollar received by the European workman. Our artisans live on a higher plane than their competitors in the Old World. Surely the Western farmer would not rob them of their comforts. Surely in this country all should live and let live. The writer has no idea that the government thinks of restoring the old wool duties. The situation is cited merely in answer to The Guide's query. The Canadian woollen manufacturer has almost disappeared by reason of lower

convenient for the cheap assemblage of raw materials an important plant for the production of soil fertilizers. The Ottawa Government was asked to protect the industry by a small duty. The government refused. The American trust then poured its product into this country until the Canadian plant had to go into liquidation. Thereupon the foreign monopoly ran up its prices far above those quoted by the Canadian plant while it was in existence. Under reciprocity many Canadian industries would have been thus smothered to death and then the Canadian consumer would have been left wholly at the mercy of the American trusts.

The Berlin Machine Works, Limited, which employs 500 hands in the manufacture of wood-working machinery of all kinds, was established at Hamilton, Ontario, as a branch of a parent concern at Beloit, Wisconsin. The prices to the Canadian trade are the same or lower than those quoted in the United States. The Canadian Kodak company, limited, came to Toronto from Rochester, and its prices are the same on both sides of the boundary. These instances are typical of many others.

Factories for the West

The Guide asks:—

"If your contention be true that free trade would prevent the development of manufacturing industries in Western Canada how do you account for the growth of manufacturing in the Western States in the face of unrestricted competition from the great industrial organizations of the Eastern States?"

The answer is clear. For a very long period Western American manufacturers have had the double protection of a tariff maintained at a very high level and of high freight rates upon Eastern and foreign manufacturers. Moreover the Western States have been long enough settled to develop a considerable laboring population. Even under the moderate protection afforded by the National Policy and with reduced freight rates we look to see the Canadian West develop its already considerable industrial interests on an ever expanding scale. As settlement increases the necessary labor will be available for manufacturing purposes. If the tariff were removed Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia (for The News still considers the latter province to be part of Western Canada) would be robbed of this hope, and be given over to exploitation by the oppressive United States trusts, which would kill domestic industries by flooding our markets with the surplus products of their huge specialized American plants, and then charge the Western settlers "all the traffic would bear." If the people of Alberta and Saskatchewan wish the wide opportunities for their sons which a multitude of interdependent industries alone can furnish, they will join the rest of Western Canada and Eastern Canadians in maintaining the well proved National Policy which has done so much for Ontario and the other Eastern provinces.

The Political Effect

The Guide asks:—

"If reciprocity with the United States would lead to annexation, as you claim, would not the same result follow if the Americans voluntarily abolished their own tariff on Canadian goods? If this be so, how do you account for the fact that these Americans, whom you claim are anxious to gobble up Canada, have not seized upon such an easy and peaceable method?"

With the obvious intent of confusing the issue The Guide has put its question in very crude form. The News has never said that reciprocity would lead to immediate annexation. What we have contended is that the Washington

Continued on Page 11



LORD GLADSTONE, GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF SOUTH AFRICA. Who, it is said, will soon return from South Africa and re-enter the Asquith Cabinet. Lord Gladstone has filled the office of Governor-General of Britain's big South African Commonwealth since 1909.

Continued protection would probably have stimulated our manufacturers to utilize the immense quantities of good flax fibre now lost every year in the West. This is not a plea for restoration of the duty. The binder twine industry is mentioned only to show The Guide one Canadian industry that is almost ruined under free trade and surely largely by free trade.

The Wool Industry

At one time we had in Canada a great many woollen mills engaged in the manufacture of good, sound low-priced or medium-priced cloths, for which our native wools were and are especially adapted. We had and have ideal conditions of soil, climate and water. We imported English and Scotch wool growers and English wool mill operatives. We had the capital and the industry thrived. Then a few years ago came a drastic reduction in the duty on manufactured woollens, and before long the Hespeler, Campbellford, Cornwall, Montreal, Beauharnois, Hawthorne, Loomis, Perth,

duties on his products and in spite of free trade in wool which has largely killed the domestic sheep raising industry. Many other industries that would be destroyed by free trade could be mentioned, but The Guide asked for two only and the writer has replied in the past tense instead of the future tense. He has given accomplished facts instead of prophecies.

Protection and Prices

The Guide asks:—

"Do you admit that the protective tariff allows the manufacturer to charge higher prices than they could get under free trade?"

In theory free trade would give lower prices to the consumer, but Canada is next door to a highly protected country which has developed monopolistic trusts ready to throttle Canadian industries and then squeeze Canadian consumers. Our fiscal policy must be influenced by this fact. Theory must yield to practical conditions. Some time ago capitalists established at a Canadian point

The Mail Bag

A CANADIAN PROBLEM

Editor, Guide:—Under the above caption the conductor of the Saskatchewan section, F. W. Green, in the issue of August 28, writes nearly three columns of copy, which is one of the most curious compilations of assertions and insinuations that has ever appeared in The Guide. He starts off by stating a truth and using it to suggest what is untrue. Beyond doubt the purchasing power of the dollar has grown less, but this does not mean that the Western farmer is worse off today than he used to be. On the contrary he is better off, the price of his products having risen very considerably, while the increase of settlement and general facilities have added both to his wealth and comfort, and no good purpose is served by advertising a poverty that does not exist. Even more deplorable is the endeavor to represent our farmers' movement as antagonistic to our towns and cities. There is proportionately as much to be complained of in our city as in our rural life. I venture the opinion that no good but a great deal of harm will be done to the organized farmers' movement by representing our city dwellers as rolling in riches at the expense of impoverished farmers. Indeed we lay ourselves open to the retort that a part at least of the city luxury is the luxury of retired farmers, for it is a fact that Mr. Green, while he may not appear in purple and fine linen nor fare sumptuously every day, does own and occupy a splendid residence in Moose Jaw city and doubtless sits at a well laden table. Then we are treated to a characteristic flag-flapping paragraph in which stones are hurled at an imaginary foe who is advised to have a flag himself or get out of the country, winding up with rhapsodical devotion. What would be thought of a grown up man, who, walking along the street with his mother, should throw his arms around her neck every few paces and invite the attention of the passersby to note how he loved her and what a model he was of filial devotion? Why, every sane person would vote him a booby or a lunatic, and yet this is exactly what Mr. Green and men like him are constantly doing in their remarks on our relation to the Motherland. What follows is an equally remarkable exhibition of jumbled thought and statement. It is assumed that those who support free trade are plotting to destroy the Canadian nationality and secure the annexation of the Dominion to the United States, and some very silly things are said about our neighbors to the South, and the impression is forced upon one that Mr. Green, who writes at times as though he wanted to love everyone, especially if they live a long way off, has nothing but contempt for Americans, perhaps because they happen to live so close to us. He gloats over the color difficulty and other grave national problems that may confront our neighbors, and all this nonsense in face of the fact that we keep large agencies down among them to persuade them to come up here and live among us and become our fellow citizens, in spite of the fact that thousands have come and have settled among us, and by doing so have shown themselves to be sober, industrious, intelligent and law-abiding. If Mr. Green had been wishful to discuss a problem instead of rant about it, he might have remembered that previous to last September you could not have got one person in a hundred to mention disloyalty or secession or any

other of these dreadful things which so stir his patriotic wrath. What he sees—sees by the way through magnifying glasses—is not a voluntary growth from original wickedness, as Mr. Green seems to think, but the outcome of definite causes. What are these causes? Why, this in the first place, to maintain connection with the Motherland the farmers of Saskatchewan must be prepared to forego all the additional advantage of a competitive market which many of the most thoughtful farmers believe will amount to millions of dollars a year, even in normal times, while in abnormal seasons its result will be even more unfortunate. Again, in the matter of transportation—a most material consideration for our farmers—they are to be left to the tender mercies, which experience has shown us are cruel enough, of our trunk lines running east and west. What does it mean but this that for the first time it has been publicly declared that our Imperial connection is not a good but an evil, not a benefit but a disaster. Mr. Green, while losing several hundred dollars a year may find consolation in being able to recite "The Death of Nelson," or Mr.

not take a holiday after his somewhat recent experience; a term of rest would most certainly have prevented him airing himself as he has done in this article, which cannot by any stretch of charity be called an attempt even to discuss anything. If any one thing is more necessary than another at the present time it is this, that those who speak or write for our Grain Growers' organization should do so with no uncertainty, and it is little short of insulting to the intelligence of the readers of The Guide to find the page to which we turn for information about the progress of our great organization filled up with the stuff I have been criticising. Nothing is more hurtful to the farmers' cause than for its leading men to fill up our official organ with a medley of words which may mean one thing, or its opposite, or nothing at all. It certainly is difficult for a plain man like myself to know what to make out of these fitful ravings of a twisted genius.

GEO. LANGLEY.

Regina, Sask.

THE NAVAL PROPOSAL

Editor, Guide:—I should like to say a

goal. And now that you've tacked it onto the navy question it may get wet and collapse altogether.

The fact is that we farmers are the biggest interest of all, and unfortunately we have let so many of the smaller interests combine for their own advantage and incidentally to our disadvantage. Well, they are only human; the remedy lies with ourselves. Let us go for one thing at a time, free trade first and then gradually clearing the ground by carefully considered legislation, encourage industrial enterprise right here in our midst, bring the management of the financial concerns into our own province and prepare the way for the fuller life of our agricultural and industrial community with prosperity and contentment for all. We don't want to see G.G.G. accusing other big interests than farming "noisily" advocating a policy involving a large expenditure; not because the security of their homes and the permanency of their work demands a revision of the existing means of defence, but because it will "bring money into their pockets without costing them a cent." We farmers want free trade, and all that good we hope

from it. But if there is one class of Canadian that looks to the seas as a highway to all markets for his produce it is the farmer, and he doesn't like to linger long over the thought of his cattle and grain being bottled up in our seaports through political jealousies being kept fanned into flame when parties should be one on the great national need, defence. But I take it that all interests, big and little, mean that it shall be no palsied hand that shall drop on those who would violate our glorious heritage of freedom. And I am sure that most of your readers would like to feel that the paper they are anxious should become in reality their representative organ would approach such questions as this in a manner untinctured by party bias which, whether or not intentional, cannot fail to be so construed.

F. T. PALMER.

West Eagle Hills G. G. Assn.

NOTE.—Mr. Palmer writes with sincerity on a most important subject. We, however, consider that the word "rhodomontade" is not correctly applied to our article on the naval question. There was nothing boastful in that article. It was published to cause thought on a great subject. No one familiar with The Guide can honestly think that we have other than the farmers' interests at heart. There was nothing in our naval article of August 21 that showed the slightest favor to either political party. We feel that the farmers, who must pay the burden of any naval appropriation, should be allowed to have all the facts placed before them. As to the "Big Interests," we are prepared to prove that they stand to gain financially through war scares. But we realize that thousands of men honestly and sincerely feel that a big naval appropriation is the best way to secure peace. Don't forget that both Norway and Belgium have greater interests on the high seas than Canada. They are situated in the midst of nations armed to the teeth yet neither has any navy. That their trade is safer than that of the great naval powers is proved by the fact that their credit is better. All we ask is that Mr. Palmer and our other readers consider the facts carefully. We would earnestly urge Mr. Palmer to read

Continued on Page 14



Irrigation in the Province of Alberta—Dam Across the Bow River. This Ensures a Constant Head of Water for One of the Big Irrigation Ditches of Southern Alberta.

Kipling's "What Is the Flag of England," or singing "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," but the average farmer cannot swing himself into blissful ecstasies so easily or so swiftly as Mr. Green can. The good Bishop of London may delude himself into believing that Canadians would rather be poor and British than rich and anything else, but these gentlemen should bear in mind that the average man is moved by average motives, and while most men will make a sacrifice at some time, the world has not yet produced a community that will go on sacrificing themselves all the time, and besides abuse is hardly likely to produce a self-sacrificing spirit anyway. Perhaps the most extraordinary part of the article is the paragraph in which he declaims against economic considerations as exemplifying the spirit of Cain, and this is curious, because in an early part of his article he takes just the opposite ground. Why should he plead in one sentence that we have the right to grow as much wheat as we can and sell it, and in another denounce fiscal gain as likely to endanger Canadian nationalism and cause a disruption of the Empire, and so on, and apparently thinks he has crowned the argument when he pleads to have the bounds of Canada made wider and wider, which sounds very sensible when we know that our Dominion extends in width at present from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I regard as a matter for regret that our good secretary did

few words on your article in The Guide of the 21st inst., and I want you to understand that I am speaking as one who in season and out of season within the limits of my influence as a farmer among farmers has urged that free trade is a fundamental necessity for the full development of the West. We have power and material right here for the greater number of our manufactured necessities, and manufacturers established here in the West could find a profitable outlet with the economies of sales, freights and collections as good as any tariff wall against outsiders. While for the farmer, he must have free trade if he is to successfully cope with the combines where the combines hit him adversely. The disadvantages resulting from a tariff system at the present time are so generally recognized by farmers that you cannot but have the hearty support of a vast majority of them, and your plain and straight duty is to so organize this body of opinion, this Lion Couchant, into one definite impulse, show it when and where to spring, and free trade will not long be denied. But after reading your rhodomontade, with all the theatrical and unconvincing talk about the "big interests," I didn't know whether you held a brief for the Quebec Nationalists, or some of the sitters on the Liberal fence. Anyway, that big interest football has had half the wind kicked out of it by being tacked on to too many questions before, and it won't rise nor go straight to the

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Canada Grain Act

The Law that Regulates the Western Grain Trade

Continued from Last Week

Car Order Book

195. At each station where there is a railway agent, and where the grain is shipped under such agent, an order book for cars shall be kept for each shipping point under such agent open to the public, in which applicants for cars shall make order.

2. The car order book shall be in the form shown in Form E in the Schedule to this Part.

3. In the case of a flag station or siding from which grain is shipped, the Board may, in its discretion and for such period or periods as it deems necessary, require the railway company to provide at such flag station or shipping siding a suitable person whose duties shall be:—

(a) To keep open for the use of shippers at all times during the day a car order book, as provided under this Part, in which orders for cars may be entered in accordance with the provisions of this Part;

(b) When the loading of cars is completed, to seal such car or cars;

(c) To provide shippers with the regular form of grain shipping bill; and,

(d) when such grain shipping bill is properly filled out by the shipper, to hand it to the conductor of the train that picks up such car or cars or place it where such conductor may get it.

4. This section shall not apply to a siding used exclusively for the passing of trains.

Penalty on Railway

5. Every railway company which fails to comply with any requirement made by the Board under subsection 3 of this section, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars.

6. Every railway company shall supply car order books at all stations, flag stations and sidings where they are to be kept under this Part.

196. An applicant may order a car or cars according to his requirements, of any of the standard sizes in use by the railway company, and in case he requires to order any special standard size of car shall have such size stated by the station agent in the car order book, and the railway company shall furnish the size ordered to such applicant in his turn as soon as a car of such specified capacity can be furnished by the railway company at the point on the siding designated by the applicant in the car order book. In the event of the railway company furnishing a car or cars at any station and such car or cars not being of the size required by the applicant first entitled thereto, such applicant shall not lose his priority but shall be entitled to the first car of the size designated which can be delivered at such station at such applicant's disposal as aforesaid.

