

Another Martin-Orme

TRIUMPH

21 Pianos for the Public Schools of Ottawa.

The Public School Board made a wise choice when they ordered 21 Martin-Orme Pianos of L'Artiste Model. Samples of these instruments are on our floors now--ready for your inspection. Prices from \$350 upwards--on time.

Write to us at once; we'll make arrangements to suit you so that you can have a piano in your home at once.

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328 SMITH STREET - WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

CAPITAL, \$10,000,000 REST, \$6,000,000

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

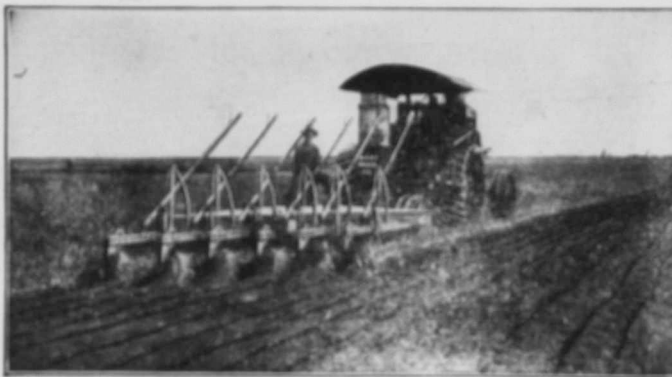
A Savings Bank Department will be found at the branches of the Bank in Canada. Deposits of \$1 and upwards are received and interest is allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and withdrawals made by any one of the number or by the survivor.

The Power for Fall Plowing IS THE HART-PARR Gas Tractor

Deep Plowing

requires lots of power, but it produces the best seed bed, and the best crops. You probably have never plowed as deeply as you would like, because you would kill your horses if you did. But if you own a HART-PARR GAS TRACTOR you will have an abundance of power at your command, a horse that never gets overheated or tired, and can turn over 20 to 30 acres per day and as deep as you wish. Hence your next year crop will be better. That means

Money Earned



Early Plowing

is also best because it kills the weeds before the seed matures. It also conserves moisture by permitting the rain and melted snow to enter the soil instead of running into ravines and depressions, hence forming an ideal seed bed. If you have a large farm you cannot get your plowing done early enough to do this if you use horses; but if you own a "MODERN FARM HORSE," which will do the work of 22 to 25 horses, you can get your Fall plowing done several weeks earlier than usual. Here again you are preparing for a better crop next year. Hence

More Money Earned

Horse Feed is High

and is going to be higher next winter. Sell three-fourths of your horses and save this heavy feed bill by buying a "MODERN FARM HORSE" which uses cheap 11 cent KEROSENE for "feed," and eats nothing while standing idle. The price of the horse feed you will save this coming year will go a long way towards paying for your Tractor. That's MONEY SAVED.

A HART-PARR Tractor is a MONEY MAKER—MONEY SAVER

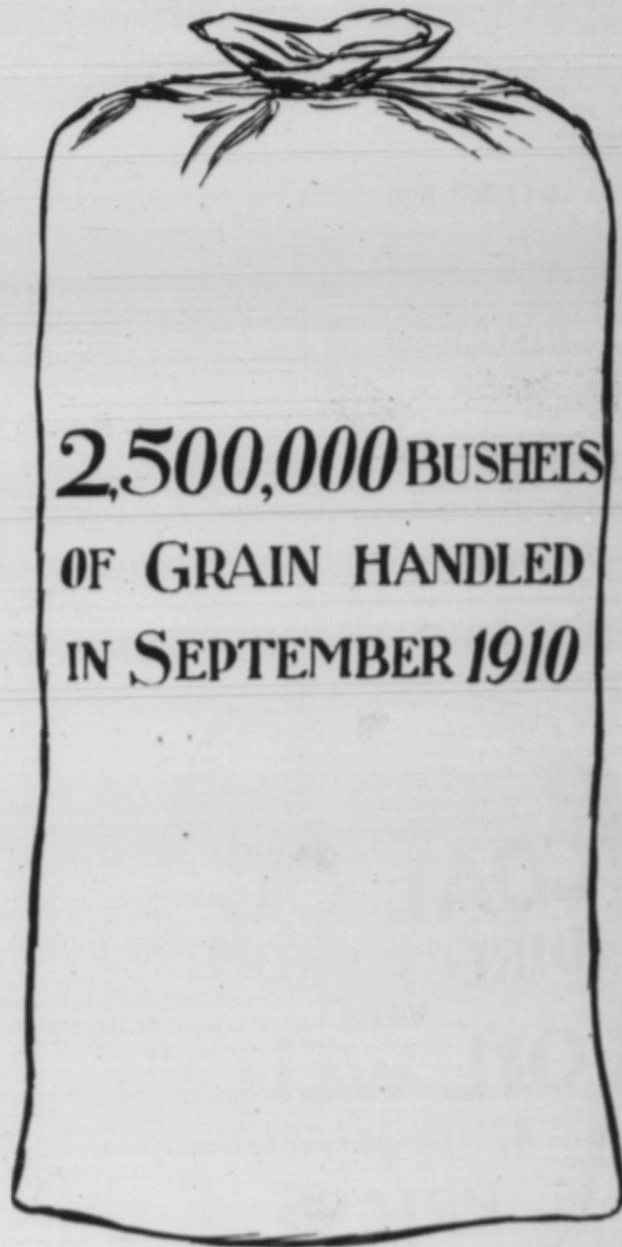
Let us tell you more about this "MODERN FARM HORSE" and its advantages on your farm. Mail us a postal card—we will do the rest. We can make prompt shipments.

HART-PARR CO., 34 Main Street, Portage-la-Prairie

MAN.

PROSPERITY

EVERY week the Farmers' Company is passing all previous records. While others are going back we are going forward. Farmers are fast coming to realize the many advantages of shipping their grain to their own Company.



— — — — —
 This is
4 Years'
 Growth of the
 Farmers' Company

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. Ltd.

BONDED

LICENSED

WINNIPEG

NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to
607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

MANITOBA

MEALS

WHEAT GRANULES, per 6 lb.	\$.25
per 24 lbs.	.95
ROLLED OATS, per 20 lbs.	.58
per 80 lbs.	2.10
CORN MEAL, per 10 lbs.	.25
per 49 lbs.	1.15

RICES

RICE, JAPAN, per 1 lb.	.05
per 50 lbs.	2.25
TAPIOCA, per 1 lb.	.07
per 4 lbs.	.40
SAGO, per 1 lb.	.06
per 8 lbs.	.45

COFFEE

LEADER BRAND. A choice well-matured, fresh roasted Mexican Coffee. Per 5 lbs.	1.05
Per 10 lbs.	2.00
MONTROSE BRAND. A regular 45c. line. Special this month, per 5 lb. tin.	1.67
per 10 lb. tin.	3.28

LARD

PURE LEAF, per 5 lb. pail	.53
per 20 lb. pail	3.25
COMPOUND, per 5 lb. pail	.45
per 20 lb. pail	2.85

PICKLES

SOUR, per 1 gal.	.75
per 5 gals.	2.90
MUSTARD, per 1 gal.	.80
per 5 gals.	3.15
SWEET, per 1 gal.	.85
per 5 gals.	3.35

BISCUITS

SODAS, per 10 lb. box	1.50
GINGER SNAPS, per 5 lb.	.25
SWEET BISCUITS, per 5 lbs.	.25

BEANS, Etc.

WHITE BEANS, per 1 lb.	.05
per 40 lbs.	2.40
WHOLE GREEN PEAS, per 5 lbs.	.25
POT BARLEY, per 5 lbs.	.25

HONEY

A delicious line of ONTARIO WHITE CLOVER HONEY, per 1 lb.	.23
per 5 lbs.	.75
per 10 lbs.	1.45

This Price List

is the forerunner of a fast advancing market in which 80% of the lines of Groceries are effected. We will not attempt to give our Customers reasons for the astonishing advances on the several lines, but will merely state that our next Grocy Price List (which will be issued in about three weeks), will show the most remarkable advances, which the packers and manufacturers have found it necessary to make on nearly every line of everyday food. It will be greatly to your interest to order your winter's supplies now, as a delay of 3 or 4 weeks will cost a considerable amount extra, and you will only regret having missed the last opportunity of buying on the original LOW COST BASIS.

TEA

Some months ago, before the recent advance in the price of Teas, we saw a sample of a special blend of very choice Orange Pekoe, expertly combined by that world-famed tea firm, the Joseph Tetley Company, of London, England, owners of the great Tea gardens in India and Ceylon. We were so favorably impressed by the fragrance and strength of this Tea, that we immediately placed a large order for same, to be shipped to us in the original 10 lb. lead lined caddie. This Tea, we expect to arrive in Winnipeg in less than a week, and if a 25 per cent saving is any inducement to our readers, we will be sold out before the end of the month. Special, per 10 lb. caddie. \$2.90

Salt Sea Herrings

We are just in receipt of a shipment of these famous Holland Herring, which when fried or baked in vinegar form one of the most appetizing dishes which can be desired. These Holland Herrings are put up in kegs holding from 40 to 50 choice plump fish, and at our special price will be found a more economical food than any other meat or fish you can buy. Add a few kegs to your order and they will be sure to please you. Per keg .75c.

ASSORTED ORDER

This list comprises almost all lines used in the average household daily, there being not a single line which you are not continually in need of. You will find on figuring up the prices you usually pay on these goods that the total cost of this order is about \$17.30. Now to demonstrate the high quality of our goods we are going to supply the following order (quantities and lines as noted below) at the low price of \$11.90.

The chances are that your neighbors will take advantage of this special offering and save \$5.40 or more thereby. Are you going to allow it to pass?	
3 lbs. Choice blk. Tea	\$.97
5 lbs. Montrose Coffee	2.25
6 cans Corn	.75
6 cans Peas	.75
6 cans Peas, large size	1.50
1 5 lb. pail Pure Jams	.85
6 lbs. Cleaned Currants	.75
8 pkgs. Seeded Raisins	.60
5 lbs. Prunes	.50
5 lbs. Peaches	.45
2 lbs. Evaporated Cherries	.40
3 lbs. Choice Dates	.30
2 lbs. Mixed Peel	.40
1 lb. Coconut	.30
2 pkgs. Icing, colored	.20
3 pkgs. Corn Starch	.30
1 4 oz. bottle Vanilla	.25
1 4 oz. bottle Lemon	.25
1 4 oz. bottle Cherry	.25
1 1/2 lb. tin Mustard	.10
3 lbs. Baking Soda	.15
1 lb. Red Cross Baking Powder	.25
4 pkgs. blk. Pepper	.40
1 pkg. Cayenne Pepper	.10
2 pkgs. Ginger	.20
2 pkgs. Cinnamon	.20
1 pkg. Cloves	.10
10 lbs. Japan Rice	.80
5 lbs. Pot Barley	.25
5 lbs. White Beans	.30
1 keg Herrings	1.00
10 bars Palm Oil Soap	.40
6 bars Royal Crown Soap	.20
10 cakes Castile Soap	.25
2 pkgs. Keens Blue	.20
1 Whisk	.25
	\$17.30

The usual Value of this order is \$17.30 but may be had from us for \$11.90 for a limited period.

DRIED FRUITS

CURRENTS, cleaned, per 1 lb.	.09
per 25 lbs.	2.20
MIXED PEEL, per 1 lb.	.11
DATES, choice per 1 lb.	.30
per 10 lbs.	.75

SOAP

PALM OIL, A Leading Laundry Soap, usual bar, per 10 bars	.25
ROYAL CROWN, per 6 bars	.20
per 144 bars	4.41
CASTILE, for Toilet use, per cake	.02

SYRUP

BEEHIVE, a choice quality of blended corn and cane, Golden Table Syrup.	
per 5 lbs.	.20
per 10 lbs.	.50
per 20 lbs.	.95
MOLASSES, per 5 lbs.	.25
per 10 lbs.	.48
per 60 lbs.	2.49

EXTRACTS

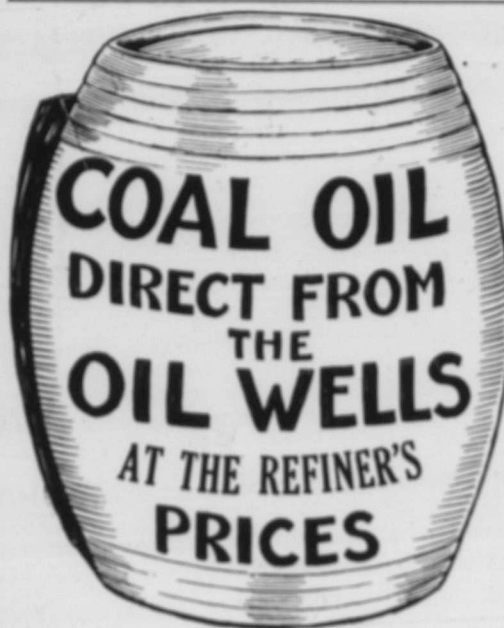
STANDARD QUALITY, per 2 oz. bottle	.08
per 8 oz. bottle	.25
DOUBLE STRENGTH, per 2 oz. bottle	.14
per 4 oz. bottle	.30
per 8 oz. bottle	.45

TEA

BLACK, NO. 171. One of the finest low-priced Teas possible to procure.	
Per 5 lbs.	.48
Per 10 lbs.	1.18
Per 10 lbs.	2.23

SUGAR

GRANULATED, per 20 lbs.	1.25
per 50 lbs.	3.00
per 100 lbs.	5.85
YELLOW, per 20 lbs.	2.85
per 100 lbs.	5.45



COAL OIL

This is a line on which we can save you a great many dollars during the coming Oil burning season. Our sales of Coal Oil are enormous and our expense in handling is extremely small, which fact enables us to give you the best grades of Coal Oil at a very low price. Our Sale of Coal Oil last year was tremendous, our customers all finding that they could effect a direct saving in buying direct in barrel lots, even our British Columbia customers finding it profitable to buy from us and pay freight charges from their respective towns. We have not only got the price down to Rock Bottom, but we have also made arrangements whereby we can ship all oil from any of the Western points noted below, to which points it is shipped in carload lots, thus giving you the advantage of the carload freight rates, in addition to saving you time in the delivery of same. If you will stop for a moment and figure up the quantity of Coal Oil that you burn during the season, and the price you pay in your own town, you will readily see the saving you can make by buying direct from us. Now note particularly these prices which we quote on the best grades only, as they will cost you (i.e., Winnipeg, or any of the following Western towns, from which we will ship direct to your station.

BEACON LIGHT.—This Oil was the best grade sold by us last year, we having shipped hundreds of barrels into private homes where it has given every satisfaction. The price of this Oil is:
 F. O. B. Winnipeg, per gal. \$.19 | F. O. B. Saskatoon, per gal.24
 F. O. B. Regina, per gal.23 | F. O. B. Calgary or Edmonton, per gal.26

LIGHTHOUSE.—This brand is one grade higher than Beacon Light and guaranteed to give a fine white light. Price:
 F. O. B. Winnipeg, per gal. \$.21 | F. O. B. Saskatoon, per gal.26
 F. O. B. Regina, per gal.23 | F. O. B. Calgary or Edmonton, per gal.28

NORTH STAR.—A still higher grade which will burn longer and steadier than is possible to obtain from 75 per cent. of the Oils sold. Price:
 F. O. B. Winnipeg, per gal. \$.23 | F. O. B. Saskatoon, per gal.28
 F. O. B. Regina, per gal.23 | F. O. B. Calgary or Edmonton, per gal.30

AURORA is Coal Oil perfection, being absolutely the best Coal Oil possible to obtain, and a quality which is seldom distributed to country points. This Oil, at the price quoted by us will be found very economical burning. Price:
 F. O. B. Winnipeg, per gal. \$.25 | F. O. B. Saskatoon, per gal.31
 F. O. B. Regina, per gal.30 | F. O. B. Calgary or Edmonton, per gal.33

Note.—We are carrying lower priced Oils than any quoted on this page, but our wholesale prices being so low, we think our customers will find it much to their advantage to buy the better grades. All Oils are put up only in 45 gal. barrels, unless quantity being sold at these prices.

We make an extra charge of \$2.00 for the barrel which may be returned to us when empty, when we will allow the same price, but as these barrels are solid oak many of our customers prefer to use them for private purposes.

Barrel taps supplied free.

Order your Coal Oil now and avoid paying the retailer's prices.

To those who might consider that 45 gallons of Oil would be too much for their private use we might mention that last season a number of our customers bought 45 gallon barrels and informed two or three of their nearest neighbors that they would be able to supply them at a slightly lower price than was charged in the town. By doing they easily disposed of the surplus quantity at a profit to themselves as well as a profit to their neighbors.

MUNRO'S
 DIRECT TO YOU
GROCCERS
 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG, MAN.



The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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.

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OCTOBER 5th 1910

HOMESTEADERS' TARIFF BURDEN

To show more clearly the yearly toll the agricultural implement manufacturers of Canada exact from the farmers through the operation of the tariff, we prepared the following table of implements necessary for the proper cultivation of a quarter-section of land in the Prairie Provinces. The retail price varies at different points and that given is only approximately correct. The appraised value for the purpose of determining the duty to be paid when the size of the implement is given, is correct, while in others, the average appraisement of different sizes is given:

Article	Retail Price	Appraisement By Customs	%	Duty Paid
Steel beam walking plow	\$25.00	\$15.00	20%	\$5.00
Breaking plow	25.00	16.00	20%	5.20
Two gang plows (14 in.)	160.00	102.00	20%	20.40
Sulky plow (16 in.)	60.00	33.00	20%	6.60
One set harrows	28.00	17.00	20%	3.40
One land roller (4 horse)	90.00	40.00	25%	10.00
One seeder (2 horse)	125.00	50.00	20%	11.20
One disc	75.00	24.00	25%	6.00
One cultivator	50.00	20.00	20%	4.00
One binder (8 ft.)	175.00	110.00	17 1/2%	19.25
Two wagons	170.00	80.00	25%	20.00
One buggy	110.00	60.00	35%	21.00
Two sleighs	70.00	34.00	25%	8.50
One cutter	50.00	30.00	35%	10.50
One fanning mill	40.00	25.00	25%	6.25
One hay rake (10 ft.)	35.00	17.20	20%	3.45
One mower (6 ft.)	65.00	41.00	17 1/2%	7.20
Harness for 8 horses	140.00	68.00	30%	20.40
One set buggy harness	25.00	15.00	30%	4.50
Sundry articles to the value of approximately	175.00	100.00	25%	25.00
Totals	1697.00	903.20		213.85

It may be argued that there are many homesteaders who do not use all the implements tabulated above. That, unfortunately, is true in hundreds of cases and the want of proper and sufficient implements, due to the excessive cost, accounts largely for the bad cultivation and growth of weeds on the prairie farm, which we hear so much about. It might also be noted that the table shown provides for implements necessary on a grain farm only, while if a farmer goes into raising stock and engages in mixed farming, he would necessarily have to get many more implements which would increase the above by at least 50 per cent.

The amount the custom tariff imposes on the above enumerated list of implements figures out to \$213.85. It would be interesting

to figure out what proportion of that \$213.85 goes to the government and what to the agricultural implement manufacturers of Canada, under our present tariff regulations.

The census of 1906 in the enumeration of manufacturers in Canada gives the manufacture of agricultural implements that year at \$12,835,748. Canada exported that year farming implements to the extent of \$2,499,104, presumably leaving for home consumption, and use in Canada \$10,336,644 worth. That year we imported agricultural implements to the value of \$1,615,123 on which the government collected a duty of \$323,024. It is now generally conceded that manufacturers add the full extent of their protection to the selling price of their product. Assuming that in 1906 the manufacturer of agricultural implements charged the full rate of their tariff protection on the \$10,336,644, the portion of their product retained in Canada, the Canadian farmers would give them \$2,067,326, compared to \$323,024 paid the government. That is to say, the ratio of the amount paid to the manufacturers by reason of the tariff, leaving out fractions, is in the proportion of 86.14. In other words, in the year 1906, the Canadian farmers paid 86 cents to the agricultural manufacturer, for every 14 cents he paid to the government as revenue on his implements. Applying the same ratio to the \$213, set forth in the above table, the government would get \$29.82 from the farmer and the implement manufacturer, \$183.18. But these implements must be renewed at least once in every ten years. Besides, the farmer must buy a large amount of repairs each year for his implements, on which he has to pay duty. Estimating the necessary repairs at \$50, the duty on which will average 25 per cent., or \$12.50, and a yearly average of \$20 duty paid for replacement of implements, his annual tribute to the manufacturer of farm implements will exceed \$30 per year, over and above what the government collects from him for revenue on implements. This is quite a respectable contribution which the rural population of Canada is compelled to make to the "modern barons" created under the "Feudalism" established by our fiscal system and compares favorably with the annual levy made by the powerful barons of the middle ages.

What does Canada get from the agricultural implement manufacturers in return for the privilege they have of imposing such an annual tribute on our rural population? Apologists for the protective system endeavor to prevent any criticism of the system by pointing out the number of factories we have and the number of men they employ, and that the Canadian implement factories could not live in competition with those of the United States, their only competitors in the Canadian implement trade. Facts all point in the opposite direction. The annual reports of our trade and navigation returns point out that they are able to compete in every country in the world where farm implements are used, with their competitors excepting in Canada. The Canadian census of 1901 in giving the ratio of total cost of wages, material, and miscellaneous expenses to the value of production in Canada and the United States, places the average ratio for all industries at 84.07 in Canada and 85.35 in the United States. In the group of iron and steel products which includes agricultural implements, the ratio is 82.30 in Canada to 84.67 in the United States, which means that for every \$100 value of production in the agricultural implement trade, the cost of wages, material and miscellaneous expenses is \$82.30 in Canada and \$84.67 in the United States, while the annual average wage for employees in the iron and steel group of products is \$437.47 in Canada and \$561.33 in the United States. This clearly indicates that the Canadian manufacturer has nothing to fear from his competitor in the United States. In the event of our government arranging for a reciprocal trade in agricultural implements there could be as many manufacturers in Canada

as there are at the present time and a reduction in the cost to the farmer to the amount of the tribute now levied upon him would have a tendency to increase the use of agricultural implements. The Western Prairies have suffered on account of many of our homesteaders not being able to properly equip their farms with the necessary implements, due to the excessive prices charged for them. No one will deny that if the annual tribute imposed upon our homesteaders by our "modern feudal barons" were diverted towards equipping our homesteads the result would be an increase in the output of the farm while the result is now that a few men, probably a score or so, are annexing to themselves more of the products of the farming community than is good for themselves and for the country in which they live.

INVESTMENT OF INFLUENCE

Every man no matter what may be his surroundings has a certain influence upon his fellow men. That influence is either for good or for bad. Every man should take home to himself this thought and turn it over in his mind. It is a tremendous question and one that every right living man must of necessity consider. It applies in every phase of life and in every walk of life. It applies to the farmer in Western Canada as well as to every other class of people. It is a fit subject for thought on the part of every reader of THE GUIDE. "How are you investing your influence, and what return do you expect from your investment." Upon no subject does this come home to the farmer more than in its relation to his labors for the common welfare. Every man's influence is limited. A number of men united for a common purpose are very strong. The individual farmer is helpless to reform abuses. The great body of farmers working together is all powerful. The farmers of any province or country who are properly organized can make or unmake the laws which govern that province or country. The most powerful farmer's organizations in Canada today are those of the three Prairie Provinces. Every farmer who adds his name to the membership of those associations makes the organization that much stronger. He becomes an additional soldier in the army that is fighting the battle of every individual farmer. Why then should not every farmer join these organizations? What excuse has a farmer for not doing it? If any farmer who reads these lines feels that he should not become a member of the Association we would be glad if he would send us his reasons. What have the associations already accomplished. Looking at the financial side the associations have reformed the conditions surrounding the grain market, so that every farmer is receiving from \$20 to \$30 per car more for his wheat to-day than he would receive if there were no farmers organizations in the West. This benefit is received by every farmer who raises grain, no matter whether or not he is a member of the farmers' organization. And the advance in price has not increased the cost of bread to the consumer, but has simply reduced the profits of the speculators. Surely then, every farmer even from a selfish standpoint has every reason to join the farmer's organizations and help the cause. Back in 1906 the farmers' organizations were not strong either in Ontario or Manitoba, but they were strong enough to prevent Mr. Fielding's maximum tariff from going into effect, and thus they saved fully \$5,000,000 to the Western farmers, alone. At the present juncture additional efforts are being made to have the tariff reduced and to save at least \$20,000,000 a year to the Western farmers. If the farmers were not organized they would receive no reduction in the tariff whatever, but there would be most assuredly an increase. Is the organization therefore worth while? The organized farmers have secured public elevators in Manitoba, and as the scheme is completed the Elevator Combine that province will be broken forever. In Saskatchewan the organized farmers have in-

duced the government to take hold of the elevator proposition. In Alberta the organized farmers are determined to have fair freight rates to B. C. and use the markets of that province. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised that the Terminal Elevator robbery shall be stopped, and that he will investigate the Chilled Meat Industry and that the Co-operative Bills shall be passed. All this has been due to organization on the part of the farmers. Not any of it would have been accomplished if the farmers were not organized. Is the organization then worth while? The Western farmers want the Hudson Bay railway owned and operated by the government. If the organized farmers become strong enough and their demands insistent, they will secure what they ask for. In the face of all this can any right minded farmer refuse to join the association in his province? It will cost him \$1.00 per year and will return to him from \$25 to \$500 a year according to his circumstances. If he reads THE GUIDE and studies what the other farmers are doing it will cost him another \$1.00 a year. Can \$2.00 be better invested? We have in this article looked at the financial side, which is the selfish side. The unselfish side we have considered many times. If the organization is worth while from the purely selfish standpoint, how much more worth while is it from an unselfish standpoint.