Orders for Cars

197. The applicant or his agent duly appointed in writing shall furnish to the railway agent the name of the applicant and the section, township and range in which the applicant resides, or other sufficient designation of his residence, for insertion in the car order book; and each car order shall be consecutively numbered in the car order book by the railway agent, who shall fill in with ink all particulars of the application except the applicant's signature, which shall be signed by the applicant or his agent duly appointed in writing.

2. An agent of the applicant shall be a resident in the vicinity of the shipping point, and if the car order is signed by the agent of the applicant the appointment shall be deposited with the railway agent.

198. Cars so ordered shall be awarded to applicants according to the order in time in which such orders appear in the order book, without discrimination between country elevator, loading platform or otherwise; provided always that a car shall not be deemed to have been awarded to an applicant unless it is in a proper condition to receive grain.

Cancelling Car Order

199. Each such applicant or agent, on being informed by the railway agent of the allotment to him of a car, in good order and condition, shall at once declare his intention and ability to load the said car within the next ensuing twenty-four hours.

2. In the event of such applicant or agent being unable to so declare his intention and ability to load the car allotted to the applicant, the railway agent shall thereupon cancel the order by writing in ink across the face thereof, the word "Cancelled" and his signature, and shall fill in thereon the date of cancellation, and shall award the car to the next applicant entitled to it.

3. If the applicant, after declaring his intention and ability as aforesaid, shall not have commenced loading the car within the period of twenty-four hours from the time of the notice to himself or his agent, as herein directed, the railway agent shall thereupon cancel the order in the manner as aforesaid.

4. No cancellation of a car order shall be lawful unless made in the manner in this section provided.

Entries in Order Book

200. At the time a car is ordered the railway agent shall duly enter in ink in the order book:—

(a) The date and time when the application is made;

(b) Where the car is to be placed; and,

(c) The number of the application in consecutive order.

2. When the car has been furnished, he shall enter in ink in the order book:

(a) The date and time when the car was furnished;

(b) The car number; and,

(c) When loaded, the date of such loading and the destination of the car.

201. The railway agent shall post up daily in a conspicuous place a written notice signed by him, giving the date of application and name of each applicant to whom he has on that day awarded cars for the loading of grain, and the car numbers so awarded respectively.

202. An applicant may order the cars awarded to him to be spotted or placed by the railway company at any country elevator, or loading platform, or at any siding, or elsewhere subject to the provisions of this Act; and the railway company shall so spot or place cars as ordered by applicants.

203. Each person to whom a car has been allotted under the foregoing provisions shall, before commencing to load it, notify the railway agent of its proposed destination.

204. A car shall not be considered to be furnished or supplied until it is placed for loading as directed in the application in the car order book.

Distribution During Car Shortage

205. If there is a failure at any shipping point to fill all car orders as aforesaid, the following provision shall apply to the application for and distribution of cars:—

(a) Beginning at the top of the list in the order book and proceeding downwards to the last name entered on the list, each applicant shall receive one car as quickly as cars can be supplied;

(b) When an applicant has loaded or cancelled a car allotted to him he may, if he requires another car, become eligible therefor by placing his name, together with the section, township and range in which he resides, or other sufficient designation of his residence at the bottom of the list; and when the second car has been allotted to him and he has loaded or cancelled it, he may again write his name, together with such designation of his requirements at the bottom of the list; and so on, until his requirements have been filled;

(c) No applicant shall have more than one unfilled order on the order book at any one time.

206. The Board may, in its discretion, during a car shortage direct the railways to make an equitable distribution of empty grain cars to all stations or sidings in proportion to the amount

Continued on Page 20

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CO-OPERATION IN THE AIR

Enclosed please find money order for \$1.50 for new members of New Bank association. The farmers here are getting more interested in the work of the G.G.A. A number of resolutions were passed at our last meeting which we hope will bring good results. A number are thinking of getting their winter's coal in car lots, and if you can give us any information that would help us it will be greatly appreciated.

ARTHUR OWENS,
Sec'y New Bank Association.
Arthur Owens, Esq.

Yours of the 31st ult. to hand. We are indeed glad to know your association is waking up to the great possibilities contained in a farmers' cohesive union capable of securing hearty co-operation of all its members towards bettering conditions in their own particular locality as well as a betterment of conditions for the whole farming class throughout the Province of Saskatchewan. When we are able to throw down every other consideration as of less importance and fully realize that the most important local thing is to secure better conditions for rural life as the base upon which all our national structure rests, we shall have accomplished a great purpose. This will necessitate, in my humble opinion, a new constructive idea in politics as well as in our business relationships. Co-operation must be actively engaged in by our farmers if there is to be any increase of the margin of profit in our farming operations. It is not enough to continue to go on increasing our output in the various branches of agriculture unless we attend to the business end or the economics of our operations in such a way as to whittle off all useless expenditure and consider the securing of our purchases direct from the producer and deliver our product direct to the consumer.

I feel sure that the words in our letterhead contain a text which has involved in it a sermon of sufficient importance that if worked into the warp and woof of the character structure of all our members it will bring about such a change in our farm operations and social relationships as will revolutionize the status of the tillers of the soil in the great province in which we live. Let me draw your attention once again to them: "Agitate to Organize; Organize to Educate; Educate to Co-operate; Co-operate to Emancipate." I trust that the importance of each one of these stages will seize upon the members throughout our entire province.

Meantime, for co-operative information you should write Charles Dunning, Esq., manager Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Regina, which organization was inaugurated practically to conduct operations along the lines you suggest, and furthermore, he has been appointed on a special committee to consider and negotiate regarding the possibilities along the line of co-operative trade.

The usual meeting of the Hillview branch was held on Saturday last, when there was an exceptionally good attendance. Mr. W. J. Wilson, president, was in the chair. After the minutes were read and adopted the labor question for the forthcoming harvest was discussed, and it was finally decided that the secretary be instructed to insert an advertisement in the Harris Herald asking local farmers in need of help to communicate with him before August 10, in order that he might form an estimate to send to Saskatoon Board of Trade, who had promised to help as much as possible, if correct estimates were forwarded. A lively discussion then took place on matters of much local interest.

The business part of the meeting being finished, the ladies took charge, with Mrs. Kyle in the chair. Her paper, "A Prairie Problem," which is

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

herewith appended, was greatly appreciated. At the close a hearty lunch, provided by the ladies, was partaken of, followed by a vote of thanks to Mrs. Kyle and her helpers.

"A Prairie Problem"
Many and varied are the problems that perplex the prairie settlers. Some are common to the race, others indigenous to the soil. Some of the problems that perplexed the early settlers have passed or are passing away before the onward march of progress, others have been faced and conquered by the stout hearts and strong hands of our prairie pioneers, many still remain to be grappled with. Shall we consider one of these tonight? Which of the many shall we choose? How to keep warm with the thermometer 50 below zero? How to keep cool when that instrument registers 100 in the shade? How to "kill-em-quick" when the objects are gophers and noxious weeds? How to get No. 1 hard from the elevator man? How to keep good tempered if one is a woman and is driven by the hundred and one details of the daily round? How to "raise the wine" when wheat is "falling"? How to raise the wheat when the hail has fallen? How to exchange "airy nothings" with the implement man when solid specie is in demand? How to cook for a male relative who has taken his "bachelor's degree" in the art? Last, but not least of the problems that perplex, how to find time to write a paper for the G.G.A. when the work is "on" inside and out? Having shown how prolific is our theme we will leave our list "on the table" and touch on a problem not yet mentioned.

There is a marked tendency among us as "prairie-ites" (to coin a word) to become self-centered, to resemble the man whose prayer was for "me and my wife, brother John and his wife—us four—no more." The numerous cares and toils inseparable from the settler's life are largely responsible for this state of things, but it would be as well for us to ask ourselves, whither is this tendency towards the self-centered life leading us? To what extent has it already affected the social, political and religious life of our community? If we do so, we will surely own that we have in our midst an evil, which, if not checked will become increasingly a bane to ourselves and our country. The remedy lies at our doors. Reform, like charity, begins at home. Let us see to it that we are not bounded by our own acres of wheat or our own pasture lots. We dwellers in this land of wide blue

sky and rolling prairie ought to have a wide outlook on life, recognizing its highest aims and duties. Our presence in this meeting tonight shows that, to some extent at least we are taking this larger outlook. The G.G.A. stands not for selfish purposes but for purposes of mutual helpfulness and good will. May we seek to foster these qualities more and more, and so hasten on that good time when the greatest and best in all ages have striven after, which our Maker and Master planned.

"When man tae man the world owre
Shall brithers be, an' a' that."

We have succeeded in organizing a G.G.A. at this point. I enclose a copy of the minutes for your inspection. This branch was formed in Armley, on the N.W. of 3-48-14 west of 2nd. Should like at least 50 membership tickets. Shall I have to keep sending in 50c every time I get a new member or can you wait till I get about ten. Please send me further particulars. Please send cards as soon as possible, as I want to collect fees.

WALTER PERKINS,
Sec'y Armley Branch.

We are pleased to receive your letter of August 7, informing us of the formation of a branch of the G.G.A. at your point. We are enclosing you copy of our constitution in case you have not received one. You will note one-half of the membership fees must be sent in to Central. After your organization, membership fees may be sent in quarterly. It is not necessary to send them every time you take in a member. We note you require particulars as to benefits that may be received from our organization. Our organization is not a trading concern. If you will read the constitution you will see its objects and purposes are clearly stated. No organization has more results to its credit than ours, in bringing about legislation in the interests of the farmers and fighting their battles. I am enclosing you a copy of two letters written today to other associations which may be of interest to your association and give you some further information. I also enclose you a copy of literature, a careful perusal of which will give you much information. I shall be pleased to hear from you again.

Co-operation in Fruit Shipment
F. W. Green, Esq.
Thank you for your very kind and sympathetic letter acknowledging the cherries. It tickled me all down the

Directors:	
At Large:	E. A. Partridge, Bistaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole.
District:	No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Alcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lilwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greensill, Denholm.

back, especially what you say about their condition after the long journey. I had always contended that these firm cherries could be shipped direct to the consumer for a reasonably long distance when quite ripe. As my crop increases it has been my intention to try and find customers to whom I can ship direct. There were three kinds in the lot I sent you, Royal, Lambert and King, and they were only a fair sample of what I can grow here. Our climate and soil is peculiarly adapted to cherries, and I think to the early kind of peaches, too. I sold \$60.00 worth of cherries this season off my few trees, mostly sweet ones. Next season, if favorable, I should have double the quantity and will certainly send some to Moose Jaw. I wish I had sent you a sample sooner and then more would have followed this year. I intend to accept your kind invitation and send some other fruits. I will try a couple of crates of blackberries in a few days; they are just beginning to ripen fast, also two crates of peaches as soon as ready. I will send a card first. Will send the fruit as an experiment, if over-ripe and not in good condition let the loss be mine. Blackberries are poor stuff if not ripe, and I think as a rule, owing to the many hands through which they pass, they are shipped too green to be very palatable. I will not have many peaches this season, but I have over 100 trees just coming into bearing of the Triumph, a good early variety. Some time I will tell you more about this region and its capabilities.

Thanking you again for your kind interest.
Renatta, B.C. F. W. HASH.

Moving Forward

Please find enclosed \$15.00, being \$10.00 for membership fees and \$5.00 for a box of buttons. This makes \$20.00 paid to you this year in fees for forty members. We held a very successful picnic on July 1, our net proceeds being over \$30.00. Our meetings have been fairly well attended this summer.

JOSEPH MELLING,
Sec'y Whiteberry Branch.

Short and to the Point

Enclosed is \$4.00 for membership fees from Cooper Creek association.
E. J. REDDING,
Sec'y Cooper Creek Branch.

"IDEAL" Portable Threshing Engine

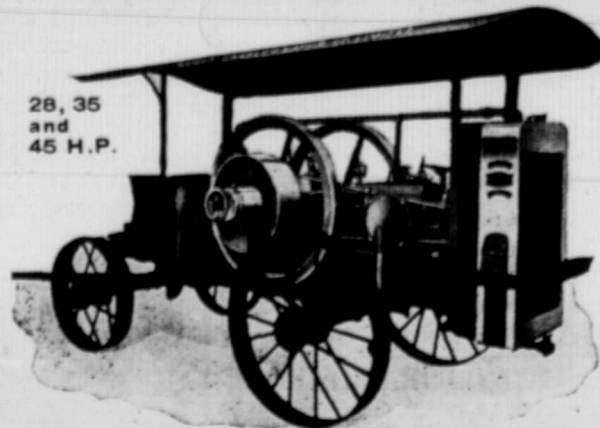
Identical with the engine in our "IDEAL" Tractor, which won the silver medal in its class at the Winnipeg trials and gained highest points for design and construction. Has two opposed cylinders, set horizontally on cast bed pieces. Pistons are operated by a two-throw crank shaft placed in heavy bearings between the cylinders. This ensures perfect balance to the engine and gives greatest power at least cost.

Governed on the throttling principle and fitted with jump-spark ignition. With the vibrating Bosch system of ignition, no batteries are required and dependable ignition is furnished regardless of weather conditions.

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Calgary

Protection Replies

Continued from Page 7

agreement would have led to "the enthronement and incarnation of American influences in the political life of Canada, gradual separation from the Empire and ultimate absorption in the American Republic." The process would have been gradual and perhaps at times almost imperceptible in its progress and therefore all the more dangerous and certain because the independence of the Dominion would have been sacrificed before the masses of Canadians awoke to the situation. Or, having altered at the cost of much disturbance of business, our main trade channels from east and west to north and south the American Congress and money interests could have coerced us into further commercial, industrial and political concessions by returning to the policy of tariff pressure which they applied to us after 1866 and again in the eighties. We do not wish to see the protracted strain, which we then underwent, again placed upon this commonwealth.

If the tariff were abolished only on the American side of the boundary the results would not be nearly so fatal to this country as under reciprocity or mutual free trade. The Americans could buy our products (and they will take off the duty on our wheat as soon as they themselves cease to grow a surplus of that commodity for export) but the Canadian tariff would prevent the American trusts from crippling our industries and impoverishing our industrial population. Nor would these foreign monopolies forever have a voice in fiscal legislation at Ottawa such as the adoption of reciprocity would give them. Lastly, we cannot prevent tariff reduction or abolition at Washington if we would. Our duty and our interests lie in maintaining the National Policy for the protection of our own people and in order that every province may develop a complex industrial fabric and a well-rounded civilization affording ample scope for the varying tastes, energies and capacities of a rapidly expanding population.

Markets for Wheat

The Guide asks:—

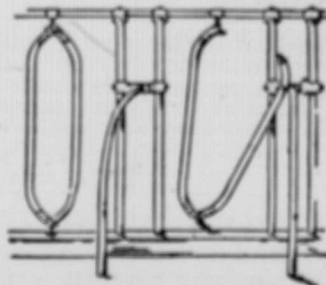
"Where is the ever-growing surplus of Western wheat to find a market? Canada cannot consume it and the British market is already taking all it can absorb. Why should we search the world for a market when it lies right at our door? We do not consider 'mixed farming' or Imperial Preference are practical answers to this question, as Great Britain is not prepared for preference and the Western farmers cannot be driven into 'mixed farming' in time to affect the immediate problem."