LOW TARIFF MOVEMENT

The spirit which is manifesting itself so forcibly throughout Western Canada in favor of legislative reforms, is much akin to similar movements in other countries. In England, a fierce battle is being waged on the tariff question. For sixty years England has prospered under free trade and to-day her foreign business is still growing more rapidly than that of any other nation. Free trade England meets the great protectionist countries, notably Germany and the United States. Despite the high tariff wall around these two latter countries English manufacturers are able to compete with the protectionist manufacturers in their own protected markets. A great number of the largest manufacturers in England are most ardent supporters of free trade and are opposed to the tariff reform movement. Tariff reformers in the Old Country quote Canada to prove that prosperity follows protection. The recent uprising in Western Canada has been a hard blow to the tariff reformers of Great Britain. When still further representations are made by the Western farmers at Ottawa this winter it will be still another move that will greatly assist British Free Traders. General sentiment in Canada does not favor protection and Canadian tariffs will be reduced henceforth. If England should forsake free trade it would be a terrible blow to the low tariff movement in all countries. But England will not forsake free trade when prosperity is so wide spread under the present system. Canada to-day is prosperous, not because of protection but in spite of protection and will be more prosperous as the tariff is reduced. The people of Germany to-day are not satisfied with their protective system and a powerful agitation is now going on in that country for tariff reduction. In United States the advocates for high tariff, from the president down, realize that the American people will no longer permit such robbery as has been carried on under the Payne-Aldrich tariff. The "insurgent" movement in United States is not in favor of Free Trade but in favor of protection only to the extent of the difference in cost of production in United States and other countries. President Taft is also in favor of reciprocity with Canada and negotiations will be opened between Washington and Ottawa very shortly. If arrangements can be made between Canada and the United States for free trade in natural products and free trade in agricultural implements it will be a great advantage to the people of both countries. The general downward revision of the Canadian tariff and an increase in the British Preference will still further meet the demands of the organize-

farmers. The tariff in protectionist countries is the greatest evil of the age, because it is under cover of a high tariff that the greatest abuses have crept in. The organized farmers in Canada are demanding low tariff. They are not only working for the benefit of the people of Canada, but are conferring a tremendous benefit upon the people of all protectionist countries. The farmers of Canada can be engaged in no better work than in demanding tariff reduction. The good work that was done during the past summer on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour is being splendidly followed up. Ontario farmers have already decided to send a big delegation to Ottawa this winter. The dairymen of Ontario and Quebec will also join. The Manitoba Grain Growers' association has also decided to send a delegation to Ottawa and every local branch is being asked to appoint a delegate. There is no doubt but that the organized farmers of Alberta and Saskatchewan and of the Maritime Provinces will join hands with their brothers and assist in wiping out the "Curse of Protection." The manufacturers have already decided to meet at Ottawa this winter and urge the government to maintain the protective tariff. If the farmers of Canada unite together in a representative delegation to Ottawa, the parliament will be compelled to listen to their demands and give them redress. The Western farmers will also have an opportunity to present their case in regard to the Hudson Bay railway, chilled meat industry, the terminal elevators, and co-operative bills. The movement that is taking form in the Ottawa delegation is the greatest in favor of good government that has been made in Canada since representative government was established in Canada before the days of Confederation. It all now rests with the farmers of Canada and if they rise to their opportunity they can make Canada a far better country than it is to-day.

WILFUL MISREPRESENTATIONS

Col. Sam Hughes, M. P. for an Ontario constituency, was in Winnipeg a few days ago and made the following statement to the daily press:—

"The farmers who presented their petitions to Laurier, asking for free trade, were not representative of the West. The average Canadian farmer is well satisfied with protection and if I went West on a political campaign I would undertake to whip the free trade farmers into line and make them understand that they would be more benefited by protection than anybody else. The farmers who advocate free trade are nothing but American free traders who have come and settled in Canada."

Col. Hughes is now making a Western tour and may ascertain the truth before he returns. Of course if he gets his information from club members he will be no wiser.

E. M. Macdonald, M. P. for Pictou, Nova Scotia, was a member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's party during his Western tour. Mr Macdonald in delivering an address after he got back home said everybody out West was pleased with the tariff except a few Tories. It is notable that Sir Wilfrid made no such statement. If Macdonald, M. P., can tell such deliberate untruths after meeting the farmers face to face it goes to show what a fight the farmers have ahead of them. The only way to make matters right is to send a large delegation to Ottawa where all the world will know what the farmers want and misrepresentation will not carry weight.

FARMERS MUST MAKE READY

The manufacturers who attended the annual convention at Vancouver, returned East last week in their special train. There is no doubt, in their convention they formulated plans for the bettering of trade conditions. The manufacturers' association is a most valuable organization and is doing its duty when it improves trade conditions in every legitimate way, but these twenty-five hundred men who compose the manufacturers' association, have thrown down the gauntlet to the farmers of Canada and declared that they would fight to a finish for high protection. There is no need here to reiterate the reason why the farmers are

opposed to the present tariff. Every farmer knows that the protectionists tariff is an abuse that costs him a great deal of money that does not go into the public treasury but largely into the pockets of the manufacturers. The farmers have formally declared that they will not tolerate this abuse any further. The manufacturers have declared that the farmers must remain in subjection and pay toll to them, therefore it is merely a question of whether the farmers are willing to submit further to this unjust extortion. The battle ground will be at Ottawa this winter, and the parliament of Canada must settle the question. Have the twenty-five hundred manufacturers more influence over parliament, than have sixty thousand organized farmers, representing four million people who live upon Canadian farms? It remains to be seen. But the farmers must leave no stone unturned, and must see that they are well represented at Ottawa this winter.

FARMERS ARE CANADIANS

During the discussion of the tariff in Western Canada considerable has been said about the methods of the manufacturers in their fight for protective duties. In considering the demands of the farmers they should not be misunderstood. The farmers have nothing against the manufacturers as manufacturers. It is simply that they object to the manufacturers exerting influence at Ottawa for the enactment of tariff legislation which is unfair to the people of Canada. The farmers of Canada are very glad to see manufacturing industries started and growing in Canada. They are glad to buy goods manufactured in Canada, providing that they can do so at a fair price. But the farmers decidedly object to being compelled to buy Canadian manufactured goods at tariff increased prices which benefits merely a few big manufacturers, personally. What the farmers want, is the tariff made fair and they will insist upon it until they secure their rights. When the tariff is reduced to a proper revenue basis, this will be the time for the manufacturers to carry on a strong campaign along "Made in Canada" lines. The Canadian farmers are not only willing but glad to assist the Canadian industries in every way, and when they can do so without at the same time robbing themselves, the manufacturers will find that they have the hearty and loyal support of the Canadian farmers. But just as long as the manufacturers continue to step aside from their legitimate business and invade the field of politics for the purpose of robbing the farmers, they will find that there are two who can play the same game. If the Canadian manufacturers want to continue to do business with Canadian farmers, they will have to do it because of the quality of their goods and not by legalized robbery.

Both political parties of Canada have wasted a great deal of time on unimportant matters. Surely the farmers of Canada can demand that their interests receive some attention at the coming session of parliament. After the delegation has presented its claims at Ottawa in December, it would be well to have one or two representatives of the farmers remain at Ottawa during the winter to watch the course of such legislation.

A big delegation of farmers at Ottawa this winter is the only method by which the farmers of Canada can make parliament understand that their interests need attention.

No word yet from the Winnipeg Grain Exchange as to the punishment meted out to the men who manipulated the farmers' wheat and were fined \$5,550.

What about the weighup of the terminal elevators that we heard about a while ago?

Lower tariffs will mean a reduction in the power of corporations at Ottawa.

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Moving the Corn Line North

Experiments by Leading Western Canadian Agriculturists have proven that Fodder Corn is Profitable Crop

TIME was when most men looked upon the prairies of the Canadian Northwest as a suburb of the Arctic, fit for occupancy by only fur traders and Indians. Later they admitted that wheat could be raised in the most southern districts of the provinces. And in the last decade they have been forced to acknowledge the superiority of "Manitoba Hard" and look upon Western Canada as not only the "bread basket of the Empire," but as the coming bread basket of at least a half of the world.

But Western Canada cannot stop with wheat raising. To insure the fertility of her broad acres she must have cattle and hogs. The dairy and beef industries must be fostered. Men shook their heads, admitted the fact, but queried, "Where's the feed?" Then Western Canada's expert agriculturists got busy and moved the corn line north, demonstrating that really wonderful crops of the priceless fodder could be produced on our fertile plains. True it is that some fairly successful experiments have been made with alfalfa and other forage crops but nevertheless fodder corn is an outstanding cattle feed for the Canadian West.

There is little doubt but that wheat will always be the staple product of Western Canada, but it is certain that corn will become one of the principal supplementary crops. We will never see Western farmers growing more corn, to feed more hogs, to buy more land, to grow more corn, etc., etc., but farmers in the older districts have demonstrated the feeding values of corn and it is just what we need here.

Early Experiences

Experimental work on the production of this crop was begun in the West some fifteen years ago and among the first fields planted and successfully harvested was one sown by Prof. S. A. Bedford, then superintendent of the Brandon experimental farm and now at the Manitoba Agricultural college. A photograph of this field appears with this article. The crop obtained struck Prof. Bedford very favorably and he has continued his experiments, producing crops of fodder corn that would be considered wonderful even in the best sections of the acknowledged corn belt. A point worthy of notice is that the professor has not had a single failure of his corn crops while all the time at the M. A. C. they have been sown on land that is considered very poor for corn crops.

The writer interviewed Prof. Bedford at the college a few days ago and was given a whole lot of pointers on the proper way to plant and care for a crop of fodder corn. In one corner of the professor's office stands a sheaf of corn that is truly wonderful. The stalks are over nine feet high and it stands as an exhibition of what may be done with corn in the Canadian West under proper

cultural methods. Prof. Bedford was kind enough to review his methods of production and a resume of them follows:

Results at College

The corn crop at the college was not as heavy this year as it was last on account of untoward weather conditions but nevertheless averaged nearly 25 tons per acre. When it is considered that in many of the older sections where fodder corn is one of the regular crops, anything above 12 or 13 tons per acre is considered a good crop, it is understood how satisfactory the crop is here. The variety sown was the Longfellow and the crop was raised practically without rain on a stiff clay loam not supposed to be good corn land. The land was plowed six inches deep last fall and this spring was well mellowed down.

If land intended for corn is the average

about a half bushel of seed to the acre. The seeding can be done with an ordinary grain drill by closing up a sufficient number of spouts. The proper depth to sow is from two to three inches depending upon the dryness of the soil. The dryer the soil the deeper should be the seeding.

A few days after seeding the land should be harrowed again and at least once a week until the corn is three or four inches high. If the sowing has been done according to directions none of the plants will be drawn up by the harrow and the land will be kept clean with very little trouble or expense. If it is desired to keep the land perfectly clean and take the place of summer fallow it will pay to hoe between the plants. This is one of the great advantages of the corn crop on wheat land, that the land may receive all the benefits that it would from summer fallow and yet not be idle. In any case

cured by this method is much to be preferred for milch cows as it keeps them in full flow of milk during the winter months, when swamp hay usually dries them up.

The professor also planted several experimental plots of millet, sorghums, and sugar-cane, all of which constitute valuable fodder crops in the older sections. The results from all were very satisfactory. He also experimented with Marquis wheat. This strain ripened several days earlier than an adjoining plot of Red Fife and gave practically the same yield and apparently the same grade. The alfalfa and other clovers gave good returns and additional fields have been sown.

BACK TO THE LAND

The land question is extending and confirming its hold on the mind of the country. We are only at the beginning of the valuation and already it is engaging more serious attention than any other subject in the world of politics. This is a reason for satisfaction, as well as an inspiration towards further efforts. The power of landlordism has covered the face of this land completely; it has pressed heavily and disastrously on the industry and life of the nation. But the valuation is an attack on this power, wide enough to touch it at every point, if not strong enough to break it. In and through the valuation itself relief and security can be obtained for the men and women who maintain the nation by their services. Therefore, the deep and wide interest which is being taken in this subject is one of the most blessed and hopeful activities to which a country could give itself. The valuation is proceeding, and the most prominent incidents connected with its progress are the fierce and angry protests of its opponents. This is

good. The controversy over the actual operation and administration of the budget is deepening the impression that was made by its discussion last year.—Land Values (London).

LONDON'S LORD MAYOR

Sir Thomas Vasey Strong was elected lord mayor of London, Sept. 29, without opposition. Sir Thomas is a pronounced temperance advocate and enjoys the distinction of being the first testotoler chosen as chief magistrate of the metropolis. He was born in 1857 and in 1900 married Lillie, the eldest daughter of the late James Hortnall. Sir Thomas in business has been successful as the head of a paper supply firm. He was knighted while occupying the office of the sheriff of the city of London. He is a director of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution.



Experimental field of fodder corn grown by Prof. S. A. Bedford at the Brandon Experimental Farm in 1895
One of the best cornfields in Western Canada

light loam of the province, fall plowing is not necessary. In that case plowing should be done as early in the spring as possible and the land immediately harrowed and if possible packed at once to retain moisture. The plowing should be fairly deep. If the soil is a stiff clay loam such as prevails in the valley of the Red River, it should be plowed deep in the fall and left rough during the winter. It will then become well mellowed from frost action. The professor dwells very strongly upon the necessity of fall plowing in stiff clay loams.

Harrow Frequently

The field should be harrowed every few days during the spring months to encourage weed seeds, near the surface, to sprout. It is much easier to destroy the weeds before the seed is put in than after. Seeding should be accomplished about May 24, sown in drills, three feet apart and seed left from three to six inches apart in the rows. This will take

a one-horse cultivator should be used several times during the season between the rows. This will destroy the weeds, mellow the soil and help to retain the moisture.

[Cut 'Crop' Early]

The crop should always be cut before the first of September for even a slight touch of frost seriously reduces the value of fodder corn and we usually experience a light frost by that time. If the corn is intended for use in a silo it is advisable to allow it to wilt in the field for three or four days before putting it in the silo. This removes the surplus moisture and makes sweeter ensilage. If it intended for fodder it should be carefully stacked in teepee shaped stocks containing from 500 to 1000 pounds each of dry fodder. The stocks should be tied at the top with binder twine. They will then retain their shape and shed rain and the fodder will come out bright and green any time during the winter. Fodder

What an American Learned in England

By ZACH MCGHEE

In World's Work

DURING a recent visit to England I observed this striking contrast: in America the seller dominates business, so that the effort is always to increase prices; in the United Kingdom the buyer is the dominating factor, and the tendency is always to lower prices.

Go with me along a magnificent macadam road into the little town of Burnley, set snugly up among the green hills of Lancashire. It is picturesque and old and English to the core, but it is not the sleepy village that we have been taught to think that an English village is; Burnley is accounted scarcely more than a village, although a hundred thousand people live there. Except for the clatter of the iron-rimmed "clogs" which the happy children wear on their feet, there is little noise. And yet before you and I get up to our eight o'clock breakfast in the morning, they have made half a million yards of cotton cloth—enough for a dress apiece for some 30,000 women. They have made 20,000,000 yards by the time we are ready for dinner. Its streets throb with life and energy, though not with bustle or hurry; and tall towering chimneys from hundreds of throbbing factories offer up their burnt-offerings to the Goddess of Industry.

Let us take one of the tramecars which carry the busy thousands. The service is excellent; everybody has a seat—the law so requires; the fare is one penny. Our landlady pays for her gas 2s. 2d. a thousand feet, and if we watch it we will see that it is a far superior gas to that in Washington, D. C., where I pay 4s. for a thousand feet. The electric light in our room costs our landlady about half what it costs us in those American cities where it is cheapest. Water is furnished to every household at the actual cost of transporting it.

Our landlady charges us considerably less for board than we are accustomed to pay—that is, if she charges us her usual price—for she can afford it. She buys fourteen pounds of the "best American flour" for 2s.; in America she would have to pay 3s. for the same flour. She buys twenty-five pounds of the best grade of granulated sugar for the equivalent of a dollar; if she lived in Louisiana, Michigan, or Idaho, where this sugar grows, she could get no more than from fourteen to sixteen pounds of the same sugar for her dollar. Her rice costs her from 2½d. to 3d. a pound; in the rice fields of South Carolina she would pay 5d. a pound for it. A pound package of soda costs her a ha'penny. In America it would cost her 2½d.

In America there is a heavy tax on each of these articles, a tax which does not, however, go to the support of the government, but to the "business man," that is, to the man who sells. In England they are looking out for the interests of our landlady who has to buy, and there is no tax.

Our landlady (along with the greater portion of the people in Burnley) buys her goods from co-operative stores, which are operated solely in the interests of the people who buy from them. The "business man" who gets the profits is the one who buys; the one who sells gets a salary. What is true of Burnley is true of practically every town and borough in the United Kingdom. One co-operative store in Edinburgh last year had 38,180 customers, to every one of whom 4s. 4d. out of £1 worth purchased (21.5 per cent.) was returned. That is what they call a successful "business man" or a small group of stockholders; there are 38,180 of them.

Municipal Ownership Everywhere

Likewise in this and practically every British town the consumer (the man who buys) is the "business man" who owns and operates the gasworks, the waterworks, the electric-lighting plant, the street-railway system, and all the other public utilities, including in most places the market stalls, the public baths, the hospitals, the cemeteries, and

in some cases tenement houses and office buildings. In Glasgow, for instance, a man can live in a dwelling which he rents from all the citizens of his city; he can cook meals on a citizens-owned stove with citizens-made gas, make his tea with citizens-furnished water, ride to his business on tramecars owned and operated by all the citizens, use a citizens-owned telephone; when it grows dark he can switch on a citizens-furnished electric light; he can use the citizens-operated baths—tub, shower, or swimming pool, hot or cold, with every necessity for his comfort and convenience, including soap and towel—for from a ha'penny to threepence; he can hire his servants through the citizens-operated servants' bureau, with no charge either to him or to the servant; his children can use the public playgrounds with all sorts of gymnasium appliances; he himself can play on the public golf-links; he and his children can attend, free, the Saturday afternoon music concerts—outdoors in summer, in a warm, comfortable hall in

While this particular man was not frightened, the word "Socialism" is a bugaboo in England just as it is in the United States. The word frightens people; they are not afraid of the thing itself, for throughout the length and breadth of the island there is scarcely to be found a man who opposes all forms of municipal ownership. Moreover, all the telegraph lines in Great Britain are owned and operated by the government; the government in few years will take over all telephone lines; and there is more or less general belief that the taking over of the railways will follow.

This is the sort of thing which is going on in England; and I have told only a part. It is not involved in the present political agitation nor was it an issue in the recent election: for all political parties have encouraged it. It is not a political upheaval, but an economic evolution already far advanced, and not all the lords in creation can stop or stay it. Throughout the whole of the United Kingdom, apart from politics

DIRECT LEGISLATION

If you are interested in improving the system of government in Canada you should study Professor Frank Parsons' book entitled "The City for the People." He devotes a great deal of attention to Direct Legislation and this is considered the best book published on the subject. He also deals in the same book with Public Ownership, Home Rule for Cities, and the Merit System of Civil Service, and the best means of Overcoming Corruption. Professor Parsons in his book shows how reforms have been accomplished in Switzerland and in some of the American cities by means of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. The book is double indexed for subjects and persons. It is a book to read carefully and to digest and think about. This book is published in paper binding at 50 cents. In lots of 10 or more 45 cents each. They will be sent to any reader post paid on receipt of price.

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winter; they can visit at any time, free, the public art collections; he can buy his goods from the citizens-owned markets; if he wishes to give an entertainment to his friends, he can use at a small cost the citizens-owned public halls; he can even grow oats or turnips in the public gardens, and go fishing in the citizens' special fishing preserves in the beautiful Loch Katrine.

If he is a working man and a widower, say, with young children, he can live in neat and comfortable lodgings, owned and kept by the citizens, with a nurse paid by the citizens to take care of his children; when he gets ill he can go to the public hospital owned by all the citizens (even to a hospital for inebriates, if that be his malady); and when he finally comes to die he may be buried in the citizens' cemetery—not for paupers, but for the first citizens of the city. And all of these he gets at actual cost without paying one penny profit to the seller, the "business man" in our sense. And there is not one penny or one particle of charity in it all. No philanthropist has provided any of these benefits, but he himself and his fellow-citizens have established them. He is not even taxed for most of them, for they support themselves.

"Why, in America this would be called Socialism," I said one day to the secretary of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. I knew that he was not a Socialist, and I waited with interest to see how he was going to explain. Strangely enough, he did not explain at all; he calmly puffed his cigar and observed, "Well, I can't just see what difference it makes what you call it. You can see that it is a success."

and almost wholly independent of it, there has already grown up a condition which the Socialists in no other country have even hoped to attain in this generation.

Co-operation Better than Charity

Cycling one day in the vicinity of Birmingham, I came suddenly into a new and beautiful village. Artistic cottages of four, six, and eight rooms, each surrounded by a carpet of green grass, speckled over with flowers and shrubbery, lined the clean, paved streets, along which also ran rows of ornamental shade trees. An attractive school-house and a public hall, several beautiful churches, playgrounds for children, pleasure grounds for all, were there. The village was not finished. New houses were being built, new streets opened and paved, new trees, shrubbery and flowers set out here and there. Tradesmen, clerks, factory operatives, professional men, and others had left the crowded, noisy, smoke-begrimed streets of Birmingham and come out into the pure wholesome air of the country. Some enterprising real-estate company or some wealthy capitalist is doing a good business, I thought; or else some philanthropist is doing a great charity-work among his fellowmen.

Not at all. It was a co-operative society, and every penny of what we would term "profit" was considered a loss and turned back into the pockets of those who paid rent in excess of its actual cost.

"Who furnishes the capital for this enterprise?" I asked the bright young clerk who was showing me round.

"Capital! Why, it doesn't take any

capital, you know, in the ordinary sense. Every member of our society pays his instalments of ten shillings a month. With 200 members we get £20 a year ground rent, and with £882 we can build two eight-roomed houses, such as you see. In one year after we started we were able to build two. We let those and in a short time with the rent money and the instalments we had enough to build others; and so on."

Very simple; and you see how they eliminate not only the capitalist but the philanthropist, which is in keeping with the spirit of this whole economic trend in England.

Gas at Cost

Here is where we must consider closely the peculiar point of view. In our country a gas-plant, say, which makes profits for the stockholders of the company is considered a financial success. That is our point of view, but it is not the English. They consider such a business a "failure": it loses money, they say—for the user of gas. They act on this principle in the management of their public utilities as well as in their co-operative concerns. The moment a gas-plant makes what we term a "profit," they cut down the price of the gas to eliminate what they term a "loss"; and thus the enterprise "succeeds in that it seems to fail." The only town in the whole island of Great Britain where the gas is sold for as much as 3s. a thousand feet is Edinburgh. The price in Glasgow has recently been reduced to 2s. Generally, throughout the country it ranges from 2s. to 2s. 6d.

Similarly the waterworks have been successful, from the standpoint of the man who uses water; the street railway successful, from the standpoint of the man who rides on the cars; the electric plant, the markets, tenement houses, public baths, cemeteries, and other municipal enterprises (as well as the co-operative concerns) each a business success from the standpoint of this man in front of the counter, an active, participating party to every business transaction, who in England has come to dominate the whole country, in business as well as in government.