How can it fairly be said that the United States is a market for Canadian wheat when it exported 70,000,000 bushels in 1910? Of this 70,000,000 bushels sent abroad from the republic that year, 45,000,000 bushels went in the form of flour. With the American tariff removed our wheat would merely be milled at St. Paul and Minneapolis for foreign consumption. Would it not pay Western Canada better to dot the prairies with flour mills giving employment to Canadian labor and to use the by-products to stimulate the domestic live stock industry and enrich Canadian soil? It may even be worth while for the government to bonus the flour milling industry as The Moose Jaw News has suggested.

With Home Rule out of the way England and Ireland are ready to give us a preference on our grain. It is absurd to say that the British market is already taking all of our wheat that it can absorb. In 1910 Great Britain took from all countries for consumption 220,727,934 bushels of wheat including wheat in the form of flour. Of this British statistics show that Canada furnished only 37,382,806 bushels. Under a preference the Dominion and British-India could almost monopolize the Old Country market. That is to say, Great Britain would be in a position to consume several times the quantity we now grow for export. In fact British opponents of a preference always argue, with some truth, that the Dominion could not at the pres-

Making Farming Easier

EVERY farmer agrees that it is a fine thing to apply scientific methods to farming, and to run a farm on a business basis. The Louden way is the truly scientific and businesslike way to save labor and to ease the day's work.



LOUDEN'S COW STALLS AND STANCHIONS keep your cows cleaner and healthier. Therefore the cows give more milk, and this means bigger profits.

Stanchion construction is simple and perfect. Easily opened and closed, but absolutely secure when locked. They allow freedom of movement, and provide a maximum of comfort.

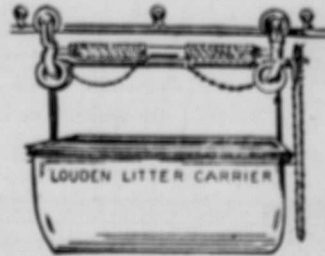


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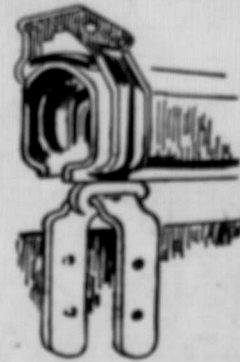
The only practical way to handle feed and litter, etc., is by overhead carrier—and the Louden equipment is recognised as being the last word in perfection.

Louden's carriers are of galvanized sheet steel on elevated steel tracks—run anywhere—round corners, in and out of doors—from one building to another.



We have different styles of carriers and we will advise you as to the tracking suitable for your requirements.

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LOUDEN'S BARN DOOR HANGERS.

We manufacture five styles of hangers to suit different purposes. We recommend Louden's Bird Proof Door Hanger—as illustrated. It is the strongest and most durable, and consequently the cheapest hanger in the long run.

The construction protects these hangers from ice in winter and nesting birds in summer. Can't rust, can't balk. Thoroughly reliable.

Our Book, "Perfect Barn Equipments," will be useful to you, as it illustrates and tells about many modern inexpensive articles that turn chores into play and cut down expense of farm labor—write for it to-day, it's free.

LOUDEN HARDWARE SPECIALTY CO.
511 MARTIN AVE. - WINNIPEG

Here is the Plow You Need

YOU are asked to study and examine Oliver plows carefully before you buy, because the Oliver plow has so many good features to recommend it to you. It is the result of more than fifty years of study and experience. It has been tested in your own locality and adapted to your work. It is built by men whose slogan for over fifty years has been "The best plow the farmer's money can buy." It is built in Canada, in the largest and best equipped plow works on British soil.

Oliver Plows Tractor-Gang and Horse-Drawn

have many points of superiority. The tractor gangs are made up of 4, 5, and 6-base sections. With these sections you can build up a gang with any desired number of bases—as few or as many as your tractor or tractors can pull. The sections are joined together flexibly—no matter how large a plow you build up or how rolling your field, it follows the lay of the land and plows to an even depth. The small sections are easily handled and require little room for storage. The swiveled trucks, the rolling coulters that lift the whole plow base over obstructions, the gauge wheels on rocking axles, the double latched levers—these are a few of the many features that make the Oliver tractor gang plow what you need.

Oliver sulky and gang plows are built with the same care and thoroughness and also have many distinctive features. The center hitch, an exclusive Oliver feature, equalizes the pull on the horses and enables them to be hitched four abreast and all walking on unplowed ground, eliminating side beam strains which quickly



put a plow out of adjustment. The foot lift is so placed that the operator can quickly place his whole weight on the lever in lowering bottoms, easily penetrating hard ground or soil covered with heavy vegetation. All levers are easy to reach and operate. Oliver sulky and gang plows are easy on men and horses, assuring the greatest amount of work with the least possible effort. If your work is done with a sulky or gang plow, the Oliver is the plow you need.

Oliver plows are sold in Canada by IHC local agents. You can see the plow at our local agent's place of business and get catalogues and full information from him, or by writing the nearest branch house.

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IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizers, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



ent moment begin to supply the British demand.

Queries for The Guide

The Guide accuses the manufacturers of prospering at the expense of the masses. Can The Guide name any industrial concern that is earning more than the Grain Growers' Grain company? According to the annual statement of that enterprise published in The Guide it is making a profit of more than 20 per cent. per annum on its capital. The Guide taxes Eastern manufactur-

ing combines with forcing competitors to close their doors. Can The Guide specify a single plant thus put out of business? The Guide claims that the binder twine and cream separator industries have prospered without tariff protection. The gradual destruction of one of these industries has been described above. Can The Guide name a single cream separator plant that has been started in Canada since the duty was wiped out? Is The Guide ready to see other Canadian industries follow the road of the binder twine and woollen

factories? Is The Guide ready to see tens of thousands of Canadian artisans impoverished and expatriated as the employees of these enterprises have been? What has free trade done for the agricultural population of Great Britain and Ireland? Would Western farmers like to see the starvation wage system and the unemployment conditions of free trade labor introduced in this Dominion? As a Saskatchewan farmer has asked The Guide how many English agriculturists who used to farm in free

Continued on Page 22

The Country Home

Conducted by Francis Mason Beynon



A RELAPSE TO THE ETERNAL FEMININE

Be Warned that Matters of Dress and Other Frivolities Occupy this Page Today

I adore pretty clothes. When I can afford it I wear them. When I can't I pine for them and avoid temptation in the form of the costume salons and the alluringly dressed shop windows. So you will forgive me, I hope, if for one week I lay aside the weighty matters of life and revel in feminine frivolities. Besides, I believe I have inside information on the question of autumn fashions and am aching to impart it.

Two or three times a year the shops have what they call "openings" when the new fashions burst upon the sight of the uninitiated in all their prestine glory and freshness and sometimes, alas, ugliness. They have just opened themselves recently with a blaze of glory, and I have taken it upon myself to report their revelations.

Beginning at the very foundation of things I want to tell you about the new fabrics. Those prophets who, last season, threatened us with a return of smooth finished stuffs have been put to shame. The suitings are rough woolly tweeds and cheviots which are sometimes positively shaggy. But they are warm and cosy looking and in their own way beautiful. Among the many handsome things that grow upon one is an odd cheviot with a silk cord running through it knotted at intervals, and a brown tweed with a tiny gold thread stripe like a wee beading. Of the extreme type is a woolly blanket stuff

with the stripes set away down in it. But, perhaps, the most wonderful thing of all is that shot effects have again made their appearance in woollens. Blues and browns and greens and a score of other colors are clouded with black or a contrasting shade and the effect is surprisingly rich and beautiful.

For those who cannot wear rough finished materials satisfactorily (and this includes every person who is at all inclined to stoutness) there are smooth finished worsteds in dark shades with beautiful shadow stripes which will make up into stylish and very dressy suits.

Velvets and Silks

Velvets monopolized so large a share of Dame Fashion's attention last winter that it seemed hardly likely they would be in favor again, but behold they have returned with fresh laurels and added loveliness. We women of the northwest ought to be glad of this news for our cold dry climate is especially adapted for the use of this beautiful stuff which is so luxuriously soft and warm. Moreover and above all else, velvet in one shade or another is almost universally becoming, the deep thick pile having an almost magical effect in softening the lines of the face. The shops are showing a new velvet almost as light in weight as a bit of chiffon with little knots of Dresden flowers scattered broadcast over the surface and thrown up with startling vividness against the background of soft mole grey, peacock or black.

Plushes velvets are also shown in great quantities, the lights and shadows giving to their luxurious folds and folds the heads of beautiful flowers and to empty spaces that look like Not so costly as the velvet is a corduroy velvet which is showing in little evenings and in the shade of a wheat field. There is also a white, green and blue velvet shadowed with black.

All the materials such as mesaline, tulle, lace and taffeta are back this time in the full bravery of the ever new and wonderfully beautiful autumn colorings. But it is of the novelty silks that I wish to speak here. The fairest of these is a shotradium silk, a wonderful supple shimmering fabric which drapes in radiant folds, while hiding in the silken tissues are shadowy Dresden flowers, now here, now gone.

Another notable instance of the return to favor of Dresden patterns is a broadened chiffon. There is one piece with a combination of rose and mauve flowers on a white ground, which draped over ivory satin would make a gown fit for a queen. Other combinations are old blue with rose and cocoa brown with dull blue posies. Such quaint novelty stuffs it seems are going to be extensively used for the bodices of gowns with plain silk skirts and for trimmings.

Magnificent Showings of Furs

Last winter I met a gentleman from Toronto who was also an artist. Now it is usually difficult for even an ordinary man from Toronto to see any good in Winnipeg, but when he is also handicapped by being an artist we stand a very poor chance indeed. He didn't like our weather or our buildings or our clothes generally, but he was compelled to admit that our furs were the most magnificent he had ever seen. So belonging to this city of beautiful furs I feel more or less assurance in dealing with the question.

Black furs are going to be on the very top rung of the ladder of fashion this autumn. Shaggy full-furred black wolf is made into voluminous muffs and wide scarfs which fairly smother the wearer in their woolly depths.

Black lamb alone and trimmed with ermine is promised a generous measure of favor but except in coats I don't like it. It is rather a hard uncompromising fur and seems to me little adapted for the making of stoles and muffs. Only people with very smooth, serene faces can afford to wear prim short-haired furs when there are so many fluffy ones to make them look beautiful.

Our old friend Alaska Sable is again mounting swiftly into favor, and when made of really select skins has few peers either for beauty or utility. I remember seeing a magnificent stole and muff of it last winter which was a deep soft brown at the roots and showed shadowy stripes. As sable is a fur that wears almost eternally it pays to buy a good piece while you are about it. Another black fur that is not going to go begging for favor is Hudson seal and worn over a black or grey suit it has a charm and a grace all its own. Unfortunately it is not a very long wearing fur.

Two very beautiful furs that I have rarely seen outside of the city are Fitch and Kolinsky. They are very much alike in color and quality and make exceedingly smart sets. The greyish brown hair is just a little longer and ever so much softer and more silky than that of mink with a rich striped effect which enhances its beauty tenfold.

But one of the most delightful surprises I have stumbled upon in many a day was a new fur called Chinchilla squirrel. The merchant chief who was showing it assured me that the wonderful shadowy moire effect was produced by sewing ordinary grey squirrel skins together in a peculiar way. However they have done it they have managed to produce the richest and most luxurious inexpensive fur I have ever seen.

The English moleskin is finding much favor in exclusive circles in New York and is deserving of even more. You all know how exquisitely the peculiarly rich taupe grey of this fur blends with nearly all dark shades. Unfortunately the price of moleskin is mounting—and for a very peculiar reason. The gardeners of Holland have complained that the killing off of the moles has done away with the surface drainage which was supplied by the network of tiny tunnels this industrious little animal burrowed down into the ground. So they are now protected in Holland, which was a very important source of supply.

In misses' fur, racoon comes first, which is well, for it is neither so costly nor so perishable as many furs. Indeed it wears and wears and I am assured by the dealers that a really good piece of coon which has not been tipped fades but little.

FASHIONS IN MEN'S WEAR

To be sure men never read a woman's page. Dear, no! and when, by chance, they happen to remark upon something that appeared there they will hastily declare that it is the one and only occasion in their lives when they were not known to put it behind them hastily. But we have our own suspicions and are not afraid that this column will go unscanned by the masculine eyes for which it is intended.

Right at the outset I want to assure you that while these facts are set down here by a mere woman they were reported to her by men who are familiar with all the ins and outs and crinks and curves of masculine fashions, men who are on friendly terms with the great designers and tailors of America, men who speak glibly, with almost painful flippancy indeed, of the mighty moguls who determine whether you shall wear silk or knitted ties this autumn and who settle for you the breadth of your hat brims. I merely mention these facts in passing so that you will not be inclined to treat lightly this heavy and serious discourse on the question of masculine attire.

The general tendency is in the direc-

tion of English modes. Now don't sit up and ruffle your hair and consign English clothes to perdition and declare in your wrath and your haste that you won't wear them; that, in fact, you will be all sorts of unpleasant things before you will deck yourself out like a Londoner. You will wear them, my dear sir, if you buy your clothes ready-made, and I would like to see you persuade your tailor to make any other kind.

"Bangs," you will probably say to him, "those trousers are too narrow." Bangs will put on the proper look of concern and assure you that he is "Sorry, sir, but they are cut that way and it is too late to alter them," and assure you for your consolation that they hang beautifully.

If you happen to be a very strong-minded person you will next attack the vest and point out to him that it comes nearly up to the neck, and then having reached the right locality you will pounce upon the lapels, having discovered that they are shaped with an easy roll which makes them look as if they had not been pressed in months. These little matters your tailor will faithfully promise to set right, but when the suit comes home you will find that they have been overlooked.

So I say that whether you like it or not you will wear at least modified English clothes. Our Canadian men won't mind it so much, but the Old Countryman, who has shed the style of his garments with his accent is very difficult to reconcile to this new mode and is apt to become obstreperous at the very mention of it. I can't for the life of me see why. It is surely just as sane and equally as picturesque as the baggy trousers and long-tailed coats of recent memory, which, alas, were the unhappy thought of our American tailors.

You will find in the new Derby hats the keynote of the situation. They are extremely low and sloping of crown and wide in the brim—a style which will be abhorred by my gentleman with the jolly round face and entirely approved by his brother with the long features and slender lines, so it is an ill wind that blows no one good.

But Derby hats are not going to be nearly so much worn as soft hats in mohair and sheen-finished felts. This mohair is a more less rough shaggy finish, while the sheen finish as the name suggests, has a bright smooth surface. This seems to me a very wise move, for Derby hats have always appeared in my eyes to offer a mean temptation to the wind to carry them away, to which he frequently yields. The soft hats have another advantage over them and that is their safety in the presence of the absent-minded man who is just as apt as not to sit down

on a rainy minute of the day should be left in his way.

But this is a digression. We talking now about the strong leaning towards English fashions, and this is very noticeably out in the materials of the new which include all sorts and con of rough-finished tweeds. It fell the day's night that with Old try style should have a stro on these materials, for the Engl and his peers are not to be Since the heavy stuffs look brown, grey shades it also that the two colors predominate men's apparel.

Overalls are not just overcoats more, but great-coats made of b like tucks with a plaid rever turned up for collar and cuffs, are the loose half-belted Old try coat in which our Canada envelops his trim figure and he if he is just this day arrive across to my deep.