In some cases, such as that of the street railway, where an amount of the fixed values of coins there cannot be a reduction or increase in fares in exact accordance with expenses so as to have no profit or loss, there is opportunity to judge of the "success" or "failure" in terms with which we are most familiar. Most of the street railways have necessarily been operated at a "loss" in the English sense, which "loss" is made good by returning the net receipts into the city treasury, where it operates to lower the tax rates. Taking the city of Glasgow as a fair example it is interesting to translate the word "success" into our language. The street railway management of that city last year paid interest on capital, £53,359; sinking fund, £70,123; income-tax to the national government, £10,444; put aside for general reserve fund, £16,275; and then turned in the city treasury, £50,000.

And this remarkable "profit" or "loss" according to the point of view, was made with fares less than one halfpenny a mile. This is about the standard in all the towns and cities of Great Britain and Ireland.

The street-railway management in Birmingham turned something like £40,000 of "loss" into the city treasury; the management in Manchester, £50,000; and so on in varying amounts in practically every town and city.

But remember that if it were only practicable, there would not be a penny to turn into the city treasury. The rigidity of coinage is alone responsible for the cumbersome, expensive, and inconvenient necessity of collecting from the public more money than is necessary for the operation of the cars, only to have to return it in another cumbersome and roundabout way.

If you tell these people—and I refer, of course, always to the dominant element—that they are Socialists, and

Continued on Page 23

Care and Protection of Farm Equipment

By M. R. D. OWINGS

SINCE the arrival of dollar wheat, and fifty cent oats, editors, college professors and economists have taken a great deal of pleasure in speaking of the present day farmer as a "business man." They do not always define the term and on close scrutiny it looks as if the so-called "business" farmer was sometimes such largely because high prices of his products had made him prosperous, rather than because of his adoption of more businesslike methods.

It has been well demonstrated that a real business man is successful as a manufacturer in so far as he is able to make mechanical labor take the place of less productive hand labor, and that a real business man as a farmer is similarly successful in so far as he can do the same thing. But here, very often, is where the resemblance ceases.

The manufacturer invests so much money in labor-saving machinery; he allows so much for depreciation and then proceeds to see that his machine is well housed, well cared for and kept going. He figures that it must pay so much interest on the original investment, plus a profit sufficiently large to equal, ultimately, the original investment. The longer the machine can fulfill the duties for which it was intended, the greater the money returns on the first outlay.

Farmers' Methods

When a farmer figures on the same basis in caring for his equipment, the economic term of "business man" fits him and generally you can call him an automobile owner as well. But when he invests his capital in expensive machines—and many of them—such as a modern farm nowadays necessitates, and then leaves his plow in the fence corner and his binder in the field and his new wagon under the eaves of his cow shed, he falls short of exercising the right kind of business methods. Perhaps he makes enough to be able to do all this without noticing the drain upon his gross income. Some farmers figure that way but it is not good commercial doctrine.

The money which a farmer puts into a binder, mower or manure spreader, is just as much capital invested as the money another man puts into a machine for making shoes or spinning cotton. It deserves an annual interest and an ultimate profit equally as much, and it is entitled to as thorough care and protection. Furthermore, the laws governing continuity of service apply exactly the same to a cream separator and a wagon as to a planer or grinder. Of course, owing to the seasonal use of farm machines there are lapses of time when certain machines must remain idle. It is at this period when they should be best protected. Scientists say that the muscles of an arm wither quicker from inactivity than from over-activity. The same thing is true of equipment, whether on the farm or in the factory. More plows have been worn away by the weather than were ever worn away by service.

True as this is, very little attention has been paid to the science of machine care. Experimental stations will work for years to show how to grow forty bushels of wheat where only thirty bushels grew before. No one questions the usefulness of this work, but it takes the difference of a good many acres to pile up enough dollars to buy a new binder. And yet, very little time is spent in showing how to increase the life of a binder from six to fifteen years. Perhaps they leave it to the common sense of the farmer. If they do, all right, for common sense is really the thing that is needed.

Three Cardinal Principles

College instruction—ancestral advice—and original research in the care of farm machines can all be simmered down to these three elementary necessities—good roofs, good paint and good lubricants. These three determine whether the days of a machine shall be long in the land or whether it shall soon return to the dust whence it came and another order go to the firm who made it. Let every farmer attend to this trio. How and when are questions which each must answer for

himself—not very profound questions—but very important.

Few people realize how simple and yet how essential such care is, and for those who have overlooked this phase of agricultural life, we give the experience of one successful farmer which may contain helpful suggestions. This man ran a big farm and in spite of inefficient help and long used soil, made money. He was a firm believer in the above mentioned triumvirate, and he practiced what he believed. Back of his barn he had erected a long low shed, not particularly showy or expensive, but dry, and under this shed he kept everything in the equipment line—from grindstone to wagons. In one end he built a home-made improvised paint shop. Although his reputation as a family man in that country was good, it is said of him that he would just as soon leave a member of his family outside all winter as his mower or his drill.

One Farmer's Care

When he finished his plowing, he saw to it that his men brought the plow back to the shed. He then went over it thoroughly with a coat of white lead and it was left that way all winter. In the spring a little kerosene or turpentine was applied which loosened the paint so that with the first contact of the ground the share came out smooth and shiny like a mirror. "That plow," said the farmer, "cost me thirty-five dollars. The paint cost about thirty-five cents, and it made the plow last ten years longer. That is just an illustration," continued he, "of my procedure with every machine I own. Every two years I made it a point to go over all the binders, mowers, and all the other machines I had on the place, with a good metal base paint. I even painted the knives of the cutting machines the same as I did my plow, and I found that with a little application of turpentine or kerosene they became bright and shiny before the first circuit of the field was completed.

"I didn't use up all of this paint, because I felt more friendly toward the paint dealers than I did toward the International Harvester company. It was merely a matter of economy with me because paint was cheaper than new machines. Perhaps also the question of pride helped a little, because I always liked to have everything about the farm clean and bright. I generally use red lead because I like that color and because red lead is better than white lead for outside work. I kept even the tongues and whiffletrees of my wagons as good as new. They were mostly made of locust in my country and, when properly painted, would last a century. This painting was not just a hobby; I found that it paid, as at one time I sold a binder which I had used steadily for six years, for over two-thirds of what it cost me, and I didn't cheat the fellow either. It was practically as good as new. I was a paint advocate all right, and it seemed to me that hired men might come and hired men might go, but my wagons, mowers and drills went on forever.

About Lubricants

"I was equally as 'cranky' on lubricants. When I first started farming as a young man, it did not take me long to find out that a hot box generally meant a ten-mile trip to town for a new part. I had just about three experiences of this kind and after that the most important bit of barn furniture, next to the paint can, was the oil can. Many a time since then, when I have seen my neighbors tied up in the middle of a workday with an overheated part, I have praised 'John, from whom all blessings flow,' as the University of Chicago boys say. I used to make it a rule, after each long trip, to grease my wagons with the result that they were always ready and always shipshape. I invented patent dust protectors of my own when none came with a machine, and where this was not possible I kept the exposed parts well cleaned.

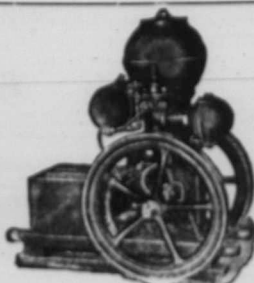
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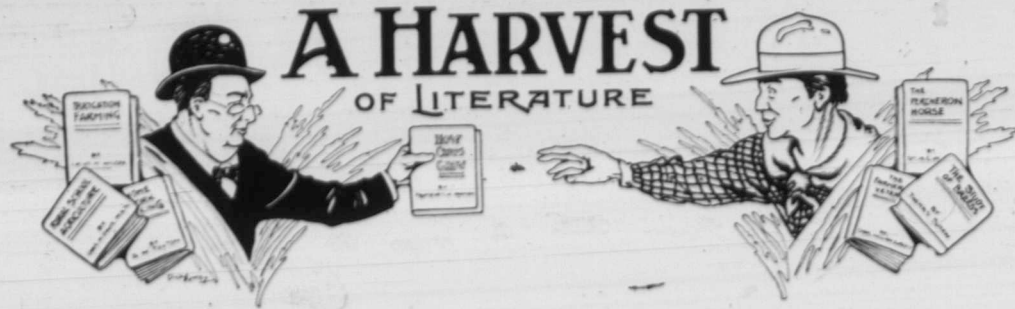
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nothing, but, in the long run, I never noticed the trouble and I found that it was a good form of economy. I farmed for many years at a time when prices were much lower than they are now and I made my farm pay. I do not claim that it was

all due to my caring for my equipment, but the fact that I made every cent of capital invested in the machines return the one hundred cents on the dollar, and then some, had a great deal to do with my prosperity."



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FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS. By J. B. Davidson and L. W. Chase. — Farm Machinery and Farm Motors is the first book published on the subject of Farm Machinery since that written by J. J. Thomas in 1867. It was before the development of many of the most important farm machines and the general application of power to the work of the farm. Modern farm machinery is indispensable in present day farming operations, and a practical book on Farm Machinery and Farm Motors will fill a much-needed need. The book has been written from lectures used by the authors before their classes for several years and which were prepared from practical experience and a thorough review of the literature pertaining to the subject. Although written primarily as a text book, it is equally useful for the practical farmer. Profusely illustrated. 3 1/4 x 5 inches. 350 pages. Cloth. Net. \$2.00.

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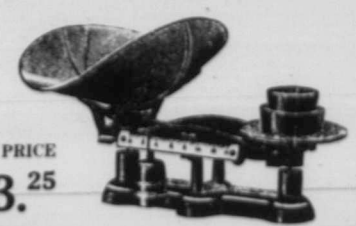


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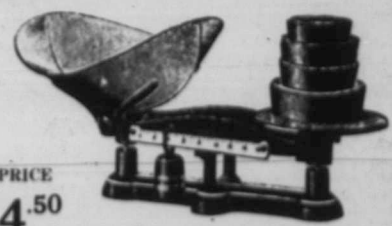


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LAND OR FARMERS' BANKS

In the West we are all agriculturists, although not all actively engaged in the pursuits of that ancient and honorable profession. For that reason the new scheme of land or farmers' banks, which is being advocated by Lord Carrington to impart new life into agriculture in the old country, will be of profound importance to Western Canada? Anything that will ameliorate the conditions of home-steading, ready-made or hand-me-down farms, should receive our careful attention.

Lord Carrington's conclusions on the subject are largely the outcome of a study of the Raiffeisen banks of Germany. A Raiffeisen bank is one of those organizations for the betterment of the working classes, which, in Germany seem everywhere to underlie and support the economic fabric of the state. The Raiffeisen bank, while it has the support and cooperation of the state, is at the same time an entirely independent, self-helping institution. It was founded not by means of a fund advanced by the government, but in the form of a limited liability company with a capital of one million dollars, the shares of which were exclusively held by members themselves. One of the chief aims of the bank from the outset has been to draw into its ranks not only the impoverished holders of small areas of land but the more well-to-do farmer. In every community the aim is to induce all land-owners to join. In this way large sums paid in by the well-to-do farmer, provide the funds which are let out again to the needy. One advantage of this system is that the money thus passes from hand to hand from the ultimate lender, the well-to-do farmer, to the borrower—his poorer neighbor—by the shortest route, and the money has thus little chance to become dearer on the road.

State support of the system consists chiefly in the fact that the state undertakes through a state banking institution to lend money to the organization when needed, and that at half per cent. to one per cent. below the Reichbank rates. The Raiffeisen bank passes the money on to the land holders at the abnormally small increase of a half per cent. to

three-quarters per cent. on the rate paid to the state.

The benefit to the borrowing land-owners is obvious. While it is privileged to draw upon the state for funds, the Raiffeisen bank, it must be noted, is compelled by its regulations, for the sake of absolute security, to deposit in the same state banking institutions the bulk of the money which flows into it from its ramifications all over the country. Only a comparatively small percentage of its surplus funds may be invested for greater profits in state stocks. The regulations strictly prohibit, however, the investment of funds outside the country. The practical aid offered by the Raiffeisen organization to the small land owners all over Germany is by no means limited to its lending and banking activities. A great central sale depot has also been organized. Fodder products, manures and agricultural implements are sold to the small farmers all over the country. Finally the organization acts as an advantageous middleman, purchasing the corn and even dairy product of the farmer, and selling in the most favorable market. The turnover of this buying and selling depot alone was in 1908, over fifteen millions. While the Raiffeisen organization works in co-operation with the state, its officials are not government officials, nor is it worked under state supervision or control. The organization is at any time free to reorganize on an independent basis should this be found desirable. Such a conjunction is, however, most unlikely on both sides.—Calgary Herald.

THE SINGLE TAX MOVEMENT

Boston Globe, Aug. 25:—As recently as a generation ago, there was scarcely one person in a million who saw anything unfair or wrong in buying large tracts of land and keeping it from productive uses, until the unearned increment made them rich. To-day there are many thousands who believe such a course is essentially immoral, and their numbers are constantly growing. By the taxation of land values they are seeking to restore the earth to those who will use it. Not alone the great struggle in England between

the landless and the landed, which is being watched by all the world, and the quieter revolution in methods of land taxation, which has been going on in many German municipalities for a dozen years, but also the successful application of the single tax principle in a few isolated communities particularly in the Western and Southern parts of this country, reports of which will generally be found in little paragraphs in obscure corners of the newspapers—all these are signs of a changed conception of man's relation to the earth. Of the wisdom of the single tax there may be doubt; of its introduction without resultant injustice, in many cases there is little doubt, but of its high moral purpose of preventing monopoly and speculation in land, and restoring the earth to those who will use it, both for their own and other's benefits, there is not the shadow of a doubt.

LA FOLLETTE'S GREAT VICTORY

(From The Public)
Senator La Follette was nominated for re-election at the direct primary on the 6th by a vote of 100,000 and a majority over his standpat opponent of 3 to 1. The Progressive candidates for all offices were nominated with him. It was a great victory, not for Senator La Follette alone, but for the people of Wisconsin and the progressives of both parties everywhere.

Senator La Follette deserves the congratulations of the progressives of all parties all over the Union and in spirit he is getting them. He has made his fight long and faithfully against disheartening odds, stubborn opposition from national leaders, and unspeakable treachery, but never once has he wavered. Standpatters threaten now to defeat him in the legislature. Would to heaven they might succeed. What the progressives of both parties—Democratic Republicans and democratic Democrats—now need most is a leader commanding their common confidence. They would get this if La Follette, after a popular mandate of 3 to 1 for his re-election to the Senate, were thrust out by reactionaries in the legislature. That fatuous

performance, for which we dare to pray, would put him into the White House with the certainty of Fate—the first truly Democratic president since Lincoln.

CATTLE ILL-TREATED

A Toronto wire of Sept. 29 said:—Another case of unnecessarily ill-treating cattle by improper feeding while in transit has been brought against the C. P. R.

The complainant is Henry Hepper, of Walsh, Alberta, who was shipping 80 cattle for the Toronto market. He says that on Friday, September 23, he left Winnipeg with the 80 head and arrived at White River on Sunday, September 25, at 3.30 p.m. There, he states, he could get only two bails of hay, which he put in the cars. The animals were unloaded and watered, and he was promised feed at Sudbury. There he was informed there was no accommodation for either feeding or watering. The animals left White River on September 25, at 11 p.m., and arrived at Toronto on September 27 at 5.45, making forty hours on the way with only two bales of hay available after leaving Winnipeg.

"Four other carloads, I am informed, were treated in the same way, with but two bales each," stated constable Cavers. "This would make but ten pounds of feed for each beast for over forty hours. The shipper was put to the expense of several days' feeding here before the animals were fit for market." "They told me at Sudbury," stated Hepper, "that they had no hay for a shipper like me. It was only for the big shippers." A remand was granted until October 3, and it is understood the C.P.R. will attempt to get the evidence of officials.

Theodore Roosevelt will stamp the state in the interests of the New York progressives.

It is stated that New York Democrats will probably name Judge Alton B. Parker as their candidate for governor.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has cabled the Australian post-master general asking that New Zealand be placed on the New Australian-Vancouver steamship service.

Live Stock

THE ANIMAL BODY AS A MACHINE (Extracts from Farmers' Bulletin No. 346)

Mechanically the body of an animal is a very wonderful machine, but what is of peculiar interest in this connection is that the body is what the engineer calls a prime motor—that is, like the steam or gasoline engine, it moves itself and may supply power to move other machines. In fact, there is in some respects a very close likeness between the animal body and what are known as internal-combustion motors, i. e., those engines in which power is developed by burning liquid or gaseous fuel (gasoline, alcohol, producer gas, etc.) in the cylinder of the engine itself. Such an engine requires two things for its operation: (1) Sufficient repair material to keep its working parts in running order, and (2) a supply of fuel in proportion to the work to be done. Just these same two things are what the animal requires—repair material and fuel.

In one respect, however, the animal body differs from the artificial machine—it can not be stopped and started again at will. As long as the animal lives the vital machinery is in operation, although less actively at some times than at others. The animal might be compared to an automobile whose engine must be kept running at a low speed in order to have the power available when needed. Consequently, the animal requires to be supplied with repair material and with fuel as long as it lives and not merely when it is in active use.

That the feed of the animal is its source of both repair material and fuel is sufficiently obvious. We do not need a physiologist to tell us that when an animal is deprived of food its tissues waste away while its fat is burned up in the effort to keep the bodily machinery in motion. We may proceed at once, therefore, to consider the feed in these two relations.

Demand for Repair Material

The repair material for any machine must be of the same kind of which the machine is made. We have just seen that the machinery of the body is composed of protein, ash and water. These, then, are the materials which must be supplied to keep it in repair.

Water, of course, is or should be abundantly supplied in the drink and scarcely need be considered in a discussion of rations.

Ash—The ash supply has received less attention in the past than its importance deserves. In the ordinary operation of the bodily machinery its ash ingredients are being continually excreted and the food must supply ash sufficient in amount and of the right kinds to make good the loss, while the growing animal needs an additional supply for building up its new tissues. Fortunately, normally constituted rations appear to be rarely deficient in ash. Usually it is only when large amounts of certain by-product feeds are used or when there is a misrelation between grain and coarse fodder that special attention needs to be given to the ash supply.

Protein—The protein supply, on the other hand, calls for careful consideration. Protein is the characteristic ingredient of the animal mechanism, and is broken down and destroyed in its operation at a fairly regular rate. Moreover, since the bodily machinery is running all the time, whether any external work is done or not, this loss is continually going on.

The body differs from a machine in being self-repairing, but it can not manufacture protein for repair purposes out of the carbohydrates and fats of its feed any more than it is possible to make repairs for an automobile out of the gasoline which supplies the power. For its protein the body is absolutely dependent on the protein of the feed. This protein is needed for two purposes:

First—It is required for repair purposes in the strict sense; i. e., for making good the wear and tear of the bodily machinery. The amount needed for this purpose is comparatively small, and is no greater under normal conditions when the animal is doing work than when it is not. Like a good engine, the body makes relatively small demands for repair material and requires chiefly fuel.

Second—Protein, as well as ash, is needed in the growing, pregnant, or milking animal to furnish the material for enlarging the working machinery of the body of the animal itself or of its young. The amount of protein required for this purpose is just so much in addition to that needed for repair purposes simply, and hence the feed of these animals must contain a more liberal supply of this ingredient. This is important, physiologically, to secure proper nutrition of the young and economically, because the growth or milk produced is the principal object of the feeder.

Feed as a Source of Repair Material
For the reasons stated, the ash has generally been omitted from consideration in discussing the feed as a source of repair material.

The value of a feeding stuff as a source of protein to the animal body evidently depends in the first place on the amount



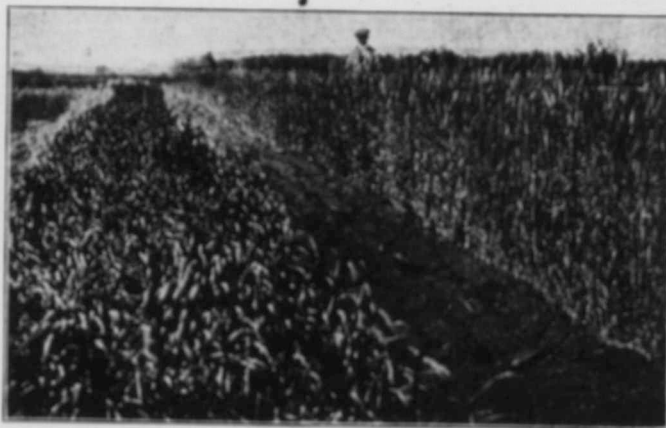
Line of Corn Stalks at Manitoba Agricultural College

of protein which it contains. Cottonseed meal carrying some 43 per cent. of protein, is evidently, other things being equal, a better source of protein than Indian corn, carrying about 10 per cent.

In the second place, however, the protein of the feeding stuff must be capable of being digested by the animal. Of two feeding stuffs containing equal amounts of protein, that one is the more valuable as a source of supply in which the larger proportion of the protein is digestible.

The Demand for Fuel Material

Since the animal machinery is running continually, it requires a continual supply of fuel material, the amount which is necessary depending upon the amount



Field of Spring Rye at Manitoba Agricultural College

of work done. This fuel material consists chiefly of the carbohydrates and fats of the food, although if more protein be fed than is required for repair and construction purposes it, too, may be used as fuel, while the worn-out portions of the protein tissues are also utilized—that is, the bodily engine can burn up its own waste products as fuel. The unnecessary use of protein as fuel material, however, is wasteful, because protein is ordinarily more expensive to buy or to produce on the farm than are carbohydrates and fats.

If the fuel materials supplied in the food are just adequate to the work to be done, they are virtually burned up

as a source of power. If more are supplied than are immediately needed, the body is able to store away the surplus for future use, much as we may fill up the gasoline tank of an engine. To a small extent the body stores up carbohydrates (in the form of glycogen), but most of its surplus fuel it converts into fat. The fat of the body, therefore, is its reserve of fuel. In fattening, the body is accumulating a surplus against future needs which man diverts to his own use as food. If the feed becomes insufficient, this store is drawn upon and the animal gradually becomes lean. Similarly, in growth and in milk production, the animal sets aside a part of the supply of both repair and fuel material in its food for its own growth or for the use of its young, and man appropriates the resulting meat or milk as repair and fuel material for his own body.

Feed as a Source of Fuel Material

We can run an engine with various kinds of fuel. For the steam engine we may use coal or wood or petroleum; for the internal-combustion motor, gas, alcohol, or gasoline may be employed. Similarly we supply the animal body with a great variety of feeding stuffs from which it has to extract its supply of fuel, and



even the materials which it actually burns up are of various sorts.

These fuel materials are not all of equal value. A pound of good anthracite coal, for example, is, other things being equal, about 14 per cent. more valuable as fuel than the same weight of alcohol, while a pound of fat in the food has twice the fuel value of a pound of starch. Evidently it will greatly simplify comparisons of different feeding stuffs and rations as sources of fuel material to have some simple method by which we can learn not only the amount of fuel material which the feed contains, but also the quality of that fuel. Such a basis of comparison is afforded by a study of the energy values.

Measurement of Energy

Anything which has the capacity to do

converting it all into heat, by burning the substance, and measuring the heat produced. Various units have been employed in measuring heat, but the one used in this bulletin is the therm.

A therm is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1,000 kilograms (2,204.6 pounds) of water 1° C. (2.12° Fahr.). A pound of good anthracite coal would produce heat enough to raise the temperature of about 3,583 kilograms of water 1° C. Consequently the chemical energy contained in the coal is 3,583 therms per pound. In precisely the same way the amount of chemical energy contained in many feeding stuffs has been measured. The following are the results of a few such determinations:

Chemical Energy in 100 Pounds

	Energy therms	Total value therms
Timothy hay	175.1	33.56
Clover hay	173.2	34.74
Oat straw	171.0	21.21
Wheat straw	171.4	16.36
Corn meal	170.9	88.84
Oats	180.6	66.27
Wheat bran	175.3	48.23
Linseed meal	190.7	78.92

But the value of a fuel depends also upon how much of the chemical energy which it contains can be used. Hard coal contains plenty of energy, but it would not be of much use to run a gasoline engine. Wheat straw contains fully as much chemical energy as corn meal, but much of that energy cannot be utilized by the animal machine.

Two causes combine to affect the utilization of the chemical energy contained in feeding stuffs.

First, more or less of the feed escapes from the body unburned.

Second, as already pointed out, the animal body has to extract its real fuel material from its feed, separating it from the relatively large proportion of useless material which it excretes. To effect this separation requires work and consumes energy, and this energy, of course, is not available for other purposes. The case is somewhat as if the gasoline engine had to distill its own gasoline and separate it from impurities.