A very sensible fashion which has been taken upon by the power be is the wearing of knitted vest tell us the great quantities of vests both with and without sleeves being sold this autumn. Now I plain every commonsense in style, these vests are well to toast and wonderful protection the chest. A few years ago we not have considered them good, at but they harmonize so perfectly the rough fabrics of this season some of them seem just right.

Discard Ugly S

It is said that the never do the halves. He ourselves copy English fashions we have had the who from top to behold the boots with a vamp and pointed toes of the knob lasts to were just b to be recon Last summer I was travel West I met man who flatly, with lightful frat the Old man, that n self-respect Scotchman be seen good doors after in a pair of boots. He considerable in the sam which left in my mind his opinion footwear, partly right suppose a that was ev ed could to the no shoe for ug for solid The Engl that is con fashion is ably more but the t that feet de off to a po end of the these boot only way t fortable in to have a of good le



PLEASE NOTE that no patterns are sold for illustrations on this page. We reserve our regular pattern service.

Homemakers

is Marn Beynon

on a minute of the day if it should be left in his way.

But this is a digression. We were talking now about the season's strong leaning towards English fashions, and this is very noticeably carried out in the materials of the new suits which include all sorts and conditions of rough-finished tweeds. It follows as the day is night that with Old Country style we should have a strong run on these materials, for the Englishman and his needs are not to be parted. Since the heavy stuffs look best in brown and grey shades it also follows that these two colors predominate in men's apparel.

Overcoats are not just overcoats any more, but great-coats made of blanket-like stuffs with a plaid reverse side turned out for collar and cuffs. They are the loose half-belted Old Country coat in which our Canadian man envelops his trim figure and looks as if he had just this day arrived from across the icy deep.

A very sensible fashion which has been taken upon by the powers that be is the wearing of knitted vests. They tell us in great quantities of these vests both with and without sleeves are being sold this autumn. Now there is plain every commonsense in such a style, for these vests are warm as toast and afford wonderful protection to the chest. A few years ago we might not have considered them good to look at but they harmonize so perfectly with the rough fabrics of this season that some of them seem just right.

Discarding Our Ugly Shoes

It is said of Canadians that they never do things by halves. Having set ourselves out to copy English fashions we have adopted the whole attire from top to toe, so behold the new boots with the flat vamp and the pointed toes, instead of the knobbed-toed lasts to which we were just beginning to be reconciled.

Last summer when I was travelling out West I met a Scotchman who told me flatly, with the delightful frankness of the Old Country man, that no decent self-respecting Scotchman would be seen going out of doors after sunset in a pair of Canadian boots. He said considerably more in the same strain, which left no doubt in my mind as to his opinion of our footwear. He was partly right I don't suppose any boot that was every last of it could come up to the knobbed toe shoe for ugliness or for solid comfort. The English shoe that is coming into fashion is undeniably more graceful, but the trouble is that feet don't taper off to a point at the end of the toes and these boots do. The only way to be comfortable in them is to have a whole lot of good leather and

valuable space going to waste at the end of the toes. But let us be fashionable or die.

Exceedingly Frivolous Ties

Ties seem to be the masculine outlet for all the pent-up frivolity of their natures. Being denied by custom indulgence in chiffons and laces, satins and velvets, they take it all out on the poor, innocent unoffending ties. This season the makers have been perfectly riotous in scattering rainbow-colored stripes over men's neckwear. Particularly is this true of the knitted ties, which are so strong a feature of this season's fashions. If there is any truth in the mean insinuations about woman's weakness for bestowing gifts of unspeakably gaudy ties on the men of the household, I prophesy that they will hold high carnival in the tie sections this Christmastide.

For those men of conservative tastes who would rather go altogether tieless than wear such giddy affairs, there are soberer ones of rich silk in plain shades with shadowy self-colored figures and a very beautiful cashmere pattern in browns and blues and greys provides the happy medium between the two extremes.

New Shirts are Striped

The departure of summer has marked the passing for a season of the comfortable shirt with turned down collar and folded back cuffs of self, to be replaced by the more dignified one with well-starched collar and stiff cuffs. Stripes are the last word in negligee shirt patterns—wide striped and narrow stripes in groups and singly. Tucks little and big are the second last word, appearing variously arranged in all the better classes of shirts.

Huntsman's Sweater Coat

While we are about it, we must not forget to mention a new sweater coat made especially for the huntsman. It has leather gun rests on either shoulder and leather tabs at the corners of the cartridge pockets to keep them from sagging away with the weight of the ammunition.

This coat, which is exceedingly soft and warm, has a deep turned-down collar and roll cuffs that could be used to cover the ears and hands if the wearer were sleeping out.

In ordinary sweater coats the predominating colors are fawn with brown trimmings, plain bronze green and grey with maroon trimmings.

FASHION'S CROWNING GLORY—THE HAT

There are no revolutionary changes in millinery this season, except that where large hats used to be wider from side to side than from back to front the order is now reversed, and women are going to wear boat-shaped creations nicely balanced on the top of the head. Other large hats droop about the face like a child's flop with the difference that these are stiff and keep their shape. I can fancy that certain sweet-faced girls with fluffy hair and melting eyes might look adorable in such a creation but they are not to be thought of by the woman with determined lines in her face and a "set" of the chin.

Small hats there are in plenty, and as the saying goes when they are small they are very very small. Sometimes you see a wee little hat something like a man's derby, only flatter, with a tiny mount of feathers perched at the back or front or side according to the milliner's whim. Then there are toques that fit the head like a Hindu's turban, made of folded beaver cloth or silk knotted into an ear at the side. Many wee turbans are shown with brims that roll up to the top of the crowns.

But it is among the medium sized sailors and round hats with dished brims that most women will discover that

happy combination of beauty, becomingness and utility that is the desire of our hearts.

Hats are made of plush, moire silk, silk velvet and satin and trimmed with peot and wide moire ribbons, osprey and paradise feathers, ostrich mounts and feathers, flowers in moderation and touches of fur.

A famous French painter Bernard, who paints uncanny pictures of shadowy figures moving in a cloud of flames, has supplied us with a whole new range of shades called by the suggested name of Satan. You have only to gaze into the fire to get an idea of these audacious vivid tones. From the many wonderful hues of the fuchsia springs another range of colors toning by slow degrees from pale pink to a warm red and on down to a deep purple. A dash of tomato red brightens many an otherwise sober little hat, making it a thing of beauty and a joy for a season. Bright green such as never was on land or sea except in millinery parlors is disporting itself gaily there and bobbing up here, there and everywhere. Niggerhead brown will need no description for such of our readers as are blessed with an imagination and no more will greyhound grey.

The makers of millinery trimmings are groaning over the caprice of fashion which has decreed a very great simplicity in the trimming of the new hat, but don't be fondly imagining that it makes for economy—except to the milliner. We are going to be taxed even more highly for this elegant simplicity than for the greatly betrimmed creations of former years. An innocent-looking round black velvet hat with a ruffle of tulle about the edge of the brim and a tie of narrow peot ribbon about the round crown was seventeen dollars, importer's prices. I can't remember the cost of a gay little toque of satin velvet bound with sable. A distinguished model, typical of this season's styles is a hat with seal brown plush under the brim and a moire top of the same shade. The brim, which is slightly dished, is broken at the side and a round tomato colored feather mount inserted.

I could go on indefinitely, picturing the many quaint fashions the season has to offer, but as you are mostly beyond the reach of our shops I want just to give you a general impression of the styles to be, the most striking feature of which is the flatness of the new hats. Whereas last season all the trimmings were mounted perpendicularly and pointed directly heavenwards, this autumn they point north, east, south or west, but never by any chance are they directed upwards. Trimmings are laid around the crown or around the brim, a wing or a bunch of coque feathers often being tacked onto the very edge of the latter.

Last season's hat will surely have to be fixed over for this year, if indeed it can be altered sufficiently. Methinks the millinery kings have determined they will compel us all to indulge in new millinery willy nilly.

THE FRENCH FASHION DISPLAY (By Anne Overton.)

Paris, July 22.—Although the race for the Grand Prize is a matter of history, having taken place in June, it is still of interest in the feminine world for one great reason, it was the annual display of clothes! Now don't tell me I am a totally irresponsible person to be still talking about last summer's dresses when I ought to be concentrating my mind on the things I am to wear this fall and winter, for you see that is just what I am doing! All those lovely gowns that were worn at the races and



that we all flocked to see—oh, of course, the races were interesting, too—were the very last word of fashion. They were the results of the cogitations of the brainiest designers in the world, and they will set the styles for the rest of womankind for a year to come. I am sending you sketches of some of the smartest ones, because I believe these are the features which will be adapted to the gowns we will wear this fall and winter.

Skirts, as you see, show a decided change, being slightly draped. Draperies are seen in cloth and velvet skirts as well as in those made of silk or thinner materials. A noteworthy fact is the return to favor of pleats, some of the skirts looking quite accordion pleated with their many fine side pleats. Strange to say, this pleating is so skilfully done that the narrow skirts are not perceptibly wider. Many waists are still cut in Kimono fashion though those with sleeves set into dropped armholes are also popular. Yokes are often seen. They give an opportunity for the application of lace or embroidery which make them valuable as trimming features. Smart sleeves are very long, close-fitting at the wrist and trimmed with buttons to the elbow. A frill of lace around the hand and up to the elbow is a charming idea. If three-quarter sleeves are worn on the street it must be with long gloves, either silk, kid or some of the useful chamois imitations.

Very stylish empire belts about an inch above the waist-line are seen. Some of them are sash belts with drooping ends at the left side. Almost always they have some color, the new red (a dark cerise), lettuce green, bulet or mauve, mixed with black, and the ends are fringed. Fringe, be it noted, is no longer seen except on sash ends.

Collars are a topic of absorbing interest. Very quaint are some of the shapes which form almost the sole trimming of the gown. The Robespierre collar, or some of the many shapes developed from it, will be featured in the smartest coats and blouses this fall. On afternoon, cloth or tailored dresses lace and batiste collars with double frills down both sides of the jacket front are very popular.

Panniers are used and in modified form will furnish motifs later for a great many gowns.

no patterns of the kind in page. We reserve the right to use any service needed.

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The "DOMINION PRIDE" is made of tough, strong malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials that will neither warp, crack nor break, so that it will last a lifetime. It is made in the largest Malleable Iron Range Works in Canada, and each range is backed by our unconditional guarantee.

The "DOMINION PRIDE" looks well, cooks well, saves fuel and is easily cleaned. You'll be proud of its neat, handsome appearance in your kitchen, and of the appetizing food it will cook to perfection for you. You'll appreciate the ease of keeping its blue polished steel surface and the

bright polished top spick and span with a few rubs of a cloth. Your husband will be more than pleased with the reduction in the coal or wood bill—for the "DOMINION PRIDE" saves, by actual tests, 30% of the fuel.

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with High Closet Shelf and Elevated Tank or Flush Reservoir, with Zinc Sheet to go under range, 8 sections Blue Polished Steel Pipe and 2 Elbows, will be delivered to any Station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for \$41, or to any Station in the Four Western Provinces for \$49—\$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when Range is delivered at your Station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

Here is a Book Worth Having

It tells about cooking from the time the Cave Dwellers used to put hot stones in the pot to boil it. The Book contains interesting information gathered from many sources and is illustrated profusely.



The "Evolution of the Cook Stove"

also tells all about the "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy this book. Write for free copy.

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co. Limited, Oshawa, Ontario.

When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper.

6

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

"The Great Illusion." It is a new book that has changed the minds of statesmen and public men the world over. We hope to publish further articles on the naval question and only ask that they be considered with an open mind.—Editor.

PROTECTION AND RICHES

Editor, Guide.—In answer to Mr. Robertson's letter in your issue of July 31, he says, "Many farmers in England have been practically ruined through free trade, and only the most progressive, energetic and monied ones have been able to hold their own with the help of greatly reduced rents." Rent is in my opinion the whole or nearly the whole of the trouble in farming in England. Far, far too big a proportion of the profit has to be given away to support the landlords in ease and comfort. Can he show me how if "protection" is adopted in England the extra price of food stuffs is to stay in the tenant farmer's pocket? Will not the landlord increase the rent and so sop up all the extra tax? And where is the extra price or tax got from? It must come from somewhere. Does it seem right to make the working-men, their wives and their children pay more for their bread in order to enrich further the landlords, as there is no doubt in my mind the landlord would get it, not the farmer? Before the repeal of the Corn Laws in England, when wheat was as high as 18 shillings, and even one pound sterling per bushel, who got most, if not all, the

exorbitant profit due to the high price? Was it not the landlords? On the other hand who paid this exorbitant profit? Was it not the poor working-men, their wives and children? One of the strongest arguments I ever heard for free trade was from an old man long since dead, who, when protection was mentioned, said, "Protection? I want no more of your protection. I remember when I was eight years old kicking about on the floor and howling for bread." A tax on food-stuffs is the cruellest tax on earth. We need our implements, clothes, etc., free just as much as the workingmen need free bread. Bread and clothes are the workingman's raw materials, the same as implements and clothes are our raw materials. If protection can help the English farmer, which it can't, food must be taxed. Chamberlain, the present apostle of Tariff Reform, always says, and says emphatically, that the Tariff Reformers will not tax food, so what on earth is the use in Tariff Reform (the latest name for protection) to a farmer in England? I fail to see, as food is what he raises. Perhaps Mr. Robertson could inform me.

Has he ever considered what the effect in England under free trade would have been if England had such a magnificent asset as Canada and the States had, viz, millions of acres of virgin soil, a lot of it free and plenty to be bought at a price per acre that in most cases does not amount to the rent of an acre for one year only of an English farm. Had we in Canada no vacant land to absorb our own surplus population (as well as other countries' surplus) we would find that we would have poverty and all the other

ills of the older countries in spite of protection. Is there no poverty in Germany? If protection is such a cure-all for poverty, why is there poverty in Germany? Germany is, I believe, as highly protected as Canada, if not more so.

He thinks that your statement that the average farmer pays out yearly \$200 on account of protection is a misprint. I can assure him that this is correct, as I have kept track for the last three years.

He says free trade and heavy taxes account for the steady decline in land values in England. Try to buy some of this land and see if you do not think the price does not need "declining" even more. His letter seems to imply that farming does not pay in England. Does he not see that if land keeps on steadily declining, so must rent, and when rent declines that must help the farmer. He advocates protection to stop this decline, in fact he seems to imply that protection would raise the price of land; if so it would also raise the rent. This would help the landlord, not the farmer, at the expense of the factory hands, coal miners, etc.

Then again, "heavy taxes." Are we paying no taxes under protection? You bet we are, and lots that does not go into the Government treasury but into the manufacturers' pockets. I fancy when it is all figured that we pay more in proportion than the English farmer. We do not have to help keep up an expensive army and navy (although I hope we are soon going to help the navy) we have not poor rates to pay owing to our heritage of vacant land, no old age pensions, no insurance against unemployment. He

evidently thinks an indirect tax (which protection is) is no tax as he can't see it, but every time he goes into a store to buy clothes, groceries, hardware, implements, etc., he pays an indirect tax or an increased price due to protection. The only articles he buys that are not taxed, are binder twine, barbed wire and cream separators.

In conclusion I make this assertion that our so-called prosperity (we must be prosperous as our Eastern friends say so, whether we know it or not) is not due to protection, but in spite of it. The increased value of our land accounts for most if not all of our wealth. I am like you, Mr. Editor, if protection makes us farmers rich, will some one kindly show us how it is done?

C. S. WATKINS.

Langvale, Man.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—A party of forty leading British financiers, now touring the Canadian West with a view to extensive investments, arrived in Winnipeg today. Earl Stanhope, Earl Winterton, Sir William Garston, General Sir Roland Lane and A. M. Grenfell, son-in-law of Earl Grey, are a few of the better known among the group.

\$28

THE ART BAS

Wonderful Coal Heat

ance, strong that give thousand

If you Fall do not until you gated our guarantee satisfactorily money no

Our fast and sale We eliminate and sell you the A moment you that when you

WE TAKE TWO LA We sell customer pays one price—a as our it turnover

We Gu You dealing every St sented o chase pr return c time re supply t a full st parts at we guar Make u EATON

SEND Last refuse o carloads alone, t our sup usual p business tomers t season. ordering order is a full if

THE T. E. WINNIPEG

\$28.00 FOR THIS BEAUTIFUL HEATER



THE ART HURON BASE BURNER

Wonderful value in a high-grade Coal Heater, handsome in appearance, strong and well-built—a Stove that gives entire satisfaction to thousands of users.

If you need a new Heater this Fall do not be persuaded into buying until you have carefully investigated our wonderful values. We guarantee to give you a thoroughly satisfactory Heater and to save you money no matter what style you buy.

Our facilities for the manufacture and sale of Stoves are unequalled. We eliminate middlemen's profits and selling expenses, and we show you the result in lower prices. A moment's thought will convince you that it is possible to buy cheaper when you buy direct.

WE TAKE THE ENTIRE OUTPUT OF TWO LARGE STOVE FOUNDRIES

We sell every Stove direct to our customers. The EATON customer pays one profit only on the Foundry price—and that profit is as small as our immense business and cash turnover can make it.

We Guarantee Every Stove

You run absolutely no risk in dealing with us. We guarantee every Stove to be exactly as represented or we will refund the purchase price and pay all charges for return of the Stove. If at any time repairs are needed we can supply them promptly. We carry a full stock of castings and Stove parts at Winnipeg. Furthermore, we guarantee to save you money. Make up your mind to order an EATON Heater this Fall.

SEND YOUR ORDER EARLY

Last year we were obliged to refuse orders for more than three carloads of Art Huron Base Burners alone, the demand so far exceeded our supply. We are making unusual preparation for this Fall's business, but we urge all our customers to order Stoves early in the season. There is no need to delay ordering this Heater until your Fall order is complete, as it will make a full freight shipment in itself.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG CANADA

Eastern Canadian Opinion

Representative Comments on The Guide's Challenge to Toronto News by the Press of Eastern Canada.

The "Challenge to Protection," which appeared in The Guide of July 31 has attracted a good deal of attention and comment among the papers of Eastern Canada. The full-page reply of the Toronto News is contained elsewhere in this issue. Several newspapers have reproduced The Guide's entire article. Among those noticed are The Petrolia (Ontario) Topic, The Summerside (P.E.I.) Pioneer, The Moncton (N.B.) Transcript, The North Bay (Ontario) Times, The East Elgin (Ontario) Reformer, and Aylmer Sun. A large number have quoted from The Guide at considerable length and have carefully commented on the controversy, generally making this the leading editorial of the day.

The Hamilton (Ontario) Times says: "The Winnipeg Grain Growers' Guide, a paper owned and published by the organized farmers of the West, has taken issue with the Toronto News over the question of protection and the needs of the farmers of the Northwest. The Guide combats the views of the News as to the effect of free trade or a lower tariff on Canadian manufactures." After quoting at length from the editorial the Times concludes as follows: "No matter whether reciprocity is alive or dead something must be done to give them access to the American markets. Our trade with the States is increasing in spite of tariffs. Our manufacturers buy and sell in that market, our financiers lend and borrow there, our workmen go and come, and no one thinks that annexation will follow such actions. But sell wheat or garden truck in a Yankee market, and the first step is taken to make Canada an adjunct to the United States. What rot!"

The Daily Mail, Fredericton, N.B., deals with the challenge in the following way: "Thanks to the teachings of the Grain Growers' Guide and stalwart public men of the type of Dr. Michael Clark, M.P. for Red Deer, Alta., the farmers of the middle west are thoroughly posted on matters relating to the tariff. They know that they are being bled white by the monied interests of the East and they absolutely refuse to take any stock in the bogus loyalty cry of the Tories. They stand for free trade and larger markets, and no amount of sophistry and flag flapping can induce them to budge one inch from the position they have taken. The Grain Growers' Guide states the simple facts of the case from the standpoint of the noble men who till the soil and the advocates of the tariff as high as 'Haman's gallows' will find it difficult to make anything like an effective answer to its arguments. If the farmers of the East would study tariff questions as the Westerners have studied it and vote accordingly, not a Tory candidate in a rural constituency in the Maritime Provinces would save his deposit at the next election."

The Daily British Whig, Kingston, Ontario, comments as follows: "The Grain Growers' Guide, which is the organ of the Grain Growers of the West, resents, and very properly, the idea that the farmers are disloyal because they demand a lower tariff and a larger market. They have not shown any desire for annexation, and they repudiate the thought, which has been unfairly preached against them, that they are un-British because they would trade more freely with their neighbors, the Americans." After quoting from The Guide editorial at length, the Whig concludes: "That is a strong statement but not a bit too strong. The Toronto News has not been reading the signs of the times correctly. It has interpreted the Saskatchewan election as a revolt which must be shouted down. Other Conservative papers, including the Standard of this city, have accepted the vote of the West as an expression of public opinion which should be studied and respected, and the federal government will make a serious blunder if it takes any other view."

The Summerside (P.E.I.) Pioneer devotes considerable space to the article in question, reproducing it in full under the heading: "A Trumpet Blast from the West." In the same issue the

Pioneer has its leading editorial on the challenge, describing the argument of the Toronto News as "The Cloven Hoof." The Pioneer describes The Guide article as "an able reply to the Toronto News, and opens up the whole question of protection and the relation thereto of the different classes throughout our broad Dominion." After outlining the insidious propaganda of protection the Pioneer concludes its editorial with the following prediction: "But the picture is not all shade; a brighter day is coming and the West as with a trumpet blast is calling to arms. The slumberous effect of protection, and all the evils allied with it last September, may have weakened the rising spirit of the workers, but the strong and lusty West is bright with hope. And they expressed it buoyantly in the recent political contest. That hope is spreading to the East and is even now re-animating the electorates by the mighty St. Lawrence and further down by the sea. When the next federal elections come round an equally emphatic answer will be given by the East to the wily duplicity of the manufacturers and their cult."

The Pictou (Nova Scotia) Advocate devotes a leading place in its editorial column to The Guide's challenge, and ventures to comment on behalf of a strong body of Eastern opinion as follows: "The high tariff advocates will have some difficulty in making anything like an effective answer to The Grain Growers' Guide which expresses views which are being received with more and more emphatic endorsement in the West, and are being received with increasing favor in the East."

The Windsor (Ontario) Journal in a similar strain contends that Eastern Canada is being more and more awakened to the injustice of the high protective tariff.

The Charlottetown (P.E.I.) Guardian describes The Guide challenge as "an excellently written article," quoting therefrom at considerable length. Its concluding comment is as follows: "On the whole The Grain Growers' Guide makes a strong case against protection, and shows up the ridiculousness of the old and now fading stock arguments against reciprocity and the absurdity of searching the world for the market when it lies right at our door."

The Goderich (Ontario) Signal quotes largely from the challenge and comments favorably upon the position taken by The Guide.

Quebec Province has also its representative in the Coaticook Observer, which outlines The Guide challenge, stating that it shows "The ridiculousness of the position taken by The News. This question involves the whole basis of protection. It will be interesting to see what follows."

As was expected the protectionist journals have almost unanimously kept silence, the main exception being the directly challenged Toronto News. The Berlin News Record is the only other paper come to hand, which has attempted a reply. The News Record instances the furniture and the boot and shoe industry as two which would be ruined by gradual tariff reduction resulting in free trade. It bases its contention on the grounds that the products of the American furniture and shoe factories are able even now to compete in the Canadian market with Canadian-made goods. In reply to The Guide's question No. 2: "Do you admit that the protective tariff allows manufacturers to charge higher prices than they could get under free trade?" The News Record says: "We believe that competition among manufacturers under the present tariff regulates prices." How little acquainted the News Record is with the facts of the case may be judged from the following question it asks: "Has free trade in binder twine lowered the price on that commodity permanently?" The Guide's question as to where the ever-growing surplus of Western wheat is to find a market is answered by the News Record in the following breezy style: "In Great Britain and Germany until the population of Canada grows

Continued on Page 22

BUILD WARMTH INTO YOUR HOUSE



Put more money into Building Paper and you'll pay less for fuel to heat your home. Paper is about the warmest thing you can build into a house. Use plenty of it between the walls, between floors, and under the shingles. We recommend three ply of paper for a warm job. Put one ply on each side of the studding over the ship-lap. The third thickness should be tarred paper, directly under the siding to resist dampness.

A WINDPROOF WALL

Walls well sheathed in paper will resist the high winds of winter and make your house easier to heat on stormy days. Build a good warm wall and you spend your money only once—but with a poor wall you are at endless expense for fuel.

Impervious Sheathing—the warmest overcoat for your house—a thick heavy paper with plenty of body.
99 P 568—Rolls 36 inches wide, 50 pounds, price \$1.95
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Pure Sulphite Sheathing—long in fibre and tough in texture—a high-grade paper.
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Tarred Sulphite Sheathing—the same high grade paper, thoroughly saturated.
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Plain Building Paper—a great value at our price.
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Blue Plaster Board—Thick, heavy and with a good stiff body—very popular with builders.
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Blanket Felt—An extra heavy all wool deadening felt—thick and warm. An ideal lining under floors or between walls.
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Diamond E Roofing—Most popular in the West. Each roll covers 100 square feet.

In one, two and three ply at \$1.45, \$1.85, and \$2.20 per roll.

Roofrite Roofing—The ideal roof for a high grade job.
99 P 573—Four ply, 65 lbs. per roll, covers 100 square feet, \$2.85

Samples Free

Write us about your hardware and building requirements. We can save you money.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED WINNIPEG CANADA

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

The secretary of Argyle Union reports: "We have 112 paid-up members now and more are joining every day. Our local meets regularly every two weeks in the Argyle schoolhouse. Last meeting was held on August 17. We have just about completed the distribution of a carload of binder twine. At our last meeting resolutions were passed in favor of the stand of the U.F.A. on machinery contracts and endorsing the resolution of Tofield-Kingman Union re flour mill. We would like to see the latter well threshed out at the next annual convention. The resolution of Stettler union re taxation of lands was also endorsed."

WM. M. FLEMING, Sec. Treas.

Sunny Hill Union, No. 269, is still advancing with a paid-up membership of 38, which is not too bad. About \$85.00 has passed through the hands of the secretary, which is evidence that Sunny Hill believes money was made round to go round. Nearly all the members take an active part in the discussions and on occasions we have had a hot time on the battlefield.

HARRY L. MILES, Sec. Treas.

From Huxley we hear "Please find enclosed the sum of \$7.50, being the subscriptions due central office from 15 more members of Letts Union, No. 405. This brings us up to 34 members so you see we are going along merrily. We have had several meetings recently with the object of getting our binder twine. We have closed with a party in which we have got a fairly satisfactory deal. We are also making up a carload of flour and two carloads of lumber. As there will be a considerable quantity of grain to ship out from this locality this fall we are making arrangements for a representative of The Grain Growers' Grain company to visit us here shortly."

W. H. HARRIS, Sec. Treas.

We had a meeting on the 3rd of August and had 27 in attendance. We got three new members which gives us 43 paid-up members now. We ordered our twine at this meeting. I had the last two circulars, which I received, read, and was asked to send, and request you to send a few more copies of this circular No. 4 to distribute among the members and also to get the name of this firm who is willing to sell flour to the farmers, also their prices if you can give them us as we have to pay an awful price for our flour and groceries in general. I will try and get the prices on lumber and send them to you later on. I might say in regard to the cattle industry, it caused a lot of discussion. There is a lot of stock raised round here and I think any company that could be formed to fight the combines would get the support of every farmer in this section.

W. T. BARBER, Sec. Treas.

A meeting was held at Bradley Gerke schoolhouse on August 9 for the purpose of forming a union of the U.F.A. This purpose was accomplished and Hill View Union was organized, with Mr. G. W. Shoemaker as President, Chris. Pohlman as Vice President and G. N. Cook as Treasurer. The secretary was instructed to send to the central office for all supplies in the way of literature, etc. Eighteen farmers signed as members and there will be as many more and probably three times as many before so very long.

C. C. SHEETS, Sec. Treas.

Rathwell and McBride Lake Union report:

"We have been somewhat unfortunate in our meeting nights lately. Of our last five dates, four have been very stormy and the other threatening, which accounts for the smallness of our contribution to the Campaign Fund. I don't think I ever acknowledged receipt of express order re Excess Freight. I intended to do this immediately but overlooked it. I presented this to our members and read your letter to them, calling their attention to the fact that we had been unable to get any results in the matter until it was taken up by you and they expressed their satisfaction as to the trouble you

had taken and the prompt attention secured."

"At a former meeting the implement agreement came up for discussion when the following resolution was carried: Moved and seconded that the president, secretary and D. L. Mudinian be appointed a committee to draft a general letter dealing with the implement agreement, and signatures be secured for same and forwarded to the parties concerned."

Letter re Machinery Contracts

The following is a draft of the letter prepared:

To—Honorable Sir;

It is because of the growing demand for justice by the farmers of this community, and the utter contempt and disregard by the machine companies of any statutory law now existing in framing that notorious document known throughout Alberta as the Machine Companies Contract, that we, the undersigned farmers, take this means of protesting against the above mentioned document in the hope that you might see with us in this important matter and that we might have your support in bringing about some just and equitable form of agreement by which the machine companies would be compelled to do business, thus ridding the country of one of the worst documents that ever a corporation was allowed to use in any country under autocratic rule, much less Canada, which we cherish as being free and just.

One of our law-makers was once heard to say that it was hard to legislate to protect "suckers," but when you come to analyze the sucker you find him a man of unquestionable honesty and very little business ability. They are the men who fall a prey to the unscrupulous fakir, who is employed by the machine companies under the name of agent and whose word or signature (under clause 22 of the contract) is not recognized by the company he represents unless it is to the interest of that company to do so. This is direct violation of the statutes dealing with employers and their agents and their relations thereto. Out of the thirty clauses of this contract we find only one dealing with the purchaser's end and that is the warranty of the company whereby they agree to put on an expert who is to operate the machine in the field to the satisfaction of the purchaser and failing to do so the purchaser has the right to demand the deficient parts replaced at the company's expense, but no word of compensation to the purchaser for loss of time which often spoils his season's run and which is the means of

loading him down with overdue notes to which he is forced to pay 12 per cent interest to the very company which was directly responsible for his failure to make good that season. The purchaser would be told from time to time that the company would make good to him for any undue delay caused by defect in their machinery, but on the day of settlement the unfortunate purchaser gets his first baptism of the unscrupulous principles followed by the machine company in refusing to acknowledge any agreement,

verbal or written, which might have been given by their agent and point to that decide-all contract to which the unfortunate purchaser has affixed his signature.