It is not then the total chemical energy contained in a feeding stuff which measures its value as fuel material to the body, but what remains after deducting the losses in the unburned materials of the excreta and the energy expended in extracting the real fuel materials from the feed and transforming them into substances which the body can use or store up. For example, while 100 pounds of corn meal contain, as stated, about 170.9 therms of chemical energy, only about 88.8 therms remain, after all these deductions have been made to represent the actual value of the corn meal as a source of energy to the organism.

THROUGH FINE COUNTRY

That the country through which the new Hudson Bay railway will run possesses agricultural and mineral possibilities that need only railway facilities to open them up was the substance of an interview given at Ottawa on Sept. 19 by Prof. R. W. Brock, director of the geological survey, who has just returned from a trip on which he accompanied Earl Grey through the north country.

"While I had not time to make a thorough examination of any kind," said Prof. Brock, "I noticed one promising looking belt on the Echimaish river, up which we went. It was about 130 miles long. There has of course been no prospecting in this district owing to the difficulties of transportation. The railway, however, will supply a splendid base for this work, and several of the inlets afford great opportunities for it.

As regards agriculture, the country, of course, does not offer such advantages as does the prairie, still there is a lot of land that could be used for farming north of Lake Winnipeg particularly. It would, however, need experimental work to decide this question fully.

"There is any amount of water power available all through the country that is capable of development, the Nelson river itself being one of the biggest in the world in this respect."

"Our route," said Prof. Brock, "lay somewhat south of the location of the road, but I do not think the district offers many difficulties for railway work. There are muskegs, of course, but these are to be found in northern Ontario where the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario operates, and on the Transcontinental, too."



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.

FAVORS OTTAWA DELEGATION

Editor, GUIDE:—If appearances go for anything it is the intention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government to force upon the West corporation control and operation of the Hudson Bay railway, notwithstanding that the universal desire of the people of the West, whose business it is and who will have to foot the bill, is that the road shall be built and operated by the government of the country.

MR. TREGILLUS REPLIES

Editor, GUIDE:—I thank you for permission to reply to Mr. Frost, and will not abuse that privilege by taking much space. I wish to state emphatically that I have no desire to make this or any question a personal one.

adopted by the U. F. A. and who is a member of the association. Mr. Clark did the former before I promised to help him and he is a member of the U. F. A. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your courtesy.

W. J. TREGILLUS.

Calgary, Sept. 20th.

MR. HORN'S RESIGNATION

Editor, GUIDE:—The resignation of Mr. Horn, chief inspector of grain at Winnipeg, came as no surprise to me. I have been looking for something of that kind ever since he was brave enough to institute proceedings against those manipulators of grain at the terminal elevators.

SIXTY YEARS OF PROTECTION IN CANADA 1846-1907

(By Edward Porritt)

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr Porritt is a British Free Trader and is a professor in Harvard University, teaching political economy and lecturing on Canadian constitutional history.

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

an opposition the Grain Growers are fighting. There is little doubt in my mind that the above reasons occasioned the resignation of Mr. Horn. If that supposition is proved to be a fact what are the Grain Growers going to do? Will they allow these parties to skin the grades again for a season? Is there no law for such cases? It looks very much as if there were not.

OLIVER KING.

Wawanesa, Man.

BELIEVES IN FARMERS' CAUSE

Editor, GUIDE:—I may say I have not been a shipper through the farmers' agency for the simple reason that I could not get cars when I wanted them, but in the future I am going to strain a point and have my grain go through your hands, and I would advise every shipper in this great West of ours to do likewise.

As I see that it is necessary that we producers should concentrate our capital through a channel of our own, so that we will be able to protect ourselves against any such stringency as took place in 1907.

ANDREW INGVARSON.

FREE TRADE vs. PROTECTION

Editor, Guide:—Mr. Blodgett in his letter printed in your issue of August 10, repeats the protectionist fallacy that it is possible to tax a community into prosperity. According to the theory propounded in his letter all that is needed to increase the prosperity of any country is protective tariffs and the higher the tariff the greater the prosperity.

We would consider it very foolish of the grocer if he was agrieved at the success of the tailor across the street. The greater the trade the tailor has the more he will be able to patronize the grocer, and vice versa, to their mutual advantage.

H.B.K. BRAND Patent Ripless Gloves are made for hard wear. Practically everlasting. No seams inside to hurt the hands, and they are GUARANTEED NOT TO RIP.

ing £46,609,772 (stg), an increase of £3,748,301 over July 1909 and £6,593,119 over July 1908. The figures for the seven months of the year show a total increase of £71,993,254 (£31,830,457 in imports and £40,162,777 in exports) over the corresponding period in 1909.

[Note:—In Great Britain the Board of Trade is a government department.]

Mr. Blodgett evidently wants to be taken seriously, but when he blames free trade for the unemployment in Great Britain he can hardly expect readers of The Guide to accept his dictum. He admits there is unemployment on this side of the Atlantic and cites three causes, viz., laziness, drink and incompetency. Now, Sir, unemployment will occur under either fiscal policy. There will always be times of depression and times of prosperity. Just as there will be good seasons and bad seasons for the fisherman and the farmer. But, unwittingly, no doubt, Mr. Blodgett gives away the case for protection when he says of free trade Britain "she must either levy a tariff to cover the difference between her accustomed wages and the wages of continental Europe, or her laborers must accept the same miserable wages paid on the continent."

One advocate of protection tells us that the tariff keeps out the foreigner and secures the home market for the home producer. Another tells us that we must tax the goods the foreigner sends us to secure a revival. But if the tariff is going to keep out the foreigner, how can we raise a revenue by taxing his goods? If the foreigner is to pay the tax it can only be because his goods come into the home market. If they do then protection is of no use in securing the home market for our own people.

Let me show you how, Mr. Blodgett. Take the case of woolen shirts. Say the price of one is 90cts. of that amount 30cts is tariff. For \$1.80 I will get two shirts. The retail merchant will get a profit on two shirts. The manufacturer will get a profit on two shirts plus 60cts, which is tariff. Now, suppose we abolish the tariff my \$1.80 will buy three shirts. I, the consumer, am much ahead. The retail merchant will get a profit on three shirts and the manufacturer will get a profit on three shirts. But on the latter transaction he gets no 60cts. of tariff. But do not

Board of Trade Returns The Board of Trade returns for July issued on 8th August show exports total

forget, I, the consumer, have got an extra shirt. You see the advantage to the consumer. What of the producer? Not the man who owns the factory, but the employee who works in the factory making woolen shirts. I presume it is the worker you are interested in.

About Woolen Shirts

In Canada there is an estimated population of over 7,000,000. Say half this number are men who wear woolen shirts. Three shirts can be obtained now for the same price as we could get two before. There will be a demand for 3,500,000 extra shirts, for you know it is an economic law which follows as surely as the night the day, that if you lessen the price of a commodity you increase the demand for it. With this extra work for the producer, the maker of shirts, things will be busy in the factory. Plenty of work means good wages. Workers will be scarce, work plentiful. When two men are after one job, wages come down. On the other hand when there are two jobs for one man wages rise. Thus free trade benefits all round. The consumer gets his wants supplied cheaper. The producer gets more work and better wages. The employer gets more profits which if he could only see it would fully compensate him for his 35 per cent. protective duty. Protection raises the price to the consumer. The effect of high prices is always to lessen demand. In these days of machinery large works can only be kept in full time by a large demand. Fortunes, nowadays, are made by small profits on huge transactions. Raise prices and you get for a little while large profits, but the high prices prevent the trade from expanding. With a fall in the demand there necessarily comes a fall in the supply, which again means dismissal of workers and unemployment. Two men after one job means a reduction in wages.

In all affairs of trade the consumer is the dominating factor. Make prices artificially high by tariff walls or any other means, his (the consumer's) demand falls and together consumer, producer, and employer suffer. There are other points in Mr. Blodgett's letter I should like to deal with, but my time and your space forbid.

"UNITAS."

MR. KENNEDY'S LETTER

Editor, Guide:—I sent the enclosed letter to the Winnipeg Telegram on Sept. 21st but as they did not publish it I should be glad if you would publish it in *The Guide*.

JOHN KENNEDY.

"The Editor, The Winnipeg Telegram. Sir—On September 8th, you published in your paper a letter signed by J. W. Robson, of Swan River, to which I should like to make a brief reference.

Mr. Robson accuses the Grain Growers' Grain Company of dishonesty in dealing with the farmers; so do others who seek to injure the Company. He is a shareholder of the Company and had the privilege of attending the annual meeting and making his charges where they could have been dealt with. Mr. Robson's charge that the Company is dealing in options, on its own account, in a speculative way, is untrue. We do handle options for our customers, when requested, and get a commission, the same as any legitimate broker.

Mr. Robson says I wrote letters and took an active part against him in the Swan River election. The truth is that I wrote only one letter and it was to Donald McDonald, and any journal or individual is welcome to a copy of that letter, and I will gladly supply it upon request. I took absolutely no part in the Swan River election, and I defy Mr. Robson to prove to the contrary.

I am sorry that Mr. Robson saw fit to make light of my misfortune in having a limited education. I know it is true and admit it; but I wrote the letter to Mr. McDonald without help or inspiration. Though my learning may not be quite as great as that of Mr. Robson, yet I hope I may never try to profit by another's misfortune.

If you (the Telegram) had published Mr. Langley's letter, Mr. Robson would have known the truth about his statement. The Company never asked farmers to ship grain to hold, and then sold it and charged them with storage. It was, however, the practice, when Smith had a car in store, ordered to hold, and

PUT YOUR FEET IN A PAIR AT OUR RISK! STEEL SHOES

We want you to slip your feet into a pair of Steel Shoes—to FEEL and SEE and KNOW how much LIGHTER, NEATER, STRONGER, more COMFORTABLE they are than any other work shoes in existence. Hence we are making this special FREE EXAMINATION OFFER, merely asking a deposit of the price, while you are "sizing up" the shoes. If they fail to convince you IMMEDIATELY you can notify us to send for them at our expense and we will refund your money.

Must Sell Themselves

We ask no favors for Steel Shoes. Compare them with the best all-leather work shoes you can find. Give them the most rigid inspection inside and out. Let them tell their own story. It's no sale unless, of your own accord, you decide that you must have them.

Better Than the Best All-Leather Work Shoes

Steel Shoes are the strongest and easiest working shoes made.

There's more good wear in one pair of Steel Shoes than in three to six pairs of the best all-leather work shoes. The leather is waterproof. The soles are wear-proof and rust-resisting.

They are lighter than all-leather work shoes. Need no breaking in. Comfortable from the first moment you put them on.

Impossible to get out of shape. They keep the feet dry. They retain their flexibility in spite of mud, repair for at least two years! No other shoes prevent colds and rheumatism—save doctor's bills and medicines.

Thousands of Farmers Shout Their Praises

The enthusiasm of users knows no bounds. People can't say enough for their comfort, economy, lightness and astonishing durability. The introduction of Steel Shoes in the neighborhood always arouses such interest that an avalanche of orders follows.

Here is the way Steel Shoes are made: The uppers are made of a superior quality of leather, as water-proof as leather can be tanned. Wonderfully soft and pliable—never gets stiff! The soles and sides are made out of one-piece of special light, thin, springy, rust-resisting Steel. Soles and heels are studded with adjustable Steel Rivets, which prevent the bottoms from wearing out. Rivets easily replaced when partly worn. 50 extra rivets cost only 50 cents and should keep the shoes in good repair for at least two years! No other repairs ever needed! The uppers are tightly joined to the steel by small rivets of rust-resisting metal, so that no water can get between.

The soles are lined with soft, springy, comfortable Hair Cushions, which absorb perspiration and odors and add to ease of walking.



Overwhelmed by the World-Wide Demand

The success of Steel Shoes is almost startling. Within three years we have established Steel Shoe factories in Racine, Wis., Toronto, Canada, and Northampton, England. These great factories running at full capacity, can scarcely keep up with the demand from all over the world. The Public is rapidly learning that Steel Shoes are **GOOD FOR THE FEET! GOOD for the HEALTH! GOOD for the Bank Account!**

These Shoes are better for the feet, better for the health, better for the pocket-book than heavy work shoes or rubber boots.

You Actually Save \$5 to \$10 a Year by wearing Steel Shoes. Figure it out for yourself. One pair will outlast 3 to 4 pairs of ordinary work shoes. They save all repair bills and keep your feet in perfect condition.

FREE!

Send for Book, "The Sole of Steel," or order Steel Shoes direct from this ad.

For Men—Sizes 5 to 12, 6, 9, 12 and 16 Inches High

- Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.
- Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, better grade of leather, \$3.00 per pair.
- Steel Shoes, 6 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.
- Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, \$4.00 per pair.
- Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.
- Steel Shoes, 12 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$5.00 per pair.
- Steel Shoes, 16 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$7.00 per pair.

N. M. Bushsteln Sec. and Treas. **STEEL SHOE CO., Dept. 471, Toronto, Can.** Main Factory: RACINE, Wis., U.S.A. Great Britain Factory: NORTHAMPTON, Eng.

Free Examination And Your Money Back Promptly if it Looks Better Than the Shoes!

You owe it to yourself to investigate. Get a pair of Steel Shoes for Free Examination by sending the price, which will be returned if you and your own feet are not convinced of their merits.

For Boys—Sizes 1 to 5

- Boys' Steel Shoes, 8 inches high, \$2.50 per pair.
- Boys' Steel Shoes, 9 inches high, extra grade of leather, black or tan color, \$3.50 per pair.

Why Wait? Send Now!

No risk! No bother! No obligation! Don't hesitate! Act while this offer is open! Simply state size of shoe you wear, enclose the price and get the shoes for Free Examination. For General Free Work we strongly recommend our 9-inch high Steel Shoes at \$3.50 per pair or the 6-inch at \$3.00 per pair. For all classes of our requiring high-cut shoes our 12 or 16-inch high Steel Shoes are absolutely indispensable.

Jones had a car in transit, of the same grade, instructed to sell, we replaced Smith's car with Jones', in storage, and this made a saving for the farmers belonging to the Company, without any loss to the shipper. However, as it was objected to, this has been discontinued for a long time.

As far as Direct Legislation goes, I am more heartily in support of it than ever. I think it is the only way the Great Plain People will get their rights, no matter which party may be in power.

(Sgd.) JOHN KENNEDY.

HEART TO HEART TALK

Editor, Guide:—Please find enclosed \$1.00 to apply on my subscription, which I believe had nearly expired. If I were the editor of a paper I think I would like to hear from my subscribers once in a while, as to their opinion of the paper, their criticisms, adverse or favorable. On these grounds, then,

choice of articles, etc., but more than all, he must be watchful of the spirit in which these articles are written. It seems to me that many articles that have appeared in *The Guide* were lacking a little in that spirit of fairness to all, that they were prejudiced in favor of the farmers. That too much noise is being made in reference to the way the farmers are being beaten or hoodwinked. I want to see *The Guide* ring true, give to all, all the credit coming to them. All grain dealers are not bad, all combines are not formed for putting on the screws. The movement for co-operation should be done from an economic spirit, rather than for protection of a certain class. Now, Mr. Editor, perhaps I have said too much, or not said it in the right way, but often and often something in *The Guide* has jarred on me as I read it. I wish *The Guide* every success, and may it truly help the western farmers to clear up



Prof. Bedford examining a Crop of Hungarian Grass at the Manitoba Agricultural College

Mr. Editor, I take the liberty of expressing myself on some matters. I like *The Guide*. I think it is doing good work. The numerous articles on economic questions are worth a great deal and the readers of *The Guide* cannot help but become broader minded men. The co-operative movement in the West is hindered more by the narrowness of thought of the western farmers than all other obstacles together. *The Guide* is doing a work that cannot be done by any other publication in the West. It will in years to come be the most influential paper among the many of the prairie provinces. It behooves then the editor of *The Guide* to exercise great care in the

their views on all economic questions. H. N. THOMPSON, Sourisford, Man. Note.—Such letters as this, written in such a spirit, help very much. We try to be just to all in *The Guide*, but it must be remembered that we have a great fight on. The enemies of the farmers are very active. Many of them are unscrupulous. Of course, all honest men are not of the farming class. We realize that and every reader, of course, knows it. Human nature is the same everywhere. Some of our readers say we are too mild in our articles, so we try to "hew to the line" and protect the interests of our readers as much as possible.—Ed.

THE HEAVY TOLL

Editor, *GUIDE*:—Minister Graham states that more than 410 of the 1300 million invested in out railroads has been paid by the government, that if they build the Hudson Bay railway as a government owned enterprise they must build other roads, the people call for. Would it not be as easy and possible to get a commission to build and operate the railways, as it is to get men of satisfactory calibre for our present railway commission. \$410,000,000 with more to follow, justly used to promote transportation, but in a way the people have no share in the profits.

Sir Wilfrid stated we cannot resort to direct taxation in a new country. We do it in municipal affairs, we do it in school affairs, and Saskatchewan has a provincial tax on all land to make the non-resident help support our educational system. Why not pay Sir Wilfrid his salary and the appropriations he passes (a tax that would make the speculator who buys cheap land, watches it rise in value as we break up our homestead patches of Prairie, pay his share). Instead we collect these federal bills out of those who eat food, wear clothes and buy machinery, asking nothing from the non-resident land owners, but to accept the higher price we make his land sell for.

J. H. HOLMES.

Midale, Sask.

ALBERTA LAWYER'S VIEW

Editor, *GUIDE*:—I notice that some of your correspondents present tariff for revenue as the ideal system for Canada. I believe this to be an unsound principle, and that the only justification of a general tariff is for protection. When protection is no longer needed, there is no excuse for a tariff except possibly on luxuries. A revenue tariff makes the poor man pay for the support of the national government the same amount as the rich man, and this conflicts with the maxim that a tax should be in proportion to a man's ability to pay. Free trade is another question. A tariff for revenue is not, and does not give free trade.

C. E. A. SIMONDS.

Leduc, Alta.

The Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau have worked out a plan for assisting English workmen in Winnipeg in bringing their families to Canada. They have raised a fund of \$12,500 dollars to carry on the work.

The United Irish League of the State has voted \$150,000 to assist the Irish in the next parliamentary campaign.



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKENZIE, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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Directors:
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Farmers Must Get Together

The outcome of the hearing by the board of railway commissioners of the complaints of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association as to ineffective cattle guards which the railways provide, and the continuous refusal of the companies to recognize claims for stock killed on their tracks, lays a new emphasis on the absolute necessity of the farmers getting closer together and extending their organization.

Chief commissioner Mabee clearly pointed out the situation as far as the board was concerned. He stated that they had done all they could and if farmers were going to have relief, they (the farmer-) would have to go to parliament and get amendments to the railway act. He also further intimated, if not in express terms that if that was to be done the farmers would have to do it themselves. In other words, the farmers themselves must devise the remedy and work out what amendments are necessary to make the railway act effective, in compelling the railways to give compensation for stock injured or killed on their property. The point in Chief Commissioner Mabee's reference is that the farmers themselves must suggest or devise the amendments necessary to be made to the railway act.

The Western farmers send a bunch of professional men to represent them at Ottawa and it is pretty safe betting that if effective legislation is to be passed at the approaching sitting of parliament, by way of amendments to the railway act, those amendments will not come from any of the lawyers whom the farmers send to Ottawa to represent them, but must come from the farmers themselves through their organization.

Past experience clearly indicates that so long as the people send only professional and commercial men to represent them in parliament and the legislature, the laws that will be placed on the statute books will be of such a character that they will grant special privileges that will be oppressive to the masses of the people.

Organization Necessary

In the matter of securing compensation for losses of stock killed on the tracks, the individual farmer can do nothing against the railways, but were they properly organized they as a body could meet the corporations on somewhat even terms. As long as they are separated and have to deal individually for their rights, they cannot hope to succeed, while if they were a compactly organized body through which the individual claims would be presented and pressed to settlement the result would be altogether different. The organization, in that case, would be somewhat along the line of an insurance company where the many would contribute their share towards securing the rights of the individual and the railway companies would cease resisting the payment of just claims such as they do now. The farmers, if properly organized, could then afford to secure proper legal advisors and could see that the railway companies would have to live up to the law like any private citizen.

As suggested by Mr. Mabee, it is quite apparent that the farmers must first secure legal advice as to the amendments necessary to be made to the railway act and send representatives to Ottawa to press for these claims. It seems an anomaly that we elect representatives to represent us in parliament and when we want anything in our interests we must go to the expense of maintaining a delegation to press our views on the government.

Will the officers of our local branches take this matter up seriously and present it to farmers who are not yet seized of the importance of organization and their duty to identify themselves with the Grain Growers' movement, the only organization of farmers which we have had in Western Canada, that is effectively coping with the situation? In Manitoba we have now some one hundred and ninety

branches and there are very few farmers who are not within reasonable reach of one of these branches. Now that the season's work is getting pretty well in hand, those who have in the past taken an interest in extending and supporting the Grain Growers' movement should continue their efforts in the direction of impressing their neighbors with the importance of every farmer becoming a member and contributing his share towards the support of the institution.

RAILWAY IGNORES ORDER

Another case before the Board of Railway Commissioners at its present sitting in Winnipeg, illustrated the uselessness of trying to inject conditions into a contract made by governments with the railways when they are granting them subsidies and guarantees.

When the Manitoba government made a contract with the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway, which is now part of the C. N. R., one provision of that agreement was that saw-logs would be hauled from 150 miles from Rainy

river to Winnipeg at \$2.50 per thousand feet, the object of this being to develop the manufacturing of lumber in Winnipeg so as to not only provide a consuming market for the by-products of the mills, but also provide fuel for the people of Winnipeg. On the strength of that agreement with the government, the Rat Portage Lumber Co., established a lumber manufacturing plant at St. Boniface and are now seeking relief from the Board of Railway Commissioners from the oppressive regulations imposed upon them by the C. N. R., but more especially for an order compelling the railway company to supply them with the necessary rolling stock to haul logs to keep the mill in continuous supply.

Mr. Cameron, president of the Rat Portage Lumber Co., stated before the Board, that for six years the plant was only partially run for an average of 125 days a year, and that conditions were getting so oppressive that if they were not granted relief and the C. N. R. compelled to live up to the terms of their agreement with the Manitoba government, that they would be forced to go out of business. Recently, part of the supply of the mill originated

from that portion of the C. N. R. running through Minnesota. The railway company imposes 50 cents a thousand higher freight rate from Minnesota points on the railway than they do from Rainy river, although the hauling is not much more than half the distance.

The defence put in before the Board by the solicitor of the railway is characteristic: "That the agreement of the government compelled them to haul logs from Rainy river to Winnipeg at \$2.50, yet that portion of the road in Minnesota, although a part of the C. N. R. system, was working under another charter, and that the restrictions imposed upon the C. N. R. by the Manitoba government did not apply to this part of the road, although it was financed by Manitoba government bonds."

The railway also imposes a switching charge of \$2.00 a car on the Lumber Co., for switching their cars into their mill siding, which was not contemplated in the agreement made by the government with the railway.

OTTAWA DELEGATION

The movement in favor of sending a huge delegation to Ottawa to present the views of the farmers of Canada on the tariff situation, is progressing very favorably. The executive of the Dominion Grange has sent out instructions to each of the local Granges to appoint a delegate to go to Ottawa. The Ontario dairymen's association is also taking the question up very seriously and is expected to send a large representation from that institution. The organized farmers in Quebec are also coming to the front, while there is every indication that a representative delegation will be present from the Maritime Provinces. The officers of the National Council of Agriculture have the matter in hand, their plan being to have a delegation if possible from every province in the Dominion meet in Ottawa for one or two days and discuss matters pertaining to the needs of farmers throughout the Dominion, and then demand a very substantial reduction in the tariff.

The farmers of the Prairie Provinces will be glad to know that they are not alone in this agitation for a reduction in taxation. As a matter of fact the farmers of Ontario have always taken the lead in the movement for tariff reduction. It is very fortunate that they are doing so and that they are becoming so aggressive. Being situated as they are, near the seat of government, they are in a better position to bring pressure to bear on parliament. Perhaps they are not so keenly concerned as their Western brothers, because of the peculiar situation of the Western farmers, the tariff being especially oppressive upon them. Hence, all the more reason why in this movement the Western farmers should spare no effort to be largely represented on the delegation to Ottawa. Every one of our branches in Manitoba and the other provinces should, as soon as the hurry of the work is over, and it is possible to get together, seriously discuss the practicability of every branch sending one or more delegates to attend this Meeting at Ottawa. The expenses will of course be large, but no larger than the importance of the situation demands.

They will be confronted with a huge organization having unlimited financial support and very large political power who can afford to spend large sums of money in resisting the pressure that the farmers may bring to bear upon parliament. Those who profit from the tariff are not going to loose what they have without a struggle. The force of their compact organization and their large financial advantage can only be overcome by the farmers with numerical strength and a determined stand for their righteous cause. A delegation comprising several hundred Western farmers going to Ottawa, would be a revelation to those who effect to think that farmers cannot organize to make their strength felt.

The expectation now is that the delegation will leave the West on a special train about December 1. Those attending will have the opportunity to spend the Christmas holidays with friends in Eastern Canada if present plans materialize.

I will send further information to the branches in a short time. In the meantime think about it and be getting ready.

R. MCKENZIE,
Sec'y M.G.G.A.

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

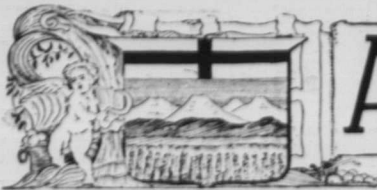
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$2.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$2.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.



ALBERTA SECTION

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

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President: JAMES BOWER - Red Deer
 Vice-President: W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary
 Secretary-Treasurer: E. J. FREAM - Inanifall

Directors at Large: James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jeliff, Spring Coulee.

District Directors: T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampa; F. H. Langston, Rosehill; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Van Mierelicki, Calgary.

A FEW RAMBLING THOUGHTS

When the Railway Commission visits Western Canada a great deal of the time is occupied in hearing cases relating to the lack of fencing on the rights of way of the different railways. Several cases were heard at the last sitting of the commission, held at Edmonton, and what happened? In one case the applicant was severely rebuffed for bringing the case forward, being told that he should not go to the commission seeking cheap law and that the killing of his stock was only a result of his own negligence in not keeping his gate closed, thereby letting his stock get out and onto unenclosed land. The commissioners did give some small relief by ordering the railway company to fence its right of way along the vacant piece of land.

The question is, what is going to be done about it? If a farmer applies to a railway company for damages he gets a stock answer in return to the effect that after investigating the matter the company finds out that the stock were running at large, contrary to the provisions of the Railway act and, therefore, the company is not liable. Then, for fear some fight might be left in the man, the claims agent sometimes adds a clause to the effect that the farmer can consider himself lucky if an action for damages to rolling stock, etc., is not taken against him, and the awful responsibility resting on this man in the event of any human lives being lost is also pointed out. Sometimes the farmer is not bluffed that way and possibly after several months of scrapping, a compromise at the rate of about twenty-five cents on the dollar is made. In other cases nothing results, and the farmer knows he will stand no chance in a court of law. If he won in the lower court he would soon lose out by being unable to pay the costs entailed through the numberless appeals which would be entered at every stage of the game.

The farmers have, therefore, turned to the Railway Commission, knowing that the members thereof were men who would give a square deal, and have asked for relief. The answer they have received is a rebuff, which is taken in many cases as an insult added to injury. The final outcome is that the complainant becomes one more agitator who will do what he can to make his wrongs known. Such action and talk will not make a contented people.

What then can be done? The Railway Commission cannot make laws and the chairman has truthfully stated that the commissioners are only there to administer the laws already made. Perhaps if Judge Maboe were given the power to adjust a few of these laws it would be a very short time until the whole matter was righted as he has shown himself a shrewd, level headed, commonsense man who is always ready to give every one a square deal.

The railway act must be amended and the full onus of proof must be placed where it belongs. It is not right that all the loss as well as the responsibility should be on the farmer. The companies should bear their share as well. Some day the change will come and let us hope that the change will come quickly.

Changes required include the placing of the full onus of proof upon the railway companies, making them responsible for stock killed upon their right of way at any point except where the highway intersects the right of way, the fencing of all railway lines with efficient fences, and providing efficient cattle guards.

If this is done the complaints will be few and far between, for it will place the farmer on an equal footing with the railway and the little catch clauses under which the companies work will be eliminated.

It seems also that the excuse is made that efficient cattle guards have not been devised. The answer to that remark is if the railway act calls for efficient guards, the guards will be forth-

coming, but the farmer will go one step farther and state that the old pit cattle guards were safe before and would be safe again. Stock will not go over a hole in the ground no matter what people may say, unless, of course, they have been badly scared by something.

These are just a few rambling thoughts which came to the surface after reading the report of the recent sitting of the commission at Edmonton. Perhaps someone else will add their thoughts and even yet we might get something done. It's worth trying any way.

E. J. F.

FOREST FIRE CASE

Realizing that the time allotted to the delegates of the U. F. A. would be all too short to enable them to present in detail all the questions in which they were interested to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and his colleagues, the delegates from Cowley Union, consisting of Messrs. Ross and Kemmis, knowing the Hon. Frank Oliver personally, interviewed him on the evening previous to the public meeting on the question of the prevention of forest fires, etc. We had the satisfaction of seeing

ranchers and others in the neighborhood, and who not only had to fight the fires but to feed the men who came from a distance. The forest warden had to locate the fire, then come out and procure men and then go back and superintend operations, all of which lost valuable time, millions of feet of timber being destroyed for want of proper organization to fight the fires. These fires in the foot hills destroyed timber that was peculiarly valuable to the farmer and residents in the district, for these small bodies of timber are generally handled by small mills outside the combine, and formed a means of providing competition which the minister acknowledged was heartily detested by the big mill owners who classed them as pirates.

We pointed out the utter inability of one man, no matter how strong, willing and able, to handle fires in these mountains. It needed many more and at least one man with authority over each district to hire help and purchase provisions. The minister said it was absolutely impossible to thoroughly safeguard the forests of the Dominion and asked if this were a genuine appeal to protect Dominion property or an attempt to secure private property, and on our answer proving

tricts than in those more remote in order that the timber might be safeguarded.

We further represented the hardship and expense entailed on those who had fought the fires this year, not to mention the loss of their time in spring, haying and harvest. Cases are known where men had lost three weeks haying, ten days harvesting and a week in the busiest time last spring and some men had fought fire for nearly a month straight. These men had no compensation though an effort was being made to get it. Some ranchers had fed the fighting crews, numbering from twenty to forty men, for days, also without compensation, but an application has been made for it.

The minister, while he would not, for he said he was unable to, promise anything along this line said he would take the matter up with his colleagues. He finally promised to go into the whole subject and have it carefully studied out with a view to improving very materially the conditions of forest protection. He was good enough to say that the deputation had afforded much light and information on the matter.

The hour being late, the interview was then terminated, but there is one suggestion which might be made in following up the work already done, that is that every forest ranger ought to be a fish and game warden as well. Our streams are depleted in spite of regulations, and as the fishing attracts the campers, who are the chief cause of fires, it would give the forest wardens an extra hold over them. The suspicion is around that nets and dynamite are used in the best fishing grounds we have, and as the forest wardens are travelling all the time they should be in a good position to stop such proceedings.

JOHN KEMMIS,
 Secretary.

RALLY AT HOLDEN

Despite the fact that the weather was ideal, and the farmers were therefore exceedingly busy making up for the time lost during the rainy spell in August, there was a large turnout of members of the Holden Union at the meeting held on September 13th, and they were considerably augmented by town-people and others who had come to hear what the U. F. A. was doing. Arrangements had been made for Mr. E. J. Fream, general secretary of the U. F. A., to be present and start the fall work of the Union. The chair was taken at three o'clock by Mr. Appelbee, vice-president of the Holden Union, who immediately called on Mr. Fream to address the meeting. In the course of a rather lengthy address Mr. Fream thanked the members for the opportunity they had given him of meeting with them, and then took up in detail the work done by the association since its inception, dealing with the questions taken up at the first convention and following them down to the present day. He also explained what the pork packing scheme meant and took up the questions which were discussed on the occasion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to the West. Mr. Thos. Kennedy, of Uster, followed on behalf of the Holden Agricultural Society and appealed to the members for assistance. The meeting then closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Fream for his interesting address.

DISTRICT CONVENTION COMING

At the last meeting of Fishburn Union the subject of sending delegates to Ottawa was brought up and the secretary was instructed to ascertain the probable expenses of this act and the time the delegates would be required there. Arrangements are also proceeding apor-



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that the minister was thoroughly interested and before we left he gave us every assurance that the question would be taken up on his return to Ottawa. He informed us that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was keenly alive to the necessity of preserving our timber and even the brush growing on the head waters of the streams, and that our requests were reasonable and practical.

Mr. Ross introduced the subject by stating that a tract of hill and mountain country from the Crows Nest Pass north to High River had been burnt over this summer, that in the vicinity of Cowley the Forest Warden had more than thirty miles square to patrol, and in the nature of things he could not by any possibility cover the ground, furthermore he had no authority to hire men or teams or purchase supplies for the fire fighters, who were a voluntary force raised from the farmers,

satisfactory he then asked why this sudden interest had developed if fires did not occur every summer and why our district had been especially scourged by the fire fens.

We pointed out that this country was very well settled up, that large towns and numerous villages were springing up, that with the advent of the holiday season hundreds of campers went to the hills and head waters of our streams. The woods were full of these campers all summer and from our own experience with these people we had found that in very many cases they were absolutely ignorant of the danger of leaving their fires alight, that we thought in a majority of cases these fires were due to their carelessness and ignorance. A few were perhaps incendiary and a few were started by the railway. For these reasons more men were necessary in well settled dis-

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In regard to the district convention. This will probably be held at Fischer Creek about the middle of November, and every effort is being made to have a successful gathering of the members in this constituency.

Fishburn. CHAS. HARVEY, Secretary.

ORGANIZATION IS GROWING

The organization work is growing apace in Southern Alberta and we now have added to the list Kipp Union No. 181. Although the bare word of organization has just been received so far, still it will be a matter of only a short time until further details are received and then we shall be able to give the full list of officers. Mr. Thos. Scott, of Lethbridge, is the secretary-treasurer of Kipp union, and we wish him, together with all the other members and officers, every success in the work.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL UNION

Nothing succeeds like success, and while he has his hand steady at the successful work Mr. J. Quinsey believes in going right ahead. He has just returned from a trip to Rocky Coulee, where he organized a Union, under the name of White Lake Union, on the evening of September 17th. Notwithstanding the busy time there was a fair turnout and the evening passed rapidly with music and speeches, as well as the general business. Twelve members joined the Union, and the first officers elected are:—President, A. Russell, Rocky Coulee; secretary-treasurer, Roy Luchia, Rocky Coulee; White Lake Union joins the ranks as No. 182.

FAVOR THE SCHEME

Owing to harvesting operations the last meeting of Okotoks Union was hardly representative, the bulk of the members still being busy. A special meeting will be called at a later date when all the business on hand will be attended to. The suggestion to send a representative to Ottawa was very favorably received and several members expressed their willingness to contribute towards expenses if anything was done. Three contracts for the pork packing plant, aggregating 50 hogs, were also secured.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Secretary.
Okotoks.

CROPS ARE GOOD

While there is no meeting to report for Innisfree Union, it may be interesting to know that everybody is busy at the haying and harvest. As the papers are telling of bad times and poor crops in some parts of the province it is just as well to let it be known that we have a harvest to gather in. My own potatoes are good and from what I can learn from my neighbors there is generally a good crop of them here and of good quality. I cannot say at present if there will be any hay to ship from this district but I believe that there will be enough for all the local needs. The quality of grain is first class and there should be an abundance of good seed. This seems to be a time when the government could do most good by advancing some cheap money to the farmers needing seed grain. Had the government advanced the money to the farmers at the time of the shortage three years ago, they could have secured far better seed for less money.

L. T. NOBES, Secretary.
Innisfree.

OPEN A GRAIN MARKET

The last regular meeting of Strome Union was held on August 13th, and after the roll had been signed one new member was received. A motion was passed that the standing committee be instructed to report at the next meeting in regard to securing half cash for butter and eggs supplied by the farmer. A resolution was presented by Jacob Spoon that a quarterly sum of ten cents be paid in to the treasury so that we might have some money to work with, and that same be voted on at the next meeting. A report was received from Jacob Spoon in regard to a grain market. He stated that in his opinion the vacant lot south of the Massey Harris building would be a suitable place. It was decided to advertise our next meeting in the local paper. Two subscriptions were secured for The Grain Growers' Guide. WILLIAM LINDSAY, Sec.

INCORPORATE THE U. F. A.

At the last regular meeting of Hilldown Union the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That the Legislative Committee of the U. F. A. take up the question of the incorporation of that body with the Alberta government as soon as possible." "That we, the members of Hilldown Local Union of the U. F. A., do suggest to the executive of that body to try and make arrangements for the purchase of binder twine for the members direct from a manufacturer next season." Hilldown. A. T. ROWELL, Sec.



E. J. O'SULLIVAN, PRES.

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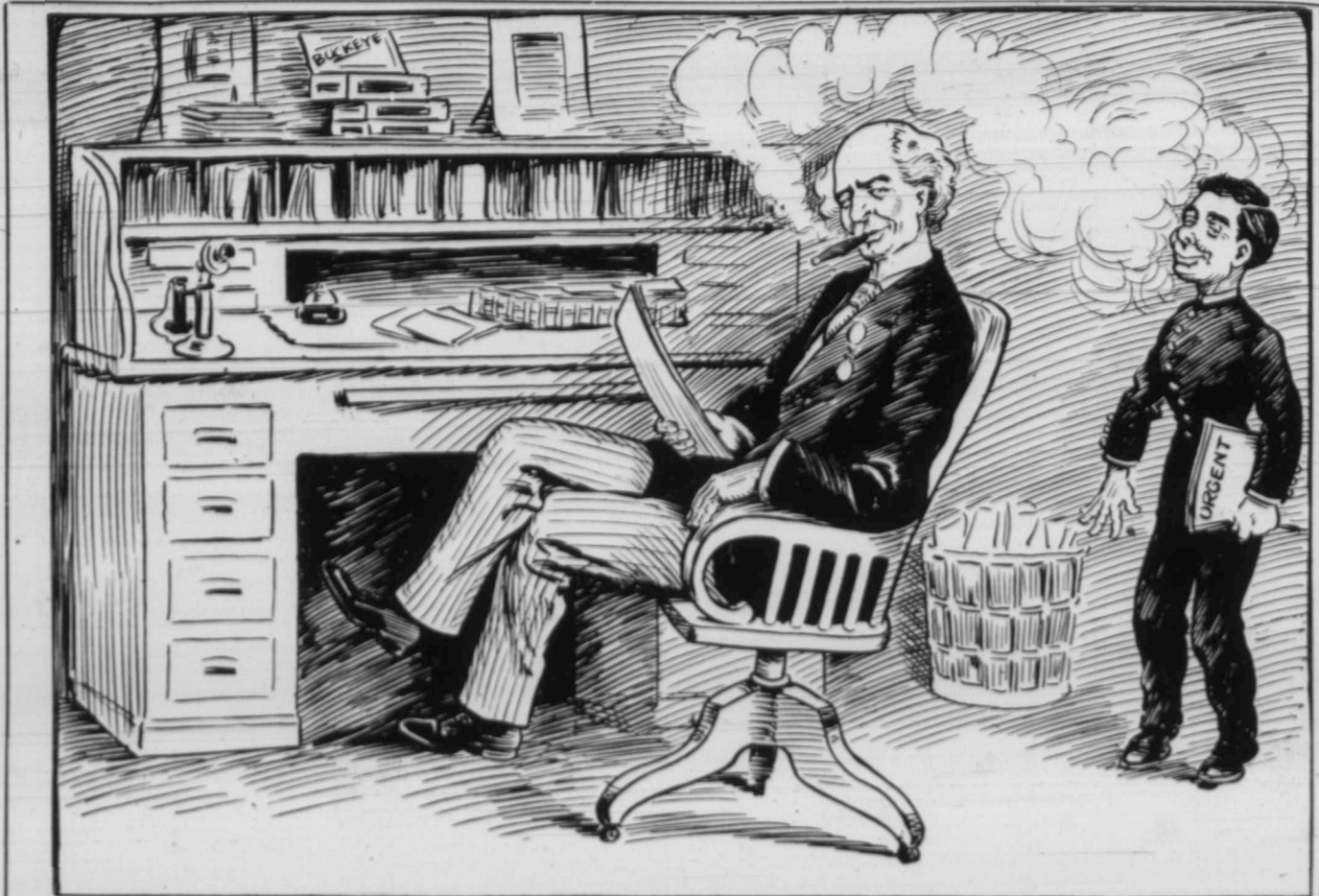
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Speakers and Topics

At the Fifth Dry Farming Congress at Spokane

With speakers representing officially the governments of many nations, with exhibits showing the products of dry land farming in a practical manner, with delegates from all over the world representing farming interests generally and all the varied industries interrelated with agriculture, the Fifth Dry Farming Congress, which opened in the State Armory in Spokane, Wash., on Monday, Oct. 3, will be the most important convention of the year in the Pacific North-west.

Never before have so many men of international prominence been secured as speakers at an agricultural convention, and the lessons that will be taught in their addresses will bear fruit all over the world.

The program has been tentatively arranged. In addition to the list of speakers announced at this time there will be several others of equal prominence, who will make practical talks and take part in the discussions.

The attendance at the Congress will probably be the largest in its history. The meeting affords an excellent opportunity to visit the Pacific Northwest, as special rates have been made by the transcontinental railroads, and as the Dry Farming Exposition is held jointly with the Interstate Fair it makes a grand exhibition of dry land products of not only the northwest but the whole world.

The speakers announced are as follows:

- Hon. John Burke, governor of North Dakota.
- Hon. Adolph O. Eberhart, governor of Minnesota.
- Hon. Edwin L. Norris, governor of Montana.
- Hon. James H. Brady, governor of Idaho.
- Hon. M. E. Hay, governor of Washington.

Hon. Frank W. Mondell, U. S. congressman, Newcastle, Wyo.; president of the Dry Farming Congress and chairman of the congressional committee on public lands, "National Legislation Affecting the Dry Farmer."

Mr. Louis W. Hill, president of the Great Northern railway.

Hon. Jos. M. Dixon, U. S. senator, Missoula, Mont.; "National Appropriations for Better Agriculture."

Prof. Hardy W. Campbell, the well-known dry farming expert, Lincoln, Neb.; "The Test of the Campbell System."

Prof. H. M. Hainer, agricultural expert of the Santa Fe railway, Amarillo, Tex.; "The Development of Dry Farming Implements." Prof. Hainer was recently farm manager of the Colorado Agricultural college.

Prof. Thomas Shaw, associate editor of the Dakota Farmer.

Prof. J. D. Tinsley, agricultural expert of the Santa Fe railway, Albuquerque, N.M., formerly agronomist of the New Mexico Agricultural college.

Mr. Fred Whiteside, Kallispell, Mont.; "Diversified Dry Farming."

Mr. G. W. Martin, Denver, Col.; "Dry Farming Economics from the Transportation Standpoint."

Mr. F. C. Sumner, Clyde Park, Mont.; "The Development of Drought-Resistant Seeds." Mr. Sumner is a prominent ranchman.

Hon. W. D. Hoard, publisher of Hoard's Dairyman, Atkinson, Wis.; "Dairying."

Hon. A. E. Chamberlain, Brookings, S. D.; "Introductory Agriculture in the Public Schools."

Mr. Anders L. Mordt, Guymon, Ok.; "The Dry Farming Situation in the Great Southwest."

Mr. F. T. Griffin, general land agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, Winnipeg, Man.; "Commercial Results of Dry Farming Development in Canada."

Hon. Nelson S. Pratt, mayor of Spokane.

Mr. C. M. Fassett, president of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce.

Prof. Alfred Atkinson, chairman of the national board of the Dry Farming Congress, Bozeman, Mont.

Mr. Henry W. Newton, chairman of the Washington board of control.

International Speakers

Hon. P. Bakonyi, ministry of agriculture, Budapest, Hungary; "Dry Farming in Hungary."

Hon. W. H. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, Saskatchewan, Can.

Hon. John Barrett, director general of Pan-American Union, Washington, D. C.; "Dry Farming in Latin America."

Dr. Theodore Kryshstofovitch, agricultural representative of Russian imperial government in the United States.

Mr. Nicholas Kaumanns, imperial representative of German department of agriculture in the United States.

Mr. George Harecourt, deputy minister of agriculture, Alberta, Can.

Prof. John Braeken, agronomist, university of Saskatchewan, Can.

Prof. W. H. Fairfield, superintendent experiment station at Lethbridge, Alberta, Can.

Representatives of the Federal Government

Hon. Frederick H. Newell, director of the reclamation service, Washington, D. C.; "Dry Farming and irrigation in Combination."

Dr. Willis L. Moore, director of the weather bureau, Washington, D.C.; "Co-operation of the United States Farmer."

Dr. S. A. Knapp, in charge of southern agricultural extension work, bureau of plant industry, "The Effect of Scientific Tillage in the South."

Mr. Mark A. Carleton, cerealist in

charge of grain investigations, bureau of plant industry, "Increasing the Hardiness of Cereal Crops."

Mr. Byron Hunter, field agent office of farm management, bureau of plant industry, Walla Walla, Wash.; "Dry Farming in the Columbia Basin."

Mr. John S. Cole, assistant in dry land agriculture, bureau of plant industry, Denver, Col.; "Lessons from the Dry Farming Investigations of the Department of Agriculture, 1910."

Dr. C. R. Ball, in charge of co-operative bureau of plant industry, Washington, D. C.; "Grain Sorghums as Dry Land Crops."

Mr. Edward L. Wells, section director "Climate and Its Relation to Dry Farming."

Practical Talks by Dry Farmers

Canada—Mr. J. M. Cooper, Norton, Alta.

Mr. Thomas Woolford, Cardston, Alta.

Mr. Hugh Mackintosh, Macleod, Alta.

Colorado—Mr. E. R. Parsons, Parker.

Mr. A. M. Axelson, Haxton.

Montana—Mr. Norman E. Holden, Dillon.

Idaho—Mr. W. H. Philbrick, American Falls.

South Dakota—Mr. Mark C. Rich, Lithia Falls.

Representatives of Agricultural Associations

Kansas—Hon. E. D. Wheeler, Wakeley, president Western Kansas Farmers' conference (affiliated with the Dry Farming Congress).

South Dakota—Hon. A. E. Chamberlain, Brookings, president of the Western South Dakota Dry Farming association.

Texas—Mr. G. A. Martin, El Paso, president Texas Dry Farming Congress.

Wyoming—Hon. J. R. Carpenter, Cheyenne, president of the Wyoming State Dry Farming association.

Utah—Prof. Lewis A. Merrill, Salt Lake City, president the Utah Dry

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The above is a quotation from a personal letter to the Principal. This boy is now Manager of a large lumber and implement business in a rising Saskatchewan town.

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Farming association, "The Lesson of 1910."

New York—Hon. W. M. Giles, Skenectotes, secretary the New York state grange, "Scientific Tillage the Agricultural Salvation of America."

Washington—Mr. L. C. Crow, Paloux, state president the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union, "Dry Farming—Its Place in Agriculture."

Representatives of State Agricultural Colleges

Idaho—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, dean of agriculture, college of agriculture, Moscow, "Livestock breeding and Feeding on the Dry Farm."

Prof. F. D. Farrell, director of experiment stations, Caldwell, "The Time of Planting Winter Grains on Dry Lands."

Prof. E. J. Iddings, principal school of agriculture, "Educating Toward the Farm."

Kansas—Prof. Ed. H. Webster, dean of agriculture, agricultural college,

Manhattan, "Dry Land Forage Crops."

Prof. W. M. Jardine, agronomist, agricultural college, Manhattan, "Selecting Dry Land Farms."

Montana—Dr. J. M. Hamilton, president Montana Agricultural college, Bozeman, "The Place of the Agricultural College in the Development of the West."

North Dakota—Dr. J. H. Worst, president State Agricultural college, Fargo, "Agricultural Education in the Public Schools."

Prof. H. L. Bolley, dean of department of biology, Fargo, "Conservation of the Purity of Soils."

Prof. J. H. Shepperd, dean of agriculture, Fargo, "Dry Farm Crop Rotation."

Prof. W. R. Porter, superintendent state demonstration farms, "What Demonstration Farms Are Doing for North Dakota."

Oregon—Prof. John A. Bexell, dean of commerce, State Agricultural col-

lege, Corvallis, "Farm Business Management."

Prof. Henry D. Scudder, agronomist, Corvallis, "Dry Farming in Oregon."

Dr. James Withycombe, director of experiment stations, Corvallis, "Dry Farm Legumes."

South Dakota—Dr. H. H. Stoner, in charge of soil investigations, experiment station, Highmore, "The Relation of Physical Condition of Soils to Movement of Soil Moisture."

Utah—Dr. John A. Widtsoe, president State Agricultural college, Logan, "How to Reduce the Water Requirements of Plants."

Prof. Robert Stewart, chemist, Logan, "Nitrogen and Humus Problem in Dry Land Farming."

Washington—Dr. E. A. Bryan, president State College of Agriculture, Pullman, "The Advantage of Education in Mastering Dry Farming Problems."