Should an individual attempt to do business (or rather to do the people) in defiance of the statutes of the province he would find himself in the hands of the criminal authorities, and rightly so. Why should a corporation be allowed to do business under a contract which is as illegal as it is unjust?"

W. H. SHIELD, Sec. Treas.

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MANY of our subscribers are renewing just now for two, three and five year periods. This gives our patrons a great saving over our regular price, and does away with the bother of renewing each year. Our rates are:

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Five Years	-	-	-	\$3.00

Now is the time to send your orders in. If your subscription has not yet expired, this will not hinder you from taking advantage of the foregoing remarkable offer. Send us your order before the fall rush commences so that you will not miss a single issue.

MAIL COUPON TO-DAY

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Enclosed please find the sum of \$ _____ to renew my subscription for One, Two, Three, Five years.

Please draw your pen through the number of years you desire the subscription to run

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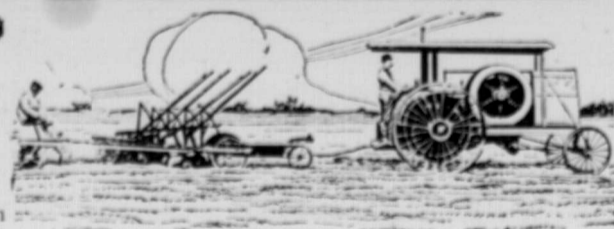
I H C Tractors Turn Expenses Into Profit

FARM economy consists more of expense saving than of profit making. Heavier crops will undoubtedly be the rule some day, but at present the problem is to raise an average crop at the least expense in order to show the greatest profit.

The chief expenses of wheat raising in Canada are seed-bed preparation, harvesting, threshing and hauling the grain to market. A large part of each of these expenses can be turned into profit by the purchase of an

I H C Kerosene-Gasoline Tractor

Plowing, disking, harrowing and packing are accomplished in one-tenth of the time taken by a team when an I H C tractor is used. A tractor costs less than the horses required to do the same amount of work in the same time. It is cheaper to use an I H C tractor than it is to hire teams and men to do the work. From any point of view the expense of seed-bed preparation is reduced from one-half to two-thirds when an I H C tractor does the work.



An I H C tractor makes a wholesale operation of harvesting, threshing or hauling grain to market. During the time the crop is growing and after it is marketed there are many other uses for your tractor, every one of them a time, money, or labor saving operation.

I H C tractors are made in various styles, and in 12, 15, 20, 25 and 45-horse power sizes, for use on large and small farms. I H C general purpose engines are made in all styles and sizes from 1 to 50-horse power. The I H C local agent will give you catalogues and full information. See him; or, write the nearest branch house.

Western Canadian Branches

International Harvester Company of America Incorporated

- At Brandon, Man.
- Calgary, Alta.
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- North Battleford, Sask.
- Regina, Sask.
- Saskatoon, Sask.
- Weyburn, Sask.
- Winnipeg, Man.
- Yorkton, Sask.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



You

THE HUNDE

By that I n dred boys and send me in s tion. The U unlucky Da days, I know wrong from th ed in the mo fast in sleep a member one m it as brightly

Firstly, try than any we Young Canada ber, we have indeed. Nextl it at once. A office by the l expect to be c days at th th and I hope to ton letters or back. I hope sand young and that at will send me

If you have win a prize c try again. B your writing pains not to your sentence because some been put out faults.

Any boy or age may send

All stories i ink and on o

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All stories later than S

Address all Grain Grower

ONCE AGA THINK A

Shall we photographs dians or shall you one way a camera if y it. I want i you have ca while before petition. So a camera ar our page ple or a little ne who favors and would li write us.

This week of some baby own club me going to pri just to shov can do when

This is 'a feeding his' bought the Don't you t that age? KI

Age 14.

A VERY A The story

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

THE HUNDRED STORY COMPETITION

By that I mean that I want a hundred boys and girls—not one less—to send me in stories for our next competition. The story is to be called: "My Unlucky Day." You have all had days, I know, when everything went wrong from the minute your eyelids opened in the morning until they closed up fast in sleep at night. If you can't remember one make up a story, but write it as brightly as you can.

Firstly, try to write a better story than any we have yet printed on the Young Canada Club page—and remember, we have had some very good ones, indeed. Next, write it today and mail it at once. All stories must be in my office by the last day of September. I expect to be out of the city for a few days at the time this paper reaches you and I hope to find a pile of Dixie Patton letters on my desk when I come back. I hope there are several thousand young people reading this page, and that at least a hundred of them will send me stories.

If you have written before and didn't win a prize don't be discouraged, but try again. Be even more careful about your writing and spelling and take pains not to leave any words out of your sentences. I tell you these things because some really good stories have been put out of the prize list by these faults.

Any boy or girl up to sixteen years of age may send in a story.

All stories must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

You must get your teacher or one of your parents to certify that the composition is your own work, and that the age given is correct.

All stories must be on my desk not later than September 30.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

ONCE AGAIN, WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THE CAMERA WORK?

Shall we go on giving prizes for photographs taken by our Young Canadians or shall we give it up? I can tell you one way of earning the price of a camera if you will write to me about it. I want to be sure that enough of you have cameras to make it worth while before I announce another competition. So will any reader who has a camera and will take pictures for our page please drop me a post card or a little note. Also would every one who favors the pictures on this page and would like to earn a camera please write us.

This week we are printing a picture of some baby ducks taken by one of our own club members. Next week we are going to print another of a little dog just to show you what young people can do when they try.

DIXIE PATTON.



This is a snap of my brother Ronald feeding his month-old ducks. Mother bought the egg for his eighth birthday. Don't you think they are big babies for that age?

KENNETH SUTHERLAND.

Age 14.

A VERY WISE MR. DOGGIE A PRIZE STORY

The story I am going to write is

about a dog, and happened three years ago.

It was very cold outside, and very warm inside.

I had brought some doll's bed clothes and made a nice bed for the dog, Sport, with pillow and all, and he lay down on it pretending to be asleep.

All at once mother looked up and said: "Well, Sport, you'll have to go out."

Sport caught his name, and ran over to her, looking at her intelligently. She repeated her words.

Not an instant did he stay. Turning straight around he walked back to his bed, lay down hard, and went to sleep very quickly for a wide awake dog. He even had his head on his pillow. He knew it was cold outside, and he wanted to stay in.

My father had to go every day for water, not a quarter of a mile from our house. We would take our cows to water too. Every time Sport heard father pick up the buckets, though to all appearances asleep he would fly off his bed and be outside before father would.

Sport seemed to think that the cows should go too, so he would round them up and take them to the gate.

The dog could understand everything we said to him. The chickens always make an awful fuss when they see a hawk. He soon got onto it and when he saw it he would drive it away by not allowing it to alight.

We have another dog now. When we talk about gophers Bob, the dog, will run to the window and look for one. He knows very well when we talk of him, for he will roll his eyes, groan and lie down hard as though very embarrassed. I think dogs are very intelligent. I wouldn't be without a dog for anything if I could help it. They are fine companions, and useful in other ways,

too. I like them much better than any doll. In fact, I don't like dolls at all, and I love dogs. When I was but a tiny tot, mamma would miss me and there I would be, my arms around a great dog, strange or not.

Many girls in our town were afraid of dogs, but I would laugh at them.

PRAIRIE ROSE.
Age 10 years.

OUTWITTING A LAWYER

Mrs. Pankhurst, the suffragette, surprised some of her friends a short while ago when she related this little incident:

"A lady had sued a railroad for \$40,000 damages and secured a verdict, and was paid the full amount subject to her order. Her attorney didn't get a penny."

"Why, that seems incredulous," one of the party said. "How did it happen?"

"She found a way to outwit him."
"What did she do?"
"She married the lawyer."

The Range With A Reputation

See And Compare It With ALL Others

Buying a range isn't an everyday transaction. If you would be absolutely sure of complete satisfaction—don't buy from printed descriptions—see the *Great Majestic* (dealer in nearly every county in 40 states) compare it point for point with any other range made. Only when you have done this can you buy intelligently, and be sure of the best money can procure—a range that lasts a lifetime—the

A
Perfect
Baker

Great Majestic

Malleable and Charcoal Iron Range

Outwears Three Ordinary Ranges

The Majestic is the ONLY range made of malleable iron and charcoal iron. Charcoal iron WON'T RUST LIKE STEEL—malleable iron can't break. The Majestic is put together with rivets—joints absolutely tight—no heat escapes—no cold air enters. Oven lined with pure asbestos board, covered with iron grate—you can see it—insuring a dependable baking heat with half the fuel required in ordinary ranges.

All Copper Movable Reservoir—Other Exclusive Features
Reservoir in direct contact with fire, heats like a tea kettle through copper pocket stamped from one piece—patented feature found only in the *Majestic*. Oven Thermometer—accurate all the time. All doors drop down and form right shelves. Open end ash pan—ventilated ash pit—ash cup that catches ashes and prevents them from falling on floor. It's the best range at any price. Write for our booklet, "Range Comparison."

A
Fuel
Saver

Majestic Manufacturing Company, Dept. 139, St. Louis, Mo.

It Should Be In Your Kitchen

Tempt that "Summer Appetite" with Cooling and Palate-Pleasing Dishes made from Benson's Prepared Corn

The Purest and Finest Corn Starch obtainable

Hot weather discomfort—caused by heavy, heat-producing food—finds ready relief in those cooling and delicious dishes made from Benson's Prepared Corn,—rich custards, puddings, blanc mange, ice cream, etc.

Every member of the family will appreciate the change,—especially the children, for whom it is an ideal food.

Write Now for book of recipes which will show you how to prepare numbers of delicious summer dishes with Benson's Prepared Corn.

Your Grocer has Benson's—Ask him

THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO

LIMITED

MONTREAL—CARDINAL—TORONTO—BRANTFORD—VANCOUVER

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

RESPICE FINEM

My soul, sit thou a patient looker-on;
Judge not the play before the play is done.
Her plot hath many changes; every day
Speaks a new scene; the last act crowns
the play.

—Francis Quarles.

A GREED FOR LETTERS

Do you know, my dear friends, that you are the best editorial writers a paper can have. Nearly every letter that comes to this Sunshine corner is a chapter from real life. It is not the vague impractical dream of some person away off behind a desk in a city office but a bit of real farm experience written by women who know and as such infinitely more interesting to our readers than anything that is printed in books. That is why at the outset I gave this column into your keeping to do with it as you saw fit.

I think you will one and all agree that we have had some very clever and interesting letters on this page during the past few weeks, but having an insatiable thirst I want more and still more letters. There is hardly a woman among you but knows something that it would be helpful for other women to find out and most of you write splendidly.

So I hereby issue a cordial invitation to all of our readers to come into the Sunshine club and discuss any matters of household or social interest that occur to them and assure them of a very gracious welcome.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Address all correspondence to Sunshine, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

LEARNING NURSING

Dear Sunshine:—I trust I am not intruding at this time. I do not understand the rules of your Sunshine Guild, but would be glad if you could inform me as to where I could get a correspondent course on nursing, in Canada, if not, where would be the best place in the States.

I enjoy the Sunshine letters, most of them are very instructive. Am in perfect sympathy with your work as I have been in deaconess work myself.

MARGARET.

As we already have a Marguerite in the Sunshine Club I changed your name to Margaret. As to your query about nursing there is no way of learning it except by putting in a term in a hospital. Human life is too precious a thing to take chances with.

F. M. B.

THINKS HOME IS NOT THE PLACE

Dear Sunshine:—As we are readers of The Guide, and I like it very much, I thought I would send for one of the books, "How to teach the Truth to Children." We have three children, the oldest nearly six. Having read Lorna Doone's letter I quite agree with her, as I do not think the home is the place to reclaim such girls. Of course, man meets temptation wherever he goes but it need not be before him all the while, as it would be if it were in the home. Your letters are very helpful to me as I am far away from my own folks and get very lonesome at times.

YANKEE GIRL.

I am glad, Yankee Girl, that the letters make you feel a little less lonely than you did and hope that you will adopt all the Sunshiners as sisters.

F. M. B.

A USEFUL BUDGET

Dear Editor:—Just a few helpful hints which may be useful to some busy worker as they have been to me:

1.—Axle grease on clothing can easily be removed if well buttered, left to stand for a while, then washed with soap and water in the ordinary way.

WAMA HOT IRON IN 3 MINUTES
Every housewife needs a WAMA Spirit Iron. Burns methylated spirits. Double-nickel finish—never tarnishes, never gets out of order, guaranteed. Costs 1 cent an hour to use. Price includes delivery. Send for Circular. Agents wanted.
ACME SPECIALTY CO. WINNIPEG.

2.—Omelets cooked in the oven are better than those cooked on the top of the stove. There is far less danger of burning and the top browns as well as the underside.

3.—Rhubarb cut up, sugared (no water added unless the rhubarb is very dry) and cooked in a moderate oven in a pan and covered with another pan is much nicer than stewed on the top of the stove in the usual way as it does not break up.

4.—Rhubarb pot makes a very acceptable dessert on a hot day. Use rhubarb that has been well stewed on the top of the stove. Mash it well and when quite cold use equal quantities of rhubarb and milk (skim will do if new milk is not at hand)—a little cream is, of course, an improvement, but still not a necessity—beat well together until thoroughly blended.

5.—Well mashed potatoes beaten up with eggs and milk make potato omelet. A small quantity of fish, beef or ham, if well minced up, and mixed with eggs and milk make tasty and quickly prepared dishes for lunch or supper. School children relish them for tea after a cold meal at noon.

I wish to thank "Well-Wisher" for letter received recently.

"MANITOBA MOTHER."

Thanks very much for your timely hints. I am sure our readers will profit by them.

F. M. B.

SUPPORTS LORNA DOONE

Dear Sunshine:—

As I have been reading your paper regularly every week and especially the Sunshine page, I thought I would put in my say.

I am a farmer's wife and I can feel for Lorna Doone, and like her say "never allow one of those girls into the home," as I know that they make trouble where there never was trouble before, and make, or try to make, trouble between your neighbors if possible. I know what I am saying, as I have had one and she came all pleading and tears, and I took her in and tried to use her as I would my sister, but after the first month she just seemed to try and make trouble, and I did not know who it was, as she was different altogether to my face. Some even came and told me after my sickness (confinement) that they had known what she was from almost the first time they had seen her, but as I had never had anything to do with those kind of people, I did not understand her method of keeping on the good side of me, and doing harm right in among our hired help and young men of the neighborhood.

Lasea says Lorna Doone never said she had tried to win this girl. Well, I did; got her to church and Sunday school and tried by example, but it seems to do no good, and if I did cross her in her work and she didn't want to do my way, she would call on God to witness that she did it right or that she was telling the truth. She, poor thing, certainly needed a God, as she has gone far, far astray, and I am afraid for her health, as well as her soul.

Well, Sunshine, I guess I will stop and hope to see some of this in print, as I think Lorna Doone is alright in her opinion of them, and I think the home ought to be kept free from them if we expect to be happy. What do you think, Sunshine?

Here is a very good remedy for croup, as I have used it time and again: Take a piece of flannel and dampen with coal oil and bind around the throat; also get them to swallow about half a teaspoon of coal oil and leave the flannel on perhaps five to ten minutes, then take off and grease with vaseline or lard, if you have no vaseline. Wishing Sunshine success.

VIOLET.