Prof. R. W. Thatcher, director of agriculture, Pullman, "Adaptation of Crop to Soil and Climate."

Prof. C. C. Thom, agronomist, Pullman, "Tillage for Moisture Conservation."

Institute Sections

Tuesday at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., and Wednesday and Thursday at similar hours, there will be Institute Section meetings in the smaller convention halls adjoining the main convention hall. These section meetings will be under the management of the following superintendents of farmers' institute work in their respective states:

North Dakota—S. A. Hoverstad.
South Dakota—A. E. Chamberlain.
Utah—Prof. Lewis A. Merrill.

These superintendents will have entire authority in the organization and carrying out of their respective programs.

BUSY WITH ESTIMATES

An Ottawa dispatch of Sept. 29 said: There will probably be no communication on reciprocity sent from Ottawa to Washington for two or three weeks. Hon. W. S. Fielding, who is in charge of the negotiations for Canada, reached Ottawa today after an absence of three months in Europe and found much departmental business pressing for attention.

The immediately pressing work of preparing the estimates for the coming session will require his constant attention for the next two or three weeks. About the middle of October he expects to write Mr. Knox, secretary of state at Washington, that he is in a position to resume on behalf of Canada the reciprocity negotiations proposed last spring by President Taft. Mr. Fielding will ask Mr. Knox for suggestions as to the conduct of the negotiations and whether the next conference should be held in Ottawa or Washington. The government here looks for some substantial results of the negotiations beneficial alike to both countries.

While there have been a good many expressions against reciprocity in any form, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration feels that this view is not held by a majority of Canadians. However, the government is determined that no interest in Canada shall be sacrificed. Unless the United States is prepared to meet concession for concession there will be no result from the reciprocity negotiations, and in any event ample protection will be maintained against undue American competition in manufacturing products. The feeling at Ottawa is that President Taft genuinely desires a successful outcome of the conference and that there will be fair and reasonable dealings on both sides. Along what lines the concessions will be made can hardly be indicated at this time, but there is little doubt but that the proposals which will be made by Canada will be for freer interchange in natural products. There may possibly be proposals for concessions on some lines of manufactured goods, such as certain agricultural implements taken either as a whole or in part.

Reciprocity in coal will also be discussed.

Mr. Fielding was busy at his office this afternoon within two hours of his arrival from Montreal and laughed at the alarmist reports in the press as to his health. The slight attack of facial

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Special H. B. K. patent Kantilever pockets on each coat, giving them ten times the strength of the ordinary pockets.

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You can't be COLD IN IT, and you can't be COMFORTABLE without it.

The best material obtainable and expert workmanship, combined with years of experience, and the newest features and inventions, places it first always in the estimation of the workman who prefers

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For sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.

Makers of the celebrated H.B.K. Mackinaw Clothing and other warm wearables for winter weather.

paralysis due to exposure to the cold winds of the Atlantic several days ago is not interfering with his usual abundant rest for work. His medical adviser in Montreal has assured him that the attack is of no serious character and that the facial nerve will soon be again in normal condition.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
E. N. HOPKINS, Moose Jaw
President:
F. M. GATES - Fillmore
Vice-President:
J. A. MURRAY - Wapella

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District Directors:
James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kildy; Thos. Cochran, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

OUR MUTUAL FOES

Take our mutual opponents, the manufacturers. When they organized they had far too much worldly sense to think of starting a separate or new party. They set to work and practically captured both parties, with the result that one of their officials boasted only a few months ago that they held the West in their grip and had power, if they wished to use it, to turn our cities into a desert.—Geo. Langley, M. L. A., Guide, Sept. 21.

I dare say that most people will agree (regarding the powerful organization so graphically described by Mr. Langley), that we, the Grain Growers, should be able to present to the government a front view of our ranks which will impress them as being fully as formidable as that of our foes.

Unless we can do this, the government will be most likely to coquette with our opponents, who boast that they hold the West in their grip. How can we best bring our united power to bear, so as to attract the government to us? Do you think one way is to show the government there is a body still more powerful than the manufacturers? One worthy of just as much consideration and just as much or more to be feared.

How can this best be done? In the meantime I suggest keep on getting them in. Get them in and go on with the education. Get them in on the life plan. A large number of intelligent men with a good large fund at their disposal, generating unity of purpose, aim, and object. Such a foe as above described, and so many other problems to solve, will ultimately bring out a leader that will coax us in some manner to act in concert, so as to make it impossible for manufacturers to give the word that will turn cities into a desert, or our farms either.

F. W. G.

OLIVER GETTING BUSY

At a well attended meeting of the Oliver Branch of the G. G. association, held at Cleland School house, September 22nd, the following resolution was passed after a lengthy discussion of the Hudson's Bay railway project.

"Resolved, that we the members of the Oliver branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association strongly favor government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay railway, and that we endorse the plan of sending a delegate representing, if possible, each association in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to press our views upon the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa."

R. J. KEATING,
Acting Sec.

Oliver, Sask.

ORGANIZATION NEEDS

I just dropped in to see you while passing through Moose Jaw. I have just come from Willow branch and was much struck with the outlook for the future of that country, from a farming point of view. I sounded one or two homesteaders on the subject of the Grain Growers' association, and found they knew nothing about it. In the brief time at my disposal I managed to interest two people in the association and the company, R. Derby and Mr. Powell, both of Deauston. Derby says he knows of you. I promised him some sample copies of The Guide, likewise Powell.

My idea is that the country south of Moose Jaw, right to the neighborhood of the United States, is a splendid place for organization work. As yet very little land is broken, but railways are coming in, and next year many homesteaders will have crops to market. I think if there was a little mission work done amongst them the bulk of these crops could be secured for the Grain Growers' Grain Company, but I believe that the sooner something can be done the better, as farmers are, generally speaking, slow thinkers, and take time to make their minds up. My regular

address is Box 37 Willow Bunch, Sask., but for the next few weeks I shall be at Alanda.

K. L. JOHNSON.

Moose Jaw, Sept. 22.

NEITHER DEAD, NOR DOZING

I notice that my name appears among the secretaries who have not made proper returns as you desire. I know I sent the report promptly, but in case it got lost in the mail, as I fear often is the case, the following statement may be of use.

We met, and organized on the 28th of March of this year. Named our branch "Orcadia," which is our post office address. Our association was formed by ourselves at a regular meeting. Everything was done by motions, moved, seconded, and carried. We have thirty-six members all annual. We have met so far in Mr. Dodges' house at Orcadia, Sec. 26--Twp. 26--Rge. 5. Mr. Dodges kindly placed his house at our disposal, but when winter comes, stable room may not be available for our teams, and I cannot say if the arrangement will be continued or not. Our officers are: President, John F. Ried; vice-pres., Ferdinand Jonat; secretaries, John G. Stephens; directors, Jas. Sinclair, Orcadia; Frank Patterson, Yorkton; John Kiels, Orcadia; Jas. Dodge, Orcadia; August Grumut, York-

ton; the tickets good for two or three months with stop over privileges, any place in Ontario! If this were secured I believe it would be a difficult task to secure a delegation, as many of us realize the importance of bringing all possible pressure to bear upon the Dominion government and now is the opportune time.—J. HARVEY LANE.

Huronville, Sask.

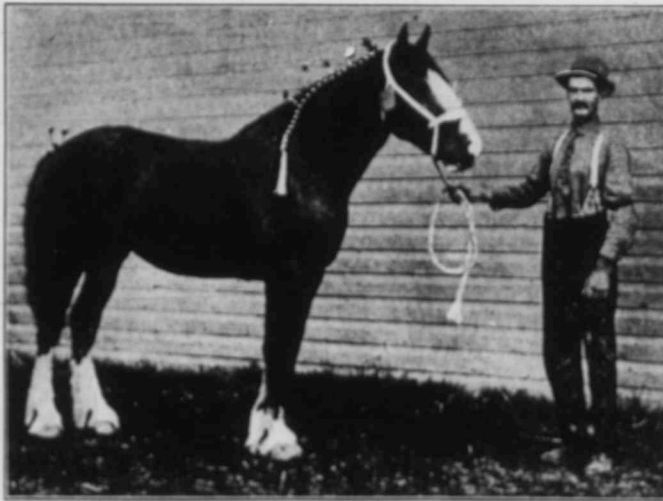
Note.—No coal, only through the combine. You must pay the piper.

IS THE SHOUTING OVER?

"The shouting and the tumult die, the captains and the kings depart." And when the mist has cleared away, we find to our amusement that the world is not so interested in the impression Laurier made on the western farmers as it is in the impression the western farmers made on Laurier.—Mercury.

"Yes," the manufacturers are no doubt wondering if the Grain Growers will back up their requests and deepen the impression they have made until it has the impress of a demand.

They are wondering, now that the tumult and shouting has died, what will be revealed when the mists are cleared away: wondering whether the captains and kings will really be there, truly revealed, a solid phalanx of determined Grain Growers, facing the manu-



Lady Madcap, two year old filly. Sire Everlasting
First Prize Winner in her class at Moose Jaw Fair, 1910. Owned by John Logan, Westview, Sask.

ton; George Wiles, Orcadia. Please make notice of this letter in The Guide, and correct the item, which was noticed by many, that proper return was not made.

JOHN G. STEPHEN,
Secretary.

Note.—We are pleased to make corrections of this kind, and are anxiously awaiting the next letter from Orcadia.

GETTING INTERESTED

Will you kindly give me the name and address of coal companies from which we, as the Huronville G. G. A., could purchase coal by the car lot. I see in the columns of The Guide that there is an agitation among the farmers to send a delegation to Ottawa when parliament meets, to show the Dominion government that nothing short of government ownership of the Hudson Bay railway and terminal elevators and reduction in the tariff, will meet with the approval of the western farmers. This delegation may seem a large undertaking, but it would amply repay us in years to come if we succeeded in getting our requests granted.

Could not the central associations of these provinces secure a special rate from the railway companies; getting

facturers, armed for the fray. Or will help the farmers and all the manufacturers be discovered entrenched on one side and half the farmers with the few hide bound partisans, on the other side? That is the question. Is the shouting over? Shall we forget, shall we forget? Shall it end in fog!

THIRSTING FOR INFORMATION

My father, myself, and brother, each farming here, and all reading The Guide, thirst for further knowledge of your excellent organization. The nearest meeting place is, I believe, at Lawson, some twelve miles from here, and too far for us to attend, and besides we have plenty of good farmers in this district, and we should be conducting our own meetings. We think perhaps we could help the association, and ourselves, if we knew how. Will you please tell us! What would you consider the smallest quantity of grain profitable to ship by car? Please give me full directions for shipping to the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

HARRY T. COULE, Jr.,
Maplebush, Sask. Fairmead Farm.
Note.—We expect a branch to get to work at Maplebush.

A RISE IN MILK

"Saskatoon, Sept. 27.—At a meeting of the milk dealers held here today it was decided to increase the price of milk from 10 cents a quart to 12 1/2 cents a quart and the price of cream from forty to fifty cents a quart."

Yes, milk dealers, fruit dealers, grain dealers, and every other dealer can organize but the farmers. What are these milk dealers kicking at anyway? They measure their own milk, mix their own milk, skim their milk, put the price on their milk. What is the matter with them? But, Grain Growers, what do they do? Who measures their grain? Who grades it? Who sets the price on it? Who skims it? They kick, and kick, but do not know enough to get together and kick together. Where is our Gideon—our David? He will yet appear; and do valiantly. Then we shall raise a dust.

FARMERS' LOAN COMPANY

According to Hon. W. R. Motherwell's figures, a million acres of Saskatchewan's crop this year was a total failure. The most of this, according to the same authority, was in the very recently settled districts. Taking an average of 100 acres per farmer for rough calculation, it means that ten thousand new settlers have nothing whatever from their year's work with which to meet present obligations and to carry them through the coming year till another crop comes in. The deputy-sheriffs will have a busy winter. If ten thousand western farmers will each subscribe for two \$100 shares in a loan company, formed to finance hard-hit new settlers, they will give a practical demonstration of co-operation that will help to weld western farmers into a unit. If ten thousand each subscribe for two \$100 shares, \$2,000,000.00 of subscribed capital will be the result. A call of \$10 per share would probably be all that is needed. That an inconvenience no one seriously. But with \$2,000,000.00 of subscribed capital it should be possible to borrow British capital at 4 per cent. almost up to the extent of the 2,000,000.00 subscribed capital, by giving the stock as security. This has been done by other loan companies without anything like the security of 20,000 \$100 shares subscribed for by farmers, and there is no good reason why it cannot be done in this case.

If the loans are confined primarily to new settlers, if only small amounts are loaned, say not more than \$500 to one man, and if the loans are made even when a man cannot give gilt-edged security, the relief to men in hard circumstances will be great. Co-operative farmers' banks are run on similar lines in Quebec. Bad debts are almost unknown among these banks.

Will not the executive promptly take the simple initial steps in the formation of the company, and urge farmers to subscribe for shares in order to help to bear the burdens of the men who have been hard-hit by crop failures? If the company is formed, I will pledge myself, God willing, to give three days in this district at once, to getting farmers to subscribe for shares. We have had excellent crops and I believe fifty shares would be subscribed for here.

DAVID ROSS,
Strassburg, Sask.

Additional Alberta BETTER POST OFFICE SERVICE WANTED

At the last meeting of Summerview Union the resignation of Mr. Ritchie as secretary was accepted, and Mr. John M. Liddell was appointed to fill the vacancy. Our members have been very busy of late attending to harvesting and it has been difficult to give proper attention to matters of importance. This will be made up for at a later date though, when the members will have more time. Full particulars are being procured in regard to the Henderson fire, and at our next meeting we will discuss the question of co-operative stores.

The following resolutions were also adopted. "Whereas our petitions to the postmaster general regarding a bi-weekly mail receives no consideration whatever, it is the opinion of this union that we are not receiving just treatment from the department. Members are obliged to use other distant offices, at a very great inconvenience, where mail can be procured daily and it is urgently requested by this union that we be granted a bi-weekly mail as soon as possible. Under the present process of enumeration no adequate idea of the amount of business that would be transacted is obtained."

The residents of this neighborhood are much above the average of the country in general education and therefore make much use of the mails. The present contractor is willing and able to take a contract for the extra service. The telephone system petitioned for last year is not yet under construction and as the township is closely settled many letters pass to and fro by private messengers.

Resolved that all candidates for membership of this union shall be men whose principal occupation is farming in this district and their names shall be submitted to a meeting of the union before being accepted."

The following telegraphic dispatch was sent out some time ago: "Particulars of a high colonization scheme of a semi-philanthropic nature, promoted by prominent Jewish bankers and merchants of France, England and Russia, were made public here by a prominent English financier visiting Winnipeg. The scheme is to colonize two hundred thousand of the persecuted Jews of lower Russia on farms which will be prepared for them in Alberta. Agents of the syndicate are understood to have been in the West for several weeks and to favor a large tract northwest of Edmonton. The present plan is to give the immigrants twenty years in which to pay for the farms."

This was thoroughly disapproved by the members, with the result that the following resolution was adopted.

Resolved that this union objects to the settlement of this enormous body of foreign Jews and considers that settlers of a more desirable character are obtainable. Further that this resolution be reported to the general secretary."

Resolved that the U. F. A. council be

asked to consider whether the government can be induced to establish a commission to control the lumber industry of the province and to prevent exorbitant prices being charged, or whether the U. F. A. should establish lumber mills of its own.
J. M. LIDDELL, Secretary.
Fincher Station.

THE RIGHT KIND OF A MOTTO

At a meeting of Tan Y Bryn Union held on September 18, six new members were secured, and as a result of the work we have started it is anticipated that we shall capture a lot more at our next meeting. We have as our motto "Every farmer a member of the Union."

We hope to have a visit from one of the officers of the central association at an early date, if such can be arranged for.

We are also anxious to ascertain what steps the U. F. A. are going to take in regard to the Hudson's Bay railway being built and operated by the government. If it is proposed to have the members sign a petition we are prepared to help, and would even send a delegate if it was thought necessary.

Tan Y Bryn Union is situated about six miles from Crossfield and nine miles from Carstairs, and we shall be heard from frequently during the coming winter.

E. RICHARDS, Secretary,
Carstairs.

SOME GOOD WORK

The members of Swan Hill Union are not going to be left behind when it comes to supporting the pork packing plant, and a bunch of fourteen contracts, aggregating \$35 hogs per annum, have been forwarded to the general secretary. We will get some more too as soon as the busy season is over.

H. S. DJUVE, Secretary,
New Norway.

WEIGH SCALES ORDERED

The last regular meeting of Pearce Union was held on Saturday evening, September 17th, there being a large attendance of members. Ten new members joined the Union and we now have a membership of thirty-one. Guess this is going some, seeing that this was only our second meeting. The president and secretary received instructions to order a Canadian Fairbanks five ton pitless scales, at a price of \$135.00, f. o. b. Calgary as per the quotations secured by the general secretary. At the next meeting of this union it is the intention of the members to place orders for coal, providing the scales are installed by that time.

F. R. DALZELL, Secretary,
Monarch.

FARMERS ARE BUSY

In sending in a request for more constitutions and reports of the last annual convention, J. Quinsy states that the farmers of Southern Alberta are very busy now, as the plows are now working in every direction after the recent heavy rains. However, the work of organization is going on rapidly and several new unions will be heard from in the course of the next few weeks.

HASTINGS COULEE BUSY

The members of Hastings Coulee Union are getting on fairly well at their meetings, which are well attended, but new members are scarce at the present time. We have a few members working in the interests of the pork packing plant and we are looking for a few more contracts in the near future, but everybody is busy harvesting just at the present time. We are also anxious to know what has been done in regard to gopher poisoning, and whether any steps have been taken towards asking the government to help furnish poison to kill off these pests. We are also anxious to get hold of the book "Sixty years on protection of Canada," so as to secure some information on the tariff.

ALMER H. JACKSON, Secretary,
Hastings Coulee.

TELEPHONES WANTED

Notwithstanding the pouring rain a largely attended meeting of the members of the Granum board of trade and local merchants and farmers was held in the Village Hall, Granum, on Tuesday evening, September 6th, for the purpose of adopting efficient measures for securing an extension of telephone communication between Granum and towns and villages to the east, namely, Barons, Noble,

MONARCH OAK HEATER

From \$5.00 Up

Try one of these heaters for unequalled value, the quality is good.

Burns hard coal, soft coal, or wood. It is a convenient, durable and effective heater of a neat and attractive design, has large feed door, large ash pit.

NOTE THESE FEATURES:

- Heavy corrugated fire pot.
- Loose foot rails to hook on.
- Screw register drafts.
- Heavy cast base.
- High grade nickel on foot rails, top ring and drafts.



No.	Size Fire Pot	Ship- ping Weight	Price
11	10	70	\$ 5 00
13	12	85	6 85
15	14	110	8 75
17	16	135	10 75
19	18	155	12 75

Before buying your stoves or ranges write us, we have the quality and prices that will interest you.

C. S. JUDSON CO. 288 Princess St. Winnipeg, Man.

Direct to Farmers

Fertile Okanagan Fruit Land

The Shuswap River Valley in the Upper Okanagan, British Columbia, is noted for its rich, deep, mellow soil. These characteristics are particularly noticeable in the Carlin Estates, which a reliable firm of B. C. land surveyors, after a thorough examination, describes as being first class bottom land composed of a deposit of silt and loam. We ourselves after a careful examination of this estate and the surrounding district, find that the land produces bumper crops of the highest priced vegetables—celery and tomatoes—as well as large and small fruits of exceptional quality.



At Armstrong, a few miles down the valley, similar soil to that of Carlin Orchards is producing thousands of dollars of celery annually on several acres owned by Mr. J. H. Patton.

Immediately across the river from Carlin Orchards, Mr. Waddell is getting splendid results from general farming, and his apple orchard is yielding bumper crops.

On all sides there are many similar instances proving that Carlin Orchards are eminently suited for fruit-growing and an intense system of farming. From such land as this one may obtain an independence with a small outlay of capital and labor, while living under desirable conditions and engaging in a pleasant occupation.

We offer 10 to 20 acre blocks in Carlin Orchards at from \$100 to \$125 per acre, a small payment down and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years. Some of the land is cleared, and the cost of clearing the balance is estimated by the engineers at from \$10 to \$20 per acre, most of it only \$20 to prepare ready for planting.

When in full bearing this land will be worth \$1000 per acre.

Investigate this proposition. Write now for full information and carefully prepared data.

Rogers, Black & McAlpine 524 FENDER STREET WEST VANCOUVER, B.C.

Carmangy and Monarch, and intervening farms at Jumbo Valley, Rocky Coulee and other places. Mr. Thomas Andrews presided. The extensions referred to have been officially promised nearly a year ago, and the necessary poles were actually delivered in Granum, but for some reason unexplained these poles were subsequently shipped away, and extensions from Claresholm east, which had not been applied for until after the poles reached Granum, have been made, while

Granum is left out in the cold. It was resolved to telegraph to the official in charge of the telephone business of the provincial government, pointing out the urgency of Granum's telephone extension requirements, and asking that the necessary connections be made at the earliest possible date. If necessary, this action will be followed up by a largely signed petition from those commercially interested in the matter of local telephone extensions.

You Can Do the Weekly Washing in SIX Minutes

The 1900 GRAVITY WASHER cuts out labor and saves money. Does a big family washing—and wringing too—in short order. The Gravity washes a tubful spotlessly clean in six minutes. Prove it at our expense.

Any Woman Can Have a 1900 GRAVITY WASHER On 30 Days' Free Trial

Don't send our cent. Try it first at our expense—if you are responsible. We'll pay the freight, see the washer, it performs. Thousands are in use and every one delighted. We are constantly receiving letters from hosts of satisfied customers. The 1900 Gravity is sold on small payments. Send for our fascinating FREE Book today. Write me personally.

G. G. C. BACH, Manager
The 1900 Washer Co. 527 Yonge St. Toronto, Canada. This offer is not good in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or Vancouver and suburbs, as we have branch offices in these places. Special trial arrangements are made in these districts. Winnipeg Branch: 374 Postage Ave.

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P. & O. ENGINE GANG PLOWS THE STRONGEST AND HEAVIEST MADE

We are the Pioneer Manufacturers of Engine Gang Plows. We have had the experience necessary to build plows that meet the demands of the exacting farmers of today.

P. & O. Mogul Engine Gang

Five Sizes—
5, 6, 8, 10 and
12 Furrow



One of the leading plow men in the country said: "We have been up against the plow game; we have tried them all, but the Mogul is a little the 'sickest' yet."

The Mogul is the latest and best, with new features not found on any others. Platform in level levers bunched in the center, saving half the walking. Self-castoring gauge wheels and rolling coulters which do not interfere with each other. Simple and strong.

P. & O. Senior Engine Gang

Four Sizes:
3, 4, 5 and
6 Bottoms



The plow we have been making for years, the plow that is still doing business while other plows, weaker than ours, were strained or pulled to pieces long ago.

P. & O. Disc Engine Gangs

Three Sizes: 4, 5 and 6 furrow. The simplest, strongest and best disc plows made. Write for our pamphlet on Traction Engine Plowing. It fully describes the P. & O. Plows and gives valuable information as to the capacity of the different sizes, etc. To get this particular pamphlet, ask for Catalog No. 143

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO.
Canton, Illinois.

RHODE ISLAND REDS ROSE COMB SINGLE COMB THE BEST FOR THE WEST
THE FARMER'S FRIEND - THE FANCIER'S DELIGHT
-EGGS & STOCK IN SEASON-
SEE FREE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR
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What an American Learned in England

Continued from Page 8

(barring a few of the more intelligent and philosophic ones, like my Chamber of Commerce friend), they would be highly insulted. Like most of us in America, they have but the vaguest idea of what a Socialist is, but they know that he is some sort of a "disturbing element," beyond the pale, and altogether unfashionable and disgraceful. So they are not it. If then, waiving the ugly word, you suggest that their course discourages capital and tends to industrial stagnation, they will stare at you, and ask you what you expect them to do. "Why, do as we do," you reply. "Leave these enterprises to private capital. Money, then, having opportunity for an adequate return, will come in and you will be prosperous."

What is Prosperity?

"What is prosperity?" they ask you. Then you produce your figures of greater national wealth and higher per capita wealth, only to be met by another blank stare. Somehow your figures do not make any great impression on them; for, to feel wealthy, they say, they must have the money in their own pockets, not in their neighbor's. They seem, moreover, stubbornly and stupidly unwilling to make the sacrifice necessary to have a few millionaires in the community. They ask you:

"How much do you pay in America to ride on a trolley? What does your gas cost you? Your water, electricity, telegraph messages, telephone? Do you get back anything on your grocery bills? What do you pay for a suit of clothes?"

Now I have not undertaken to say that the British people as a whole are better off than the American people; I am only showing some ways in which we may learn from you.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has a population of 411 to a square mile; England alone has a population of 557 to a square mile; the United States, not counting Alaska or any of the dependencies, has 25.6 people to a square mile. There are twenty-two States in the Union that are each larger than England; Texas is four and a half times as large; California, New Mexico, and Montana are each more than twice as large as England, and each is larger than the whole United Kingdom, Texas being considerably more than twice as big. Considering this great advantage that we have over the people in England, together with our vast superiority in productivity of soil, in timber, in mineral deposits, water-power, and other natural resources, it would be conclusive evidence of something radically wrong with our economic conditions (or at least a prodigious superiority of theirs) if there were not greater opportunities in this country and the general welfare much better. And yet it is true that it costs more to live in the United States, speaking generally, than it does in England—costs more not only in money but in labor. While wages are higher when estimated by the ratio of exchange, which is based upon the amount of gold each will purchase, if we estimate it in power to purchase the necessities and luxuries of life, English wages are higher than ours.

THE BRITISH LAND QUESTION

Conservative newspapers in Great Britain have for weeks exhibited much uneasiness on the part of land monopoly interests regarding the valuations for land taxes under the Lloyd-George budget which are now in process of adjustment. "The Tory papers continue," as one observer has stated it, "an active campaign against Lloyd-George's land taxes, and the Daily Telegraph and Mail are filled with columns of daily letters from all kinds of persons, including that historic figure, the desolate widow with small means, who figures in every such controversy, and the militant army officer who makes a resounding call for passive rebellion against the wicked budget and predatory chancellors." This outcry appears, now, from the following comment in the cable letter of T. P. O'Connor, M. P., to the Chicago Tribune of the 18th., to have "received a severe blow by the

courageous action of Lloyd-George in summoning all of his enemies and critics to a public conference. This conference blew sky high many of the stupid and hypocritical criticisms, and Lloyd-George is more confident and courageous than ever."—The Public.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN ARKANSAS

Complete returns from the vote in Arkansas on Amendment No. 10 to the state constitution providing for the Initiative and Referendum, are still lacking. Even in Little Rock complete returns from only 15 counties were at hand as late as the 16th. These showed a total vote of:—
30,014 for governor.
20,942 for the amendment.
6,476 against the amendment.

For its adoption the amendment must receive a majority of all the votes cast at the election. Assuming that the vote for governor is the highest, the amendment has 5,934 votes to spare in those 15 counties; and Geo. J. King, who canvassed the State for the amendment, concludes from these complete returns and "fragmentary reports and general statements" from the rest of the state that the amendment has been adopted "beyond all doubt."

HOW THE WORLD MOVES

Two months ago the conservatives expected to control the conservation congress and to humiliate Gifford Pinchot. Instead he controlled the congress and they left it beaten and disgruntled. Two months ago the stand-patters said that progressive Republicanism was a product of the West. Since then New Hampshire has spoken and has proved that all the people of this nation feel alike. What two months in recent history have done so much? Cannon gone. Aldrich done for. Ballinger going. Sherman, discredited. The tariff bill deserted. Republican leadership changed. Taft given a short shift in the Republican conventions of five states. On the other hand Murdock has become a national congressional leader. Stubbs has become a national figure. Roosevelt has taken control of the majority leadership of the Republican party. Pinchot has been endorsed by the conservation forces. La Follette has triumphed over his enemies. And all in sixty short days. We are moving gently but firmly to the time when this nation will pass from the control of the great interests into the hands of the people.—Emporia Gazette. (Ill.)

POLITICS IN THE HOME, AND THE HOME IN POLITICS

Here is a new argument for woman suffrage. It is presented by the governor of Wyoming, who has had plenty of opportunity to study the subject and draw conclusions. The governor says that instead of disrupting the home it elevates it. "Politics is talked freely in the family circle and political questions are settled by intelligent discussion. The children grow up in an atmosphere that encourages debate of public questions." "In other words, the day of the monologue is over and father is no longer the lecturer on politics and political economy. As for mother, she is presumably able to hold up her end of the argument in questions apart from domestic science, the government of children, the regulation of servants and the encouragement of the latest fashions. And as for the children, they absorb unconsciously, even if they are not profoundly interested. The table and the family circle become the arena of political debate, and the results are healthful and stimulating. So says the governor of Wyoming, who speaks as one having authority and not necessarily as the scribes. Politics, then, is to become a natural avocation and not merely a special business.—Chicago Examiner.

NEW ENGINE GANG FLOW

The Parlin and Orendorff Company of Canton, Illinois, pioneer manufacturers of engine gang plows, have added to their list a new one which is known as the "P and O Mogul." The Mogul is made in five sizes, from 5 to 12 bottoms, each bottom controlled from the platform in front by an individual lever and the levers are bunched together in the center of the platform, and are all within arm's reach. These plows have attained a very wide reputation during the past two years. Farmers interested in engine gang plows should write the company for a copy of their pamphlet entitled "Traction Engine Plows."

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GUARANTEED TO BE ANOTHER SHIRT THIS ONE RIPS!
This guarantee seal is on the certificate attached to each H.B.K. Buckskin Shirt. Buttons sewed on by hand—can't come off. Buttonholes bar tacked—can't break. Seams all double stitched and anchored—can't rip.

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These favorite brands are made by practical workmen in Canada to save the duty. Your name and address will bring our Price List.

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Steel Well Curbing, cheapest and best.
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Drills, Road Scrapers, Harness, etc., etc.

Everything at Rock bottom prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

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Plain Philosophy

By "COC"

Don't you despise one of these fellows who approaches you confidentially and tells you how if he didn't consider him if one of your best friends he could never tell you about it, etc., and then he starts in and describes each and every one of your various faults and flaunts them in your face and revels in them, and leaves you feeling like a liar, thief and blackguard? Don't you hate him ever after? Notwithstanding their many protests of friendship, I don't think they have any. And the worst of it is that you can't "get to them" in the right way. They are generally so stuck on themselves that mere words will not suffice and assault and battery sends you to court. But many times the satisfaction of "climbing your dear friend's frame" is worth the hard earned shekels that the unfeeling justice divorces you from. Oh, isn't it awful?

And don't you like that fellow who comes up to you on the street when you've had a little hard luck, and slaps you on the back and holds out his hand and tells you how well you're looking. Maybe he slips in a little something about your virtues, and nary a word of your faults, and you leave him feeling the sun shines just as brightly as it always did, and the birds sing just as sweetly, and it's a pretty good old world after all. Say, don't you simply love that sort of a fellow? It's that sort of thing that makes life worth living. Get in with the good word. Say it now to the first fellow you meet and don't wait until he's turned up his toes and say it at his funeral. What this world needs is more taffy and less epitaphy.

I note that Teddy Roosevelt has put one over again on the stand-patters down in New York state. I wonder if there's any man on the continent that really has an inside knowledge of that man. Who can forecast with any degree of certainty what he'll do next. One day the papers have him sticking a knife into his Excellency Bill Taft, and the next day the two are having a veritable love feast. The plutocrats say he is a muck-raker and the socialists say he is of the plutocracy. But the large majority of the middle class, the bulwarks of the nation, will cheer their eye-teeth loose for Teddy, and as long as he has them whooping it up he ought to come out all right.

"It's easy enough to be pleasant
When life goes along like a song,
But the man who's worth while
Is the man who can smile
When everything goes dead wrong."

From all this smile talk that I constantly indulge in don't get the idea that I'm one of those placid mortals who wouldn't let their spirits get ruffled for a farm. There's a time to smile and pass unpleasant things off, there's a time to sit tight and not commit one's self one way or another, and there's a time to get up on your hind legs and holler and tear things loose generally. But we'll all have to admit that the pleasantest situations are those in which we may smile. But I sure do like to see a man, or a woman, tear loose and make things hum when he, or she, has sufficient provocation.

I just ran across a new's item that's rather interesting. It states that a great

many Englishwomen have taken to toads for pets. The item explains that they are so delightfully ugly and blend so well with Oriental furnishings in vogue at present. (I should think they would). Others pass up the toads and lavish their affections upon spiders. (Nice companionable sorts of birds are spiders). But the news item assures us that they make the best kind of pets, so we'll let it go at that. It states that they are adorable companions. (Getting pretty slushy). And then we come to the amazing news that the Countess of Warwick is very fond of a pet ant-eater. Wonder whether she prefers it stewed, roasted, fried, broiled or fricasseed?

She also revels in the company of a small elephant and a marmoset. (Now what the deuce is a marmoset?) that she carries on her arm. This thing has me curious. I'm going right in to the dictionary and find out what Webster has to say about it. Well, I'm back and the mystery is as deep as ever, but let's probe it. Here's the definition: "Marmoset, a grotesque figure, a monkey, an ugly little boy." It's a crouch that none of these high-brows would be carrying around an ugly little boy. That would incline too much toward humanity. That reduces the mystery to the monkey and the grotesque figure, but as a monkey is rather a grotesque figure I guess it's safe to decide on the monkey. Nice thing to have around. Another startling announcement. The Princess Troubetsky, (whoever she is), finds joy in a pet wolf. (She'll be lucky if she's not found in it some day). But here's the crowning touch to the item. "The vulture fad is spreading in England." (Unfeeling journalist, to leave us in suspense and not tell us how and why they are used.) Aren't you glad that you are just a plain, commonplace person?

There is an old story that is a favorite in the Southern States. It's about an aged darkey who was giving his experiences at a revival meeting. His theme was the efficiency of prayer. "The trouble is," he said, "that 'bout half the time we doan pray for the right sort er thing. Now I'll jus' give one of my 'periences. You all know about those fin white Plymouth' Rocks ob Majah Brown's. I dun prayed and prayed for the good Lawd to sen' me one of those until I gits tired ob it. Den I prayed fer de Lawd to sen' me to git one ob dose chickens. And he dun sen' me the ve'y nex' night."

I don't know as the old darkey proved much about the real efficiency of prayer but his experience sure sets us some morals. It's alright to pray for power to get things done but when we start to petition heaven to have some one else to do what we want done He's not going to give the prayer favorable consideration. And I don't blame him. Pray for power to live right and try to accomplish your tasks in the proper way by yourself. By the way, that binder that is still out in the field can never be prayed under cover. Get busy.

Some Sense to This

"He loves me, he loves me not," murmured the romantic summer boarder.
"You must have picked a thousand daisies to pieces to-day," remarked the old farmer.
"Possibly I have."
"Couldn't ye play the game just as well with potato bugs?"

WHEN SENDING PHOTOGRAPHS

Our readers should be very careful when sending photos to THE GUIDE to see that a full description of the scene and the name and address of the sender is plainly written on the back of the photo, also whether or not the photo is to be returned. Unless this is done there are very strong likelihood of errors being made. Many photographs of houses and barns sent to THE GUIDE are spoilt by not having scenery included. This is a hint for amateur photographers to make their work artistic. We are glad to receive attractive photographs of farm scenes (but not threshing scenes), farm stock, and especially pure bred horses and cattle.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

Are You Going to Build?



Learn the True Economy In Roofing and Building Papers

The closest students of economy are the great railroad systems of this continent. In the last 20 years they have bought 73 million square feet of Neponset Roofing and insulated 75% of the refrigerator cars with Neponset Waterproof Paper. The economy of Bird Neponset Products is just as certain for you as it is for the railroads. It is just as important for you to save the expense of repairing leaks and the cost of replacing a roof as it is for them. There are different Neponset Roofings for different types of buildings—one kind for residences, another for industrial buildings, barns, etc., and still another for smaller structures, where low cost roofing is required.

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NEPONSET Praline Roofing: For residences and all other buildings requiring an artistic roofing and siding.

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For poultry buildings, brooder houses, sheds, and temporary buildings, Neponset Red Rope Roofing is unequalled.

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NEPONSET Florian Sound Deadening Felt: For use in residences, under floors, between partitions, and under metal roofs. Absolutely sanitary.

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Nailed directly on Studding. Manufactured 4 ft. wide and from 8 to 12 ft. long.

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The Great
Conditioner,
Tonic, Digestor
& Worm Destroyer.

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs.

Full particulars from
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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE



is the remedy you can depend on. No other preparation has done so much for the horse and the horseman.

Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars for thousands of owners during the past 40 years. It is the quick, sure, safe cure that never fails to give the best results even when all other treatment may prove a failure.

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cures Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swellings, Bony Growth, Cuts, Sprains, Bruises and all Lameness.

Kendall's Spavin Cure makes a complete and lasting cure because it cures the cause of the trouble.

It leaves no scars or white hairs because it does not blister.

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should have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure—the best liniment in the world for man and beast. No telling when you will need it. Get it now and you will have the right remedy when the emergency arises.

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Keosauqua Falls, Vt. 80

Lump Jaw



The best remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure is a sure and guaranteed cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what the cause, you have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure does not cure. Our full plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Year-Book Veterinary Advertiser.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinarians have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.00

CONDITION POWDER

Homesteader, Alta.—I have a horse that has worked all summer and notice that he has fallen away in flesh more than the rest. Is there any condition powders or any medicine I could give him to build him up?

Ans.—Have your horse's mouth looked at as soon as possible as his teeth may want attending to. Have the following powders made up:

- Sulphate of Iron 2 ounces.
 - Gentian Root 3 ounces.
 - Potassium Nitrate 2 ounces.
 - Nux Vomica 1 1/4 ounces.
- Mix well and give one large teaspoonful in feed three times daily.

I treat it. Is there any chance of saving mare?

Ans.—Keep the part thoroughly clean by bathing foot in a solution of creoline. Then inject a one in a thousand solution of bi-chloride mercury. Then dust into the wound iodoforn, and put oakum over the wound and apply bandage. If you can possibly procure a poultice boot, put one over this dressing, so as to prevent any dirt or soaking getting into the wound. As the mare is valuable, I would strongly advise you to call in the nearest veterinary surgeon as this seems to be a very serious case.

HORSE WITH CATARRH

Constant Reader, Birnie, Man.—I have a horse nine years old, commenced running at left nostril, last February, since April has run at both nostrils, chiefly when he bends his head to drink. A kind of thick matter, color of cream. Horse has a good appetite and has no cough. What would you advise to give him?

Ans.—Give your horse the following: Potassium iodide 5 ounces. Divide into twelve powders and give one in feed night and morning. Keep nostrils well sponged out and if necessary inject a weak solution of salt. Have your horse examined by a veterinary surgeon as it may be necessary to trephine the sinews and have the parts treated antiseptically.

STIFF HORSE

Subscriber, Corinne, Sask.—I have a black horse about 12 years old. It was alright at night, but the next morning he was all stiffened up. Could not walk, or get his head down to the ground, and seems weak. Eats well and drinks if the pail is held up to him. Spreads his hind legs and humps his back. Is it his kidneys?

Ans.—If possible have your horse examined by a veterinary surgeon at once, if not give the following: Potassium bitrate, 3 ounces; sulphate of magnesia, 3 ounces. Mix well and give one tablespoonful in food, three times daily. Apply across the loins a bag containing hot oats and keep in place with a blanket. Feed soft feed, such as bran mashes and soft grain.

ITCHY PIGS

T. D. G., Benito, Man.—Little pigs, four months old, have small scales on top of shoulders and back, itchy. I feed them on boiled potatoes, with chops or shorts. They eat well, have good run in grass. What must I feed them with to stop this itching?

Ans.—Wash your pigs off with warm water and English soft soap, to which add a little creoline. Change the food for a few days and feed warm bran, to which add one tablespoonful of Epsom salts for each pig once a day.

OPEN JOINT

J. F. M., Carroll.—I have a valuable mare which had a nail run into its foot, which caused an open joint. How should

PROGRESSIVE JOURNALS

As many readers want more information along special lines the following list of publications is given to fill the need:—

The Free Trader, 8 Victoria Street, Westminster, England. Published by the Free Trade Union, monthly. Subscription 1 Shilling per year. Devoted entirely to Free Trade the world over.

The Equity Series, 1520 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Published quarterly. Subscription 50c. per year. Devoted to Direct Legislation, Scientific Politics and Progressive Government.

The Public, Elsworth Building, 357 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Published weekly, \$1.00 per year. A journal of fundamental democracy. Devoted to Public Ownership; Direct Legislation; Taxation of Land Values and Reforms along all lines.

The Co-operative Journal, Oakland, California. Published monthly, 50c. per year. Devoted to co-operation on the Rochdale system.

International Co-operative Bulletin, Zurich, Switzerland. Published monthly. Official organ of the International Co-operative Alliance.

Land Values, 20 Tenth Street, Westminster, England. Published monthly, 1s. 6d. per year. Devoted to Taxation of Land Values.

The Canadian Co-operator, Brantford, Ont. Published monthly. 50c. per year.

Official organ of the Co-operative Union of Canada. Devoted to Co-operation on the Rochdale system.

The Scottish Co-operator, 263 Wallace Street, Kingston, Glasgow, Scotland. Published weekly, 9 shillings per year. Devoted to progress, economy and co-operation.

The Co-operative News, Manchester, England. Published weekly, same type as Scottish Co-operator.

Woman's Journal, 588 Boston Street, Boston, Mass. Published weekly, \$1.50 per year. Official organ of the National Woman's Suffrage Association.

Co-operation, 1123 Metropolitan Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Published monthly, \$1.00 per year. Devoted generally to the co-operative movement.

American Co-operative Journal, 253 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Published monthly, \$1.00 per year. Organ of the Farmers Associations of Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska.

Twentieth Century Magazine, Boston, Mass. Published monthly for \$2.00 per year. Very able journal. Devoted to progress along all lines. Edited by B. O. Flower, one of the ablest and most progressive writers on the continent. Devoted to Direct Legislation, Public Ownership, Equal Suffrage, and the Rule of the people generally.

Cholly.—May I have the next waltz? Widow.—Yes, but dance slow, as I only recently went into mourning.

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Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and
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Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer

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INTERFERE WITH THE
ENJOYMENT OF YOUR
DOOR WORK OR SPORT

WEAR A
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40-4503. Child's Fur-Trimmed Coat, of imported heavy weight stripe Chestnut; has wide facing of self cloth extending to waist forming a lining and making a very warm coat; storm collar of grey and white squirrel; has turn back cuffs and fancy pocket flaps. Colors are navy, brown or green.

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Shipping weight 5 lbs.

Book Review

JANEY CANUCK IN THE WEST, by Emily Ferguson.

This is one of the new books on Western Canada that has been published during the last few months and consists of a series of sketches dealing with many of the interesting phases of Western life. The writer is evidently a keen lover of nature, and paints with cheerful colors the beauties of the various seasons in the Prairie Land. She writes of life as seen in Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan and is refreshing in her frankness. It is a book which will be interesting to every Western reader and of special interest to English-speaking people who intend sometime to make their home in Western Canada. The imperialistic note is sounded when she speaks of the harvest. "It is on this great mountain of grain too that the federation of the Empire will largely stand. Interdependent, the colony shall feed the mother-land and in return shall receive protection against the covetous claws of the world."

Thus she speaks of King wheat—"Who so great as to pen the song of the wheat? Who can sum up its epic? From its sibilant swish on the wide-funged steps to the whir and crunch under the wheels of the mill. Wheat sums up the tale of the race. Like love, wheat rules the court, the camp, the grove. It makes or breaks the world of men. Wheat is blood. Wheat is life. Who can sing its song?"

Western house architecture the writer describes with Thoreau, "A tool-box with a few auger holes bored in it to admit light and a hook to fasten down the lid at night."

Following are a few extracts—"Matrimony is the only game of chance the clergy favor."

"The unequal distribution of trousers and skirts in Western Canada makes countless thousands mourn."

On sleeping in a Doukhobor house she says—"I gasped and suffocated and thought longingly of the dress mentioned by Rabelais as—'Nothing before, nothing behind, with sleeves of the same.'"

"The Padre tried to light the lantern so that I might use it as a foot-warmer, but the oil had frozen and the wick refused to ignite."

"I like to follow in the wake of the gang plow, that I may drink in the odor of the newly turned earth. It is the most strangely subtle odor in all the world. It is the concentrated essence of the four seasons."

"It is better to have lived and lied than never to have lied at all."

"Lying is not one of the Westerners' failures, it is his success. He is a liar of the finest courage. He has a fine genius and consummate panorama of fancy."

"I have been keeping a record of the bites I have had since the beginning of the season, also of the mosquitoes killed. They balance up thus:—Bites, 383, 672, 154, 871. Deaths, 13."

"In the East it is a question of 'Who's who,' and in the West it is 'What's what.'"

The book is written in the most interesting manner with a wealth of originality, and the author's comment upon Western customs and habits are the result of keen observation. The book is illustrated with pen and ink sketches of various

Western characters, animals, flowers and scenery. This book will be supplied to any of the readers of the GUIDE for \$1.50 post paid, by writing to the Book Department of the Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

FREIGHT RATE DISCRIMINATION

Rates on oats in car lots recently quoted by the C. N. R. to the Grain Growers' Grain Co., show clear discrimination. The rate quoted on a carload of oats from Davis (second station east of Prince Albert) on the C. N. R. to Macleod, Alta., was 45 cents per hundred pounds; and from Davis to Calgary, 48 cents per hundred pounds. On the other hand, the rate from Davis to Port Arthur, which is nearly twice the distance from Davis to Macleod, is 25 cents per hundred pounds.

USEFUL INFORMATION

There have reached the GUIDE recently two bulletins, Nos. 19 and 20, of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, Regina bulletin No. 19 contains all those portions of the Annual report of the department for 1909 which are of interest or value to farmers, and this forms a volume of handy size which contains nothing but meaty readable matter. A few of the subjects covered in bulletin 19 are fairs and institutes, inquiry into live stock interests, creamery and poultry data,

and a discussion of the harvest help question. This bulletin also contains a number of the best addresses delivered by experts at recent provincial gatherings.

Bulletin No. 20 contains the estimated yield of grain crops by crop districts, a map of the districts, and other data concerning the 1910 crop. Either or both of these bulletins may be obtained free by addressing a postal card to the Department of agriculture at Regina.

We are also advised that a supply of bulletin No. 18 in which the question of the soil packer and its use is fully discussed, is still available for free distribution.

DIRECT LEGISLATION IN NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA

It is conceded by the Republicans of Arizona that the Democrats pledged to the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, have carried the constitutional convention by a large majority of the delegates, and that these provisions are certain to be embodied in the constitution that will be voted upon by the people and then submitted to the congress.

In New Mexico the Republicans have elected a large majority of the delegates, but some of them are pledged individually for the measure by their constituents notwithstanding the hostility of the Republican leaders, to vote for Direct Legislation; and there are besides a group of fusionists who are also pledged to the measure. The fusionists were elected without opposition upon an understanding that they would support Direct Legislation. If all pledges are kept, there will be a majority of two for Direct Legislation in the convention. But it is not expected that all the pledges will be kept. The hostile pressure—corporation at home and political at Washington—is reported to be very insistent. It is believed, however, that the opposition of Direct Legislationists, if the constitution comes to the polls without a Direct Legislation clause, will be strong enough to defeat it; and as influential aspirants for gubernatorial, senatorial and congressional honors are extremely solicitous for statehood, it is expected that a compromise may be made—probably for some form of Referendum without the Initiative.—The Public.



Field of Millers at the Manitoba Agricultural College

Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

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 Badges and buttons 50 cents each.
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OBJECTS

To scatter Sunshine everywhere.
 To feed and clothe some hungry child.
 To care for the blind from infancy.
 To maintain the Girls' Club room.

MOTTO

Each one of us owns to some failing,
 Though some may have more than the rest,
 But there's no good in heedlessly railing
 'Gainst those that are striving their best.
 Remember a good word spoken com-
 plaining,
 May blight every effort and plan,
 Which a kind word would help in attaining
 So say a kind word if you can.

Dear Friends:—If we could only realize the power of a kind word. The many hearts that are lost "just because" the loving word and kindly smile was forgotten. As the farmer who sows good seed generally reaps a goodly harvest, so if we sow only acts of kindness, love and sympathy, we shall reap a bountiful harvest of happiness and joy. If ugly weeds have sprung up in your life, pull them up and plough the land again. Sow with a generous hand. Pause not for toil or pain. Then scatter with a generous hand the good seed of an unselfish, kindly life, and your harvest of joy and love

and peace shall be bountiful indeed while waiting for the Autumn which brings the sheaves of golden grain.

Remember, that, no matter how heavy your own burden may be; there are others whose burdens are heavier still. As you try to lighten the burdens of others be assured your own burdens will grow lighter.