My Dear Violet:—I don't know what to say, never having had experience with that kind of women. We all know that thousands of men reform. I hate to think that women are more depraved.

F. M. B.

HEWSON'S



YOU can enjoy zero weather out doors if clad in a suit of Hewson Unshrinkable.

It's a heavy-ribbed underwear made from *pure Nova Scotia Wool*—a wool that naturally withstands extreme cold.

Get a suit! You'll find it fits better—wears longer—and gives more all-round satisfaction than any underwear you ever wore.

Ask your dealer to show you a suit. But be sure and tell him you want "HEWSON UNSHRINKABLE"

Hewson Pure Wool Textiles, Limited
AMHERST, N.S. 63

UNDERWEAR

EDGAR A. DEACON *Barrister, Etc.*

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

September 11, 1912

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NORTH-WEST GRAIN DEALERS' CROP ESTIMATE

The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association has issued a crop estimate for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, dated Sept. 1, 1912. The figures are:

Wheat	10,584,000 Acres at 17 Bus. per Acre,	179,828,000 Bus.
Oats	3,245,000 Acres at 42 Bus. per Acre,	220,290,000 Bus.
Barley	1,500,000 Acres at 32 Bus. per Acre,	48,000,000 Bus.
Flax	1,110,000 Acres at 11 Bus. per Acre,	12,210,000 Bus.

Final Summary, 1911 Crop

Wheat inspected	145,259,000 Bus.
Less in store and farmers' hands	1,250,000 Bus.
	144,009,000 Bus.
Wheat in store at country points	2,150,000 Bus.
Wheat in transit not inspected	300,000 Bus.
Wheat marketed at Winnipeg	150,000 Bus.
Wheat in farmers' hands	500,000 Bus.
Wheat allowed for seed, feed and country mills	30,000,000 Bus.
Total Wheat Crop	177,109,000 Bus.
Oats inspected	50,344,000 Bus.
Barley inspected	6,301,200 Bus.
Flax inspected	7,190,000 Bus.

The circular is signed by Frank O. Fowler, Secretary of the Association.

INTERNATIONAL CROP FIGURES

A cablegram received from the International Agricultural Institute, Rome, at Ottawa, August 17, gives the following data concerning the 1912 cereal crops compared with those of 1911.

	Estimated production 1912	Production 1911
	Thous. of bush.	Thous. of bush.
Wheat—		
Prussia	90,471	86,265
Belgium	15,295	14,617
Bulgaria	63,750	72,005
Egypt	28,948	37,933
Barley—		
Prussia	81,128	71,703
Bulgaria	18,372	20,326
Denmark	25,655	24,656
Oats—		
Prussia	364,648	317,884
Belgium	38,933	38,921
Denmark	49,382	47,473
Corn—		
Spain	25,982	27,150
Egypt	76,448	47,143
Rye—		
Prussia	346,444	322,200
Belgium	22,518	23,090
Bulgaria	12,402	14,768
Denmark	18,020	19,729
Hungary	57,982	54,146

Condition of the corn crop in Roumania is 80% of the average. The condition of wheat crop is such as to predict a yield above the average. The condition of the cereal crop in Russia is such as to predict a yield above the average. Total production of wheat in the countries which have so far reported to the Institute is 96.7% of that of the same countries last year.

THE CONSERVATIVE UNITED STATES

The London Times is convinced that Lloyd-George will soon resign from the ministry to launch a revolutionary land-reform movement—something apparently based upon Henry George's single-tax doctrines. This suspicion rests partly upon a speech at Crewe by Outhwaite, a member of Parliament, in which he said the chancellor was about "to do something great for the overthrow of the land monopoly;" adding that it would be "the greatest contest between the people and privilege and monopoly since the abolition of the corn laws."

Now the United States has not yet got round to abolition of the corn laws. In this land of the free, privilege and monopoly are still entrenched behind mountain-high tariff walls—levying tribute upon consumers with one hand, and with the other, in the wool industry, allotting nine dollars a week a family for their labor. The suspicion that a Cabinet minister in the United States was about to advocate single tax would be tantamount to a suspicion that he had gone insane.

The point is, of course, that we are the most conservative people on earth. Our radical doctrines are called conservative in most other countries. An Englishman, a German, a Frenchman, or an Italian, reading the platform adopted by the Progressive party at Chicago, would suppose it to be the utterance of our Tories—unless the newspaper headlines told him differently. In England the Conservative party itself warmly embraces old-age pensions and compulsory national insurance for workmen.—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

WORLD'S WHEAT PRODUCTION

Estimate of world's wheat production, 1912, just received by cable from the Dornbush and Broomhall crop reporting agencies.

	Dornbush Production 1912	Broomhall Production 1912
	Thous. of bush.	Thous. of bush.
France	328,000	320,000
Russia (73 govts.)	640,000	640,000
Hungary	169,280	168,000
Austria	56,000	56,000
Croatia	16,000	16,000
Bosnia	2,400	2,400
Servia	13,600	13,600
European Turkey	136,000	136,000
Italy	173,600	168,000
Germany	148,000	132,000
Spain and Portugal	122,880	149,600
Roumania	80,000	72,000
Bulgaria	56,000	56,000
Greece	4,000	4,000
Great Britain	56,000	56,000
United Kingdom	60,000	60,000
Belgium	12,000	12,000
Holland and Belgium	20,720	20,720
Switzerland	4,000	4,000
Sweden	7,000	7,000
Denmark	4,000	4,000
Rest of Europe	67,680	67,680
Total Europe	2,958,160	2,958,160
Algeria	32,000	32,000
Tunis	4,000	4,000
Total Africa	62,640	62,640
India	366,376	368,000
Japan	24,000	24,000
Rest of Asia	72,480	72,480
Australia	88,000	76,000
Argentina	176,000	170,000
Uruguay	10,000	8,000
Chili	18,000	14,000
Mexico	9,600	6,000
United States	680,000	680,000
Canada	224,000	210,000
Total America	1,117,600	1,117,600
Total World's Crop	3,765,256	3,472,600

POTATO CANKER WARNING

A conspicuous poster calling the attention of potato growers to the importance of examining their crop to ascertain whether or not it is infected with "potato canker" has been issued, by direction of the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa. The hanger shows in natural colors a potato plant the whole yield of which is affected by the disease. It also shows the appearance of individual tubers in which the canker has started to work. Growers who discover suspicious symptoms of the disease in their crop are requested to send affected specimens to the Dominion botanist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The poster is issued as Farmers' Circular No. 3, of the Division of Botany, and is being distributed by the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

REDUCED CABLE RATES

New York, Sept. 1.—Another reduction in the rate for press despatches between New York and London over the cables of the Western Union Telegraph Company is to be put into effect on September 1. Formal announcement of the reduction is being made on the other side of the ocean by Mr. Samuel, the postmaster-general, who has jurisdiction



An Unusually Fine Watch For Ladies

There is no better lady's watch at a medium price than the presentation set which we illustrate.

It consists of an extra quality gold-filled case, either plain or engraved with your monogram, in which is fitted a fine 15-jewel "Dingwall" movement of solid nickel, highly finished and specially adjusted.

Complete with a gold filled chain and enclosed in a handsome case this watch sells for

\$20.00

D. R. DINGWALL

JEWELLERS LIMITED WINNIPEG

GRAIN GROWERS! We have now in course of construction at Calgary a large Malting Plant, and will be in the market next fall for large quantities of suitable Malting Barley. Producers of Barley tributary to Calgary are requested to communicate with us regarding any information required concerning the growing and harvesting of Barley for malting purposes.

The Canada Malting Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Flax, Barley

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

over the British land lines, which are owned by the Government.

The cut leaves the rates as follows: General day and night press rate between London and New York, seven cents a word. Former rate, 10 cents a word.

London to New York, 12 midnight to 6 a.m. (London time), five cents a word.

New York to London, 12 midnight to 6 a.m. (New York time), and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. (New York time), five cents a word.

This is intended to facilitate the transmission of news at the periods most useful to the newspapers on both sides of the ocean.

MORE MONEY FOR CROP MOVEMENT

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—Figures have become available as to the country's resources for dealing with the demand for currency which will be occasioned by the Western crop. Last year the demand was very great, and recourse had to be had to the four-dollar government notes which have proved an unpopular

form of currency. This year the resources of the banks and the government combined, in the way of currency, will be over thirty million dollars in excess of last year. In the autumn of 1911 the banks had the nominal right to issue \$128,000,000. In actual practice they did not issue more than \$112,000,000, as it is necessary for them to keep a margin on hand as a guarantee against over-issue. In addition, the government issued \$26,000,000. Thus the circulation nominally available with \$154,000,000, and the money actually in the pockets of the people was \$138,000,000. This year the banks have enlarged their resources, and have the right to circulate \$143,000,000. Allowing for the margin, they apparently can actually issue from \$125,000,000 to \$130,000,000. Owing, in part, to the issue of the five-dollar Dominion notes, of which over \$9,000,000 are now in the hands of the banks, the government will be able to circulate about \$42,000,000 in Dominion notes. Thus the nominal circulation available will be \$185,000,000, and the actual amount about \$170,000,000.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, September 9, 1912)

Wheat—The last week has seen a big drop in wheat prices, October closing today 34 cents under price of August 31. Finer weather and some heavy hedging sales during the last three days had a very bearish effect on the market. Friday and Saturday the market on old crop cash wheat went all to pieces, there being only one or two buyers in the market and they naturally dropped prices very suddenly. While there is no known demand today for cash grain, prices are very nearly down to level of new crop, and the readjustment of old and new crop prices will probably be complete some time this week. Exporters today are paying one and one-half to two cents over October for 3 Northern, delivery by 10th of the month. A continuation of favorable weather throughout the West will likely see lower prices.

Oats—Oats have been practically unchanged during the week, the offerings being very light. There have been no hedging sales in any volume yet for this grain and when these start October is likely to go lower. We expect to see cash oats at a good premium over October for some little time yet.

Barley—There have been some changes made in the grades of barley and as yet there are no bids whatever for the new grades. It is hard to give any forecast on this grain until we get some of the new crop coming on the market and see what quality it is.

Flax—Flax closed today 12 cents lower than August 31, and the general expectation amongst the trade is for lower prices. The new grades of flax are valued at about five cents under the old grades, No. 1 C.W. selling today at \$1.55 compared to \$1.58 for No. 1 N.W. Buyers seem to figure that the requirements of our old No. 1 N.W. grades were intrinsically worth five cents per bushel more than the requirements of the No. 1 C.W.

There is still a considerable quantity of off grade old crop to be marketed, and with the near approach of new crop buyers are showing less interest.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Sept. 3	91	87	92	92	92	92	92	92
Sept. 4	91	88	91	91	91	91	91	91
Sept. 5	91	87	91	91	91	91	91	91
Sept. 6	90	86	91	91	91	91	91	91
Sept. 7	88	85	89	89	89	89	89	89
Sept. 8	87	84	89	89	89	89	89	89
Sept. 9	87	84	89	89	89	89	89	89

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Sept. 7)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	\$0.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 45 cars	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car, old	89
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 5,000 bu., to arrive	88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,500 bu., to arrive	87
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	84
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	85
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	86
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	81
No. 3 wheat, 10 cars	82
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	84
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	84
Rejected wheat, 2 cars	82
Rejected wheat, 1 car, soft, smutty	80
No grade wheat, 1 car, mixed	80
No grade wheat, 4 cars	83
No grade wheat, 1 car, heating	77
No grade wheat, 8 cars	81
No grade wheat, 10 cars	82
No grade wheat, 1 car, musty, bin burnt	75
No grade wheat, 1 car	84
No grade wheat, 3 cars	82
No. 1 durum wheat, 5 cars	82
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, transit	87
No. 2 durum wheat, 5 cars	83
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, transit	83
No. 2 hard winter, 2 cars	87
No. 3 yellow corn, 1 car	73
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars	73
No. 3 yellow corn 1 car transit	74

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from September 3 to September 9 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX						
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	1 CW	2 CW	3 CW	4 CW	1 Pd	2 Pd	3 Pd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1 NW	1 Man	Ref.	Cond	
Sept. 3	105	103	92	87	74	61	..	43	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	105	104	97	87	74	61	..	43	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	164	158	125	
5	105	104	96	86	74	64	..	43	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	103	94	84	74	64	..	43	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	..	99	89	78	62	..	42	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	91	89	72	62	..	43	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9

WINNIPEG GRAIN	MON. WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat			Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	105	101	Extra choice steers	4 c. 8 c.	4 c. 8 c.	4 c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy	25c-24c	25c	22c
No. 2 Nor.	105	99	Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.50-5.75	5.50-5.75	4.75-5.00	No. 1 dairy	22c	22c	21c
No. 3 Nor.	91	96	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	4.25-4.50	Good round lots	20c	18c-20c	17c
No. 4	80	87	Best fat cows	3.75-4.00	3.75-4.00	3.50-3.90	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	72	87	Common cows	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	2.75-3.00	Strictly fresh	21c	24c	19c
No. 6	62	64	Best bulls	3.50-3.75	3.50-3.75	3.25-3.50	Potatoes			
Feed	..	70	Com'n and medium bulls	2.75-3.25	2.75-3.25	2.75-3.00	New (Winnipeg)	35c	40c	55c-60c
Cash Oats			Choice veal calves	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.00	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	43	43	Heavy calves	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.00-5.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	30c	30c	25c
Cash Barley			Best milkers and springers (each)	855-870	855-870	840-850	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	25c	25c	22c
No. 3	53	53	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	835-845	835-845	825-835	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	22.00	21.50	21.75
Cash Flax			Hogs				Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.	..	216	Choice hogs	9.50-10.00	9.00-9.50	89	No. 1 Red Top	115	115	112
Wheat Futures			Heavy hogs	6.50-7.50	6.00-7.00	7.00-7.25	No. 1 Upland	112	111	111
October	87	92	Stags	5.00	5.00	6.00-6.50	No. 1 Timothy	116-118	116-118	115
December	84	88	Sheep and Lambs							
May	89	93	Choice yearlings	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50				
Oat Futures			Best killing sheep	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00				
October	36	35								
December	32	33								
Flax Futures										
October	151	163								
December	..	..						

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8.—Wheat yesterday barely escaped going into the 80's, December delivery sold as low as 80 1/2, the third day in succession that the low price record for the season has been broken. The market gave way beneath the shadow of the incoming crop, and closed weak 1/2 to 1/4 under last night's close. Corn finished 1/2 to 1/4 up, oats unchanged to 1/4 higher.

There was considerable speculative pressure on wheat in the last half hour, a condition attributed mainly to liberal receipts southwest where a falling off had been expected. It was also said that heavy shipments were on the way here from southern Minnesota and South Dakota. Arrivals at Minneapolis and Duluth were nearly double those of a week ago and another big run was promised for Monday, with Winnipeg expecting to receive as high as a thousand carloads. Covering by shorts here and considerable unloading of spreads between Chicago and other markets made a firmer tone in wheat early but the advance was followed by depressions later. December fluctuations ran from 90 to 1/4 to 91 to 1/4, with last sales 90 1/2, a loss of 1/2 to 1/4 net.

Dry weather southwest brought good support to the bull side of corn. Shipping sales and lake charters offset the large receipts.

December swung from 54 1/4 to 54 1/2, closing firm 1/4 net higher, at 54 1/2. Cash grades were in good demand.

Cash concerns were good buyers of oats futures, but lighter weather held prices in check. Upper and lower levels reached for December were 32 1/2 and 32 1/4 with the close a shade up at 32 1/4 to 1/2.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 8.—Cattle—Receipts yesterday, 300. Market slow, steady. Hogs, \$5.75 to \$10.70; Texas steers, \$4.75 to \$6.50; western steers, \$5.85 to \$8.15; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$7.15; cows and heifers, \$3.00 to \$8.00; calves, \$8.50 to \$12.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,000. Market active, 10 cents higher. Light, \$8.45 to \$9.20; mixed, \$7.50 to \$9.15; heavy, \$5.50 to \$8.85; rough, \$7.75 to \$7.95; pigs, \$5.25 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$8.15 to \$8.80.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000. Market strong. Native, \$3.50 to \$4.75; western, \$3.50 to \$4.75; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.65; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$7.50; western, \$4.75 to \$7.45.

LIVERPOOL LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Sept. 7.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, state today that better weather conditions have caused an increased demand for beef with the result that there was a rise of 1/2c on prices last called, quotations now being for Canadian steers from 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c per pound.

MILLING TRADE FILLED UP

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Inter Ocean says: Bearish views on wheat and oats were expressed by a majority of the traders last night. As one of the largest and most conservative cash handlers said: "More wheat is moving to market and is bought to be sold than is being sold to go out of the country." One of the largest milling interests in the country said it looked to him as if the domestic milling trade had been largely filled up. Bullish talk continued on Sept. 7, and there were a few traders who were friendly to Dec.

Bears do not take any stock in reports of rain falling in Illinois, although some of them admitted that a good rain would be beneficial. Cash sales were 200,000 bus. wheat, including 125,000 bus. hard for export. There were charters for 1,000,000 bus. wheat and 300,000 bus. corn at two cents to Buffalo. Seaboard reported 600,000 bus. wheat sold for export.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Sept. 7, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	87 1/2	80 87 1/2
2 Nor. wheat	85 1/2	85 1/2
3 Nor. wheat	80 3/4	80 1/2
No. 4 tough	87 1/2	No grade 73-84
No. 5 tough	58	..
No. 6 tough	50	..
Feed tough	47	..
3 White oats	41	..
Barley	47-53	40-66
Flax, No. 1	1.51	1.79
October wheat	88	Sept. 85
December	85	87
May	89 1/2	90 1/2
	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	85 75	810.70
Hogs, top	19.50	9.00
Sheep	3.00	5.65

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week Ending Sept. 7)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	1001	661	633
C.N.R.	1083	408	418
G.T.P.	112	69	..
Midland Ry.	..	..	247
Total last week	2196	1138	1098
Total previous week	2034	1323	2352
Total year ago	2708	2149	750

Disposition

Local consumption from last week	346
Butchers west	82
Feeders west	307
Butchers east	75
Local consumption	1794

Cattle
A larger supply of cattle came in this week, but not enough to sag the demand or to depress prices. Not many head are in the \$5.50 to \$5.75 grade, the great bulk coming in poorly finished and in mixed bunches. The best cows are selling from \$4.50 to \$4.75 with a few extra choice ones going slightly higher. Feeders and milkers are in good demand. A record price for a fresh calving cow was paid on Friday when Rice and Whaley sold an Ayrshire cow for \$30.00. Best milkers and springers are easily disposed of from \$55.00 to \$70.00.

Hogs
Hogs are up to \$10.00 a hundredweight with one or two extra choice lots commanding \$10.75. The receipts have been only fair this week, far below the demand of the local market, and last week's high price of \$9.50 has been considerably boosted. It looks as though the high level would be maintained for a while.

Sheep and Lambs
No changes have been made in the sheep and lamb quotations. Despite lighter receipts, the market was steady at \$4.50 to \$5.00 for choice killing sheep and \$6.50 to \$7.00 for choice lambs. The bulk of the sheep came direct to the packer and were not on the market.

Country Produce

Butter
In spite of continued mild weather and steady receipts of good quantities, better prices hold firm and have somewhat strengthened during the past few days. Fancy dairy is quoted from 25 to 24 cents. No. 1 dairy 22 cents and an even 20 cents is paid for good round lots. The ever-increasing demand is keeping the market on the up grade, as shown in the considerable advance offered for milk and butter fat.

Eggs
The higher price of last week, 24 cents a dozen, holds good. So far is this higher quotation from bringing in the required supply, that dealers are drawing the bulk of their goods from the south, or else getting them from the cold storage plants. As this is proving that the surrounding districts are not equal to the task of supplying Winnipeg with eggs, the merchants look for still higher prices before long.

Potatoes
Potatoes have declined still further and are now quoted at only 35 cents a bushel. With these prices ruling, the overflooding of the local market has stopped for the time being, and just about the desired quantity is being shipped in for local demand. As the new season's crop of potatoes is a very large one it looks as if the prices will stay on the low level, and may even decline below the present figure.

Milk and Cream
Until the middle of September the recent advances will hold good, namely 30 cents for sweet cream and 25 for sour cream per pound of butter fat. Sweet milk has gone up from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hundred pounds. The continued rise in butter is responsible for the increases and more are in sight. After this month the dealers will probably offer \$2.10 per hundredweight of sweet milk. This is the highest price ever offered here for milk and should stimulate increased supplies from the surrounding districts.

Hay
Continued rainy weather with bad roads and so many farmers busy harvesting has caused a shortage in hay delivery. No. 1 Upland has gone up a dollar during the week, now commanding \$12.00. Timothy is firm at \$16.00 to \$18.00 and No. 1 Red Top at \$13.00 but dealers rather look for higher prices on all the better grades.

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND A FEW CHOICE QUARTERS. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same provinces not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 27 4f

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION OF THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARM IN A GOOD LOCALITY, 2 1/2 miles from Neelin, on the C.N.R., 8 miles from Cartwright on C.P.R.; 3/4 mile from school; 185 acres broken, 15 meadow, fenced all around and pasture of 60 acres; seven roomed house, good barn and other building and lots of good water; stock and machine can also be bought if the purchaser wishes. For further information apply Thomas Lamb, Neelin, Man. 6 6

BRITISH COLUMBIA RANCHER, VANCOUVER ISLAND—Ideal climate, no cold weather; no hail, frost, or bad storms; abundant crops assured; richest of soil, unsurpassed for growing grain, fruit and vegetables; the poultryman's paradise; best market in the world; improved and partly improved ranches, five acres and upwards; easy terms of purchase. Come to the Pacific where life is worth living; abundant sport, finest of hunting, fishing and boating. For further information and full particulars write Dept. H. Stuart, Campbell, Craddock & Co., 521 Fort St., Victoria; or 425 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C. 5 13

BEAUTIFUL QUARTER SECTION OF LAND FOR SALE, cheap; situated near the famous Wakaw lake, in Roathorn district, 5 miles from station, 28 acres broken; house, stables, granaries, etc.; good water, plenty wood, fish and game; easy terms. Apply to A. Micklosky, Box 228, Wakaw, Sask. 6 2

C. P. R. LANDS—BETTER BUY THAT QUARTER YOU HAVE HAD YOUR EYE ON BEFORE AN OUTSIDER GETS IT. Reserve it now. Only one-tenth cash. Write for price and terms. E. B. Haffner, general agent, Winnipeg. 5 13

DAIRY OR STOCK FARM FOR SALE, 153 acres in Hubbard County, Minnesota. Will sell cheap for cash, or trade for stock or town property. What have you to offer? F. G. Stillwell, Crane Creek, Sask. 2 6

FOR SALE—CHOICE HALF SECTION, ALL broke; good buildings, northern exposure; plenty good water; five miles from town. For particulars apply A. S. Elliott, Windthorst, Sask. 6 10

TENANT WANTED—THREE YEAR LEASE, 160 acre farm, 80 acres under cultivation, good building, 3 1/4 miles from town. Address F. G. Stillwell, Crane Creek, Sask. 2 6

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT AND FARM LANDS AT REASONABLE PRICES; main line C.P.R. Write Box 30, Malakwa, B.C. 6 6

WHY FARM AT A LOSS?—WE HAVE FARMS NEAR WINNIPEG WHERE CROPS NEVER FAIL, at twelve to fifty dollars per acre, where freight rates are low and there is a ready cash market for all dairy and farm products. Enquire, Pioneer Land Co., 304 McIntosh Block 48 13

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 24 4f

FARM MACHINERY

THRESHING OUTFIT FOR SALE—22 horse power traction, 36x60 separator self-feeder, new this season; Perfection wougher, Neepawa blower, 8 inch drive belt, nearly new, two ranks. As I wish to give up threshing will take \$1,500 now, or \$1,200 about Oct. 15. Jas. Glennie, MacDonald, Man. 7 2

FOR SALE—22 H.P. GASOLINE THRESHING engine; only used a short time. Write A. J. Quigley, Sintaluta, Sask. 5 2

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER gasoline tractor type C, 20 H.P. This engine is in first class condition, will handle four plows breaking or six in stubble; terms, \$800, half cash, and balance in one year. This is a snap. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask. 49 13

FOR SALE—A SNAP, 30 H.P. "FLOUR CITY" engine, only used part of one season. Apply Box 13, Senlac, Sask. 3 2

FOR SALE—ONE FIVE FURROWS COCKSHUTT engine gang, breaker bottoms; run part of one season. Apply to James Lee, McAuley, Man. 6 2

GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE

GRAIN ELEVATOR FOR SALE—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the business and property of the Islay Elevator Co., Ltd., Islay Alberta, on the C.N.R. main line. Tenders will be received by the secretary, William Swarbrick, Lloydminster, Alta., up to 8 p.m., September 11. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. The buildings may be inspected any day on application to Mr. Neil McEachern, Islay, Alta. 7 2

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

MISCELLANEOUS

WE CAN SELL YOUR GRAIN. SEND US samples or state grade and we will make you cash offer by wire or sell for you in British Columbia on commission. We refer you to the Royal Bank of Canada here. Grain Growers' B. C. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 46 4f

FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.60), f.o.b. Bismarck. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 24 4f

MRS. E. COATES COLEMAN, SPECIALIST—Electrolysis for removal of superfluous hair, moles, warts and birthmarks; static electricity for nervousness, etc. Facial massage and scalp treatment. Call for booklet. Phone Main 996, 224 Smith St. 46 4f

SITUATIONS

WANTED—NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE good men only to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly; whole or part time engagement. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 48 18

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR WIDOWER with family of four. Apply, giving full particulars to A. Gustavson, Clanwilliam, Man., P. O. Box 77. 4 2

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 24 4f

Protection Replies

Continued from Page 11

trade England and have since farmed in protectionist Canada or the protectionist United States would go back to their former position? If the farmers still in England have their way "free trade will soon be doomed to everlasting perdition." If free trade is such a boon, how is it that after a 60-year trial in England no other nation has cared to adopt the English free trade policy and its awful fruits? How is it that England has already given a small majority for protection and that Ireland is solid for tariff reform?

The Patriotic Argument

Finally, in the opinion of The News The Guide should act on the advice of many Saskatchewan farmers and cease stirring up the West against the East. It is to the interest of the East and the West alike to erect upon this northern half continent a prosperous and powerful commonwealth, the variety of whose industries, employments and vocations shall meet the aspirations of all its sons and daughters and afford them ample careers here at home. Moreover the 7,000,000 or a few more Canadians, sparsely settled between two oceans, are engaged in the difficult experiment of building up a permanently separate nationality under the immediate shadow of an enormous friendly power. Only an imaginary line separates us, we speak the same language, inter-marry, and the ever-present Americanizing influences are not easily counteracted. Goldwin Smith always said that the Dominion could not successfully defy geography and commerce and that our identity would eventually be lost in that of the United States. Thus we have special ground higher even than economic reasons for using tariff to fortify and stimulate our existence as a nation. The National Policy must be adhered to and never must we give Washington and American trusts any voice in fiscal legislation at Ottawa such as was proposed by the reciprocity agreement. The tariff will have to be adjusted in some cases to meet changing conditions, but The News is confident that as time goes by and special grievances are removed Saskatchewan and Alberta will join the rest of the West and the East in supporting moderate protection as being both economically and politically sound.

The Guide is appealed to to assist in bringing about this much-to-be-desired patriotic development. The Guide is also held to its promise to publish this reply in extenso.

A FARMER'S EXPERIENCE

The following letter to the Grain Growers' Grain company is not the exception:—
"Enclosed please find out-turns for last car of oats. You will notice this car was weighed about the first of August, and I just got the weights Saturday. I suppose they will charge me up with the storage while they held the tickets. Hoping you will make a satisfactory sale of this car.
FRED WILLIAMSON,"

Strathelair, Man., Aug. 26, 1912.

The above letter was received at the office of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg, August 27. The car referred to was unloaded at one of the terminals on August 2, and the out-turns received by Mr. Williamson on August 24. This car was billed to Mr. Williamson's own advice, and he should have received the out-turns on August 4 at the latest. Many times this season commission companies have been charged with negligence by shippers for not procuring out-turns promptly after cars were unloaded, when the fault has, as in the above mentioned case, been directly traceable to the terminal elevators. It is almost impossible for shippers in the country to realize just how bad conditions have been throughout a great deal of this season and this letter only illustrates just one of the ways in which returns can be delayed.

Eastern Canadian Opinion

Continued from Page 15

sufficiently to consume practically all of it."

The Cobden, Ontario, Sun takes The Guide to task for its "harping on reciprocity with the United States." The Sun gives the following statement as an all-sufficient answer to the West's demand for wider markets, an answer by the way which might well cause the distinguished godfather of Cobden, Ontario, to turn in his grave: "The statements of President Taft ought surely to be evidence enough for The Guide and its free trade followers unless they wish to become an adjunct of the United States."

BUTTER AND EGGS

BUTTER—EGGS WANTED—WE PAY TOP prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 4f

WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS, dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes and vegetables. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary, Alta. 5-cow-4f

POULTRY

BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenora, Man. 39 26

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47 26

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REGISTERED CLYDESDALE—ORDERS taken for foals at weaning. Registered Shorthorns, some nice young bulls on hand. Registered Yorkshires, six litters. J. Housfield, MacGregor, Man.

CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE—Imported. R. G. Ward, Welwyn, Sask.

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A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Hesser, Man. 2 4f

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO YEAR old Berkshire boar, first prize at Grenfell; also four Berkshire sows for sale, age four months; \$13 each, for quick sale. Fred Walshaw, Grenfell, Sask. 6 2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE swine, from large stock; boars, \$11.00; sows, \$10.00 each. Ed. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man. 4 4

REGISTERED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE swine, large stock, prize strain. March litters; boars \$15.00, and sows \$14.00 each. Ed. Brookshaw, Alexander, Man.

PETER McDONALD, VIRDEN, MAN., breeder of Berkshire pigs. 46 15

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—Young stock for sale. Steve Tomecko, Linton, Sask.

W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK., breeder of Yorkshire swine, stock for sale.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, young stock for sale. Frank Platz, Linton, Sask. 24 26

RUSSELL M. SHARP, BREEDER OF Berkshire swine, Edraue, Man. 4 14

JAMES HONEYMAN, FAIRFAX MAN—Tamworth size six weeks, about dollars up

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Ship barley as fast as possible. Coarse grain crops are good everywhere and we cannot see anything to advance present prices on barley.

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