So many people say I am too poor to help much, but it is the tiny every-day kindnesses that are needed so badly, in our work. One cent is not much, but if one hundred cents come together much can be done; so that I want my readers to remember that "only" a cent is very often a great help to me. If you cannot afford the cent, well, say a kind word or give a loving smile to some one you meet and the kind word or smile may save some soul from despair and be of untold help to the same soul in need. Laughter and love, the kindly word of appreciation, for any kindness shown are the greatest factors in human happiness.

MARGARET.

GLADNESS EVERYWHERE

Once in a while the sun shines out
 And the summer skies are a perfect blue,
 Once in a while mid-st clouds of doubt,
 Hope's brightest cloud comes peeping through,
 Our paths lead down by the meadows fair,
 Where the blossoms nod and smile,
 And we lay aside, once in a while, our cross of care,
 Oh Life can be summer from start to end,
 If we always allow good and bad to blend,
 And not get bitter when troubles arise
 But take all as it comes with glad surprise.

BABY MINE

Good-night, little boy,
 I've counted your toes,
 I've kissed all your fingers
 And rumped your nose.

Good-night, summer baby,
 The day's gone away,
 The big, tired darkness,
 Doesn't know how to play.

Good-night, little baby,
 My arms are the bed,
 My heart is the pillow,
 My love is the spread!

A SAD CASE

A farmer living at Clandbove, near St. Louis Fresh Air Home, has had the misfortune to lose fourteen cows, through some accidents. As he had no crop in this year, having given up the land to pasture, his entire living for this season has been lost. The Modern Woodmen of America and the Sunshine Guild gave a concert at St. Louis school house on Friday night which proved a great success. The proceeds will go to the fund which the Modern Woodmen intend to raise to replace this very heavy loss.

IN THE DARK

I remember well, when I was a child,
 And would sometimes wake in the night,
 I would put out my hand to my mother there,
 And she'd hold it firm and tight.

And, somehow, I seemed less afraid in the dark,
 As she held my hand in hers.
 Oh, the thought of those hours when I felt her near,
 A memory deep it stirs.

Full many a year has passed since then,
 I have had my hour of pain,
 But beneath the touch of that hand of hers,
 I build my hopes again.

SUNSHINE BLIND BOY

Harold Green returned to school yesterday and will remain there two years. He is a very bright boy and wonderfully improved by his stay at Brantford. His outfit was very nice but not quite complete as he still requires three pairs of short pants, and three shirts, and three pairs of stockings.

In this existence, dry and wet,
 Will overtake the best of men—
 Some little shift o' clouds 'll shet
 The sun off now and then;
 They ain't no sense as I can see
 In mortals sich as you and me,
 A-faultin' Nature's wise intents,
 And lockin' horns with Providence.

GOT HER PIN

Dear Margaret:—Thank you so much for the lovely pin and membership card you sent me. I feel quite proud to think I am a member of the "Sunshine Guild." I mean to do my very best to always keep bright and cheerful, and look on the sunny side of everything and with God's help I will do my best to help those who are in trouble.

MAPLE LEAF.

Nings, Man.

I am so pleased to think, dear friend, you will try to help all those in need. All around each one of us are people in need of our help and sympathy. We must do our best to cheer them.

We cannot all have gold and silver to command; but we can all give, what is equal and very often of greater value—our time, our thoughts, our energies, our sympathy. It is the happy workers who do the most good. The services that count are those which are performed kindly, sweetly, graciously, and with a smiling face. The deeds that are really helpful are done with the heart as well as the hand. Write often dear girl and tell in any way that I can help you.

MARGARET.

WILL ADOPT BABY

Dear Margaret:—I see in this week's Guide two baby boys to be adopted. Would you kindly let me have full particulars about them as I do so want to adopt a baby boy. I have no boys of my own, only one girl at home and she is very fond of babies. If I can have one I will give it all a mother's love and care just as if it were my very own. I should like to know if the baby is healthy and of what parents it comes, if this is not giving you too much trouble I hope. I am not a member of the Sunshine Guild but I should very much like to be if you will send me particulars. We live 500

MARGARET.

miles from Fincher station, on a ranch of our own. I am very fond of farm and country life. I came to Canada from England about twenty years ago Hoping to hear from you soon.

MRS. N. H. N.

Helmerhurst, Alta.

The babies are both very pretty, one has blue and the other brown eyes. Both are thoroughly healthy. Can you come to Winnipeg and see them as you can then judge which you would like to have. Two references must be sent in. I am forwarding membership card and button.

MARGARET.

SENT MAGAZINES

Dear Margaret:—I am sending some magazines which I hope may help along the good work. I am an interested reader of the Sunshine Guild and would like to become a member.

RUTH MOORHEAD.

Milestone, Sask.

Many thanks for magazines. Glad to welcome you to our Guild. I am sending membership card and button, and hope you will wear it every day.

MARGARET.

HELPS AT HOME

Dear Margaret:—I would like to be a member of the Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild. I go to school every day. I wash the dishes for my mother sometimes. I carry the water in sometimes for my sister and my mother. I play with my dolls.

LOTTIE CATHRO.

Waldeck, Sask.

Dear child:—Your little letter gave me the greatest delight. The Sunshine kind acts are just lovely and I am sure mother enjoys her little sunbeam.

MARGARET.

A. G. McK.:—Your offering of clothing is gladly accepted as they are always coveted as among our "urgent" wants. Write again.

MARGARET.

A Ripping Good Patent to Prevent Ripping

THE **H.B.K. BRAND** PATENT RIPPLES GLOVE

IS POSITIVELY GUARANTEED NOT TO RIP



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Always looks neat on the hand. Always easy to wear and work in, because it has no seams to hurt the hand.

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GEMS OF THOUGHT

Stealing sorrow is as much a sin as acquiring stolen joys.

Love never knows how much it gives nor what it costs.

The song of sympathy never comes until the singer has been to the school of sorrow.

True spirituality can see the altar in the cookstove and the washtub.

It's the common virtues that make uncommon saints.

Success is not in an endeavor to do a great thing, but in repeated endeavors to do greater things.

The surest way to impoverish your heart is to hoard up your love.

The long look within ourselves will cure us of a lot of impatience with other folks.

A life is an empty lamp without the oil of love.

The only way to have happiness as a permanent guest is to keep your door open to the helpless.

You are not likely to cheer the hearts of men by looking down in the mouth yourself.

Many a man thinks his life is clouded over when the truth is he is burying his head in the steam of his own sighings.

A merry heart kills more microbes than any medicine.

Tomorrow's burden is the only one that breaks the back of today.

Tears over yesterday's broken toys blind us to today's treasures.—Henry F. Cope, in "Levels of Living."

HER WISH WAS GRATIFIED

(Springfield Republican)

Once in a while the manner in which the whim of some multi-millionaire is gratified comes to notice, and leaves small cause to wonder that some few who are out at heel and elbow can be found to follow a red flag in a procession. Such a case is reported from Bar Harbor. There the widow of Thomas F. Walsh, the Western mining king, is ill at the home of her son-in-law, who owns The Washington Post and other things. Recently she was overheard to remark that if she could only get well enough to go to her Nevada ranch and see her pet flock of sheep she felt that her health would at once be restored.

Five days later she looked out of her window on to the great lawn wet with morning dew. There were the longed-for sheep, eating their breakfast as quietly as if they had never come from the Nevada ranch in four days and a half, the flock of 54 inhabiting an express car coupled to the very fastest trains.



No. 8639.—Misses Costume. A Model and Becoming Town. Olive green diagonal cheviot was effectively employed in developing this up-to-date model. Suitcase was used for decoration. For general wear idea/surge with black braid make a serviceable frock. A yoke of crimson or tan, beaded or plain would give a pretty contrast. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years and requires 8 yards of 27 inch material for the 14 year size.

THE SURPLUS OF WOMEN IN ENGLAND

(From the Springfield Republican)

Failure may be safely predicted for the proposed emigration movement, in so far as it applies to the educated single women of England, whose disturbing influence is now beginning to be feared. Women of that sort are not attracted to New South Wales or Saskatchewan for the purpose of engaging in "intensive agriculture," a somewhat euphemistic phrase for raising onions and keeping hens. They have no taste for the frontier. Nor are they eager to travel 5,000 miles for the chance of marrying a Canadian wheat farmer or an Australian mutton raiser. The surplus "gentlewomen" of England are much more likely to stay at home and grow more and more into a problem. And why haven't they as much right to the land of their fathers? If they are a menace who and what made them so?

No the feminist movement in countries like England can never be headed off by overseas drainage. It must be dealt with at home, and there its problems must be solved. And the solving of them promises to be an interesting social process.

HOW TO MAKE A SHIRT

Procure 3½ yards BEST MATERIAL obtainable. This quantity will make the shirt ROOMY, COMFORTABLE and EASY TO WORK IN.

Sew all buttons on BY HAND so they CANNOT COME OFF. BARTACK all BUTTON HOLES, then they CANNOT BREAK. DOUBLE STITCH AND ANCHOR all seams so they cannot rip. The result will be a truly well-made shirt. It is cheaper, easier and better, however, to BUY the



SHIRT

which is made on the above principles.

THE H.B.K. BRAND BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT is a special line and has attached to it a GUARANTEED BOND, guaranteeing the shirt WILL NOT RIP. Dealers are instructed to replace without any charge to you any H.B.K. BRAND BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT WHICH RIPS.



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\$7 to \$10 PER WEEK. We want reliable parties to knit for us at home, while we spare time. We furnish machine yarn, etc. Send your name and address at once for further info. The Dominion Knitting Co., Oshawa, Ont.

HOW TO SECURE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to The Pattern Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers.

HER NEW OCCUPATION

She has no time for fancy work, her thimble's laid away; There's dust upon her violin, for she has ceased to play; She wastes no precious time at bridge, her books unopened lie. She's given up the Drama Club—she did it with a sigh.

She does not go to shop in town, she looks at hats no more; She's wearing ancient gowns that seemed all out of style before; The glass at which she used to stand so many hours a day Reflects her face but seldom now, and yet her heart is gay.

Her husband has not lost his all, she is not garbed in black Because a friend has sought that bourse from which no friend comes back; No heavy lines of care have come to mar her marble brow, She daily has to sterilize the nursing bottles now.

A BRAVE BOY

(By Cora A. Matson Dolson) I'm not afraid, out in the dark, Not even if a dog should bark Or scurry toward me! What's the use? A "fraid-cat" is a silly goose!

But I want some one there with me Because 'tis best to careful be; It's not that I'm afraid, at all, But in the dark there I might fall And maybe break my leg or arm Or do a lot of other harm.

Perhaps my head would hit a stone And I might die there, all alone. Some times a boy has had a fit; 'Tis best to be prepared for it, And see that some one else is by— But in the dark, afraid! Not I!

You think I am? Why, just you see! A baby, maybe, two or three Or four years old, might be afraid— But what if some big trap was laid There in the dark, then in the night A boy'd be in a pretty plight. Caught in that trap, as he might be, With not a soul around to see, Or help him out, or hear him call— I say I'm not afraid, at all!

It's merely prudent not to go Alone at night; you know it's so! If I could see to climb or crawl, I'd dare—I'm not afraid, at all! There's no use talking, though, with you;

You'll think a thing, and call it true! It's just a story you have made And stick to, that I am afraid!

A CHANGE OF BAIT

A sun-burned kid, with a tattered lid And a coat a size too large, With a piece of twine for a fishing line, Sits fishing on a large That's tied to a stake at the edge of the lake,

Where the wavelets gently lap. It's a kind of sin, but I sit and grin As I watch the little chap Transfix a worm that will wiggle and squirm

On the end of his fishing hook, Or a small green frog that he caught in the bog On the other side of the brook.

He's proud of the job, of flouting bob, That he's tied to his line with care; There's a sudden swish as he lands his fish

From the depths of its hidden lair; It is proudly viewed, and the bait renewed from the can where he keeps his store,

Then he lets it drop with a sudden plop

In his eager quest for more, And he gets them, too, for they come to view

In the twinkling of an eye; And I'm clean outdone, for never a one Will come where I'm sitting by.

For, much as I wish, there's never a fish

Will rise to my tempting fly, And my brand-new reel, on my rod of steel

I've never a chance to try.

For they pass my place to the freckled face

Of the lad in the anchored port— Keep swimming past as I make my cast In my vain and useless hunt, For a fish that will try to grab my fly And be tempted to its fate, So I go to the spot where the fish are caught, And fish with a silver bait.

MAN'S PLACE IN THE HOUSEHOLD (As Seen by the Advanced Woman)

How many of us ever stop to think of the place that Man fills in every household? How often do we pause in the midst of our busy toil for the uplift of our sex to ask ourselves whether or not Man, our faithful companion, is contented with his lot? How many of us remember to greet him with a fond caress when we return from a hard afternoon's work in the committee room?

Is it not true that, merely because he is not eligible for membership in the various associations devised by us for our own uplift and reform, we have been apt to regard Man in the light of a mere provider and to shut him out from all participation in the serious work of our lives? Let us rather make him our confidant and remember that there are a great many world-issues that he is quite capable of understanding and in which he might be encouraged to interest himself to a limited degree!

A correspondent who has been twice married and three times elected to the presidency of important women's organizations, writes that she permits her husband to address all the circulars and pamphlets sent out under her name, and that he enjoys the work immensely and is already beginning to take a deep interest in the societies with which his wife is identified. Moreover, she now knows where he is nights.

Undoubtedly a great many husbands could be utilized in this manner were their wives to use a little patience and tact in teaching them about the problems which at present absorb the feminine mind. Above all, let us regard Man not merely as an uncomplaining drudge and useful provider, but as a being capable of better things and one who might be trained to devote to such organizations as the Civic League, the Consumers' Society and the Asylum for Unsectarian Maiden Aunts a great deal of the time and energy that is now devoted to baseball matches and other mis-named "sports." —Life.

RULES FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

- Drink less—breathe more. Eat less—chew more. Ride less—walk more. Clothe less—bathe more. Worry less—sleep more. Talk less—think more. Waste less—give more. Scold less—read more. Preach less—practice more.

HEAL THYSELF

Do not sleep where the light from a window shines directly on the eyes. Either sunlight or moonlight will strain the eyes.

To counteract poisoning, take a pint or more of olive-oil at once. Olive oil will neutralize most vegetable or mineral poisons.

Tired feet should be bathed in warm water, to which a little salt has been added. Dry thoroughly, and rub with a little lemon juice.

Any congestion or itching of the eyelids may be readily cured by touching them with a saturated solution of boric acid every hour or two through the day.

To relieve sciatic pains, apply to the painful part a hot iron wrapped in flannel dipped in vinegar. It is said the iron is made magnetic by contact with the hot acid.

To relieve the pain and soreness of a bruise, hold the bruised parts in hot water as hot as can be borne, for some time. Or apply a cloth wrung out of hot water, renewing it as soon as it begins to cool.

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All men are liars, inconstant, false, hypocrites, conceited and cowardly; all women are perfidious, artificial, vain, curious and depraved; the world is a sewer without end; but there is in the world a thing saintly and sublime; the union of these two beings so imperfect and so frightful. There is often death in love; but one loves, and on the threshold of the tomb one may say, "I have often suffered, but I have loved. I have lived." —Alfred de Musset.

Oct of e into near stock pens. few Othe in ca whol Cana at V take an or As write Septe the b after there the to The jamm bea! world much ship! just a to kn the m them right their i St. And run fo of stor eight; state matter at leas shippit not st ities. that w train t Twenti will be appear L For that th their through men! ful not always when t and the sist of a new provem a sop t city of been m against have to water c they w hungry much a that we and feed in many by long and wat to get t There is to shippit able cru and as j ations of on the C. P every da "There enough bunch of a capital O The p many bu to the pos Live Sto approach of nine lo G. T. P. careful in could exp the shipn those and appointed of over fo standin rate of sp than ten in Winnip

The Stock Yards Situation

What the Market Editor of The Guide learned during a short visit to the C.P.R. Stock Yards at Winnipeg

Cattle to right of 'em, cattle to left of 'em, cattle in front of 'em, all agoin' into the —. But hold on, we pretty near had them into the pens of the stockyards. They were not all in the pens. A few lucky animals owned by a few lucky shippers were in the pens. Others were in the alleys, the chutes or in cars on the side tracks. To sum the whole situation up in a nut shell, the Canadian Pacific railway's stock yards at Winnipeg are wholly inadequate to take care of the shipments arriving on an ordinary day of the fall run.

As representative of THE GUIDE the writer paid a visit to the yards on Friday, September 30, and stayed there between the hours of 1.30 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The hour and a half spent there was sufficient to absolutely establish the total inadequacy of the present yards.

The pens, alleys and chutes were jammed full of scared, tired, hungry beasts and there was not a chance in the world to get more than half of them to the much needed feed and water. Angry shippers besieged the office of a manager just as angry as they were. They wanted to know why, and why not, and it made the manager very, very angry to have them for an instant question the divine right of the C. P. R. to treat them and their shipments in any manner they saw fit.

And this was no extraordinarily large run for the fall season. About 150 cars of stock were in, but there are only forty-eight pens to handle them in. And the state of affairs prevailing was not a matter of that day alone but a matter of at least every second day of the heavy shipping season. And the trouble does not start with the poor terminal facilities. The stock trains travel at a rate that would make the proverbial "slow train through Arkansas," seem like the Twentieth Century Limited. This point will be proven in interviews which will appear in the course of this article.

Long Heralded Improvements

For several weeks the improvements that the C. P. R. were going to make at their stockyards have been heralded throughout the West. The improvements have been made. And take careful note of them. The run of hogs is always very light during this season when the cattle are coming in full force, and the improvements to the yards consist of a bunch of new hog pens, and many a new cattle pen. These so-called improvements look very much like simply a sop to stop threatened action by the city of Winnipeg, whose officials have been making rather strenuous protests against the present yards. These hog pens have been just completed and have no water connections at present, and yet they were jammed tight with thirsty, hungry cattle without a chance of getting much needed refreshment. And those that were in the yards where watering and feeding facilities were available were in many cases so worn down and weakened by long hours on the road without feed and water that they lacked the energy to get to them when they were offered. There is not only a distinct money loss to shippers but absolute, almost unthinkable cruelty to animals. Here is a broad and as yet uncovered field for the operations of the S. P. C. A. As one buyer on the market observed, the officials of the C. P. R. should be hauled up in court every day on cruelty to animals charges. "There is," he continued, "evidence enough here to-day to hang the whole bunch of them if cruelty to animals was a capital offence."

One Shipper's Experience

The protests voiced by shippers were many but all alike in being strong and to the point. G. Barrett, of the Manitoba Live Stock company, was one of the first approached. Mr. Barrett had a shipment of nine loads of cattle from Hyley on the G. T. P. To start off with he made careful inquiries at Hyley as to when he could expect the train that was to take the shipment to Winnipeg. He figured close and got his stock loaded at the appointed time. Then followed a wait of over four hours for the train, the cattle standing in the cars on the siding. The rate of speed on the train averaged less than ten miles per hour and he arrived in Winnipeg at three o'clock the after-

VALUE OF DUPLICATE INSPECTION

That the system of duplicate grain inspection in Canada would be as valuable to the farmers as in the United States, is well shown by the results secured by the Duplicate Sampling Bureau of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, at Winnipeg. This Bureau checks the work of the government inspectors of cars of grain consigned to the company. They have secured a number of changes in the grade that have netted the farmer considerable advance in the price of his car. Here is the result on five different cars.

Original Grade		Changed to	
2 Northern	1 1/2% dockage	1 Northern	1 1/4% dockage
2 "	1 1/2% "	1 "	2 1/2% "
3 "	1 % "	2 "	1 % "
1 Northern (tough)	1% dockage	1 "	1 % "
4 "		3 "	

On some of these cars there was an individual saving to the farmer of \$60.00, which shows the benefits of checking the government inspection.

noon of the 29th. His cattle stood in the yards until 11.30 that evening before they were unloaded. During the trip and while the cattle were in the cars in the yard he had no chance to feed or water them, and when they were at last gotten into a pen they were jammed so tightly that only a few of them could get to the water. Mr. Barrett obtained hay from the C. P. R. which he stated was of a very poor quality at a very good price. And the cattle were so weakened by the trip that they could eat but little of what was furnished them.

Mr. Barrett stated that he understood that both the Dominion and provincial laws called for the feeding and watering of stock in transit at certain intervals. "And yet," he said, "there is not a feeding station on the C. N. R. or the G. T. P. and only one on the C. P. R., that at Moose Jaw. It's a combination too hard to beat, and it's going to force a lot of us out of the shipping business. This trip the train took over five hours in running from Portage to Winnipeg and on a previous shipment it took me five

days to come seven hundred miles. At Moose Jaw the C. P. R. furnishes a very poor quality of hay and they charge us eighty cents for a bale that I would swear weighs not over fifty pounds."

Denounces Methods

H. E. Waller had a shipment in from Carberry. His train left Carberry at 3 o'clock p.m. Thursday and arrived at Winnipeg at 2 o'clock Friday morning. Thus the time consumed was eleven hours for a run of one hundred and five miles. After a wait of four hours in the yards his shipment was unloaded into the alleys and left there without opportunity to feed or water. Mr. Waller was loud in his denunciation of the C. P. R. and their methods.

David Hamilton had a shipment in from Saltcoats, Sask. He stated that he loaded at 7 a.m. Thursday and arrived in Winnipeg at 10 o'clock Friday morning. Saltcoats is two hundred and sixty two miles from Winnipeg thus the rate of transportation was under ten miles per hour. After a wait of

three hours the cattle were unloaded. Mr. Hamilton was given no chance to feed or water in over thirty hours.

W. J. Thorn shipped from Sidney, ninety miles out of Winnipeg on the C. P. R. main line. He stated that he loaded at 11 a.m. on Thursday and reached Winnipeg at 2 a.m. Friday. That was certainly a champion slow train, fifteen hours to come sixty-two miles; a trifle better than six miles per hour. And then after reaching the yards his cattle were left on the siding for four hours and a quarter and then unloaded into a pen about half large enough. When speaking to the writer Mr. Thorn had not had a chance to feed.

Cattle in Hog Pens

P. J. Brown was probably in as hard luck as any shipper at the yards. He shipped from Minnedosa and had six cars of cattle loaded in box-cars. The C. P. R. claim to be equipped for handling live stock and yet they could not furnish Mr. Brown with stock cars. This is his case as he stated it to the writer. Upon definite instructions from the station agent he loaded his cattle at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. They stood on the siding until 11.30 that night waiting for the train. They arrived in Winnipeg at 9.45 a.m. Friday and were not unloaded until 1 o'clock Friday afternoon. Minnedosa is fifty-two miles from Winnipeg and it took ten hours and a quarter for the trip, an average of five miles per hour. And then insult was added to injury. The shipment stood on the siding at the yards for over three hours. Then they were unloaded, one hundred of the beasts into a pen that had twenty-five feet of manger and the balance, a few less than a hundred head into one of the new hog pens without watering or feeding facilities. Mr. Brown's cattle were not for sale here. He wished only to feed and water and get out for Toronto, where he will sell the shipment. When speaking to the writer only a few of the cattle in the first mentioned bunch had had a chance at the hay and those in the hog pen had had neither hay nor water. This after twenty-eight hours and a long hard trip before them. Mr. Brown had thrown up his hands and declared the combination too hard to beat. He said that he had no idea of when he would be able to get his shipment onto the cars again. He stated that he had told the weigh-master that he did not want his cattle weighed as he was going on with them. Nevertheless a hundred of them were run over the scales against his



The Manufacturers' Dream

direct orders and he expected a bill for this when shipping out. "And the worst of it is," he added, "there'll be no attention paid to my kicks and I'll have to pay."

Five Miles Per Hour

Just as the writer had finished talking to Mr. Brown, the maddest man in the Prairie Provinces arrived in Winnipeg. He was J. Tavelman who had a shipment from Earl Grey, Sask., three hundred and eighty-nine miles out of Winnipeg. His train left Earl Grey at noon of Tuesday, Sept. 27, and arrived in Winnipeg at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Thus seventy-four hours were consumed on the journey, an average rate of but a trifle more than five miles per hour. Mr. Tavelman had fed at Portage after the animals had gone over sixty hours without feed or water. At Portage one steer was so weak that he had to be lifted to his feet and the whole bunch were so worn out that they could hardly eat. On Wednesday the train took the siding at Neudorf and Mr. Tavelman inquired as to whether he would have time to feed and water there. He was informed that they would be getting right out. The train then waited several hours, about twice as long as it would have taken to feed. When the writer left the yards the shipment had not been unloaded and it looked from the condition of the yards that it would be several hours before they could get to the pens. Mr. Tavelman showed his shipping bills to prove his statements as to the time shipped.

A number of eastern buyers were about and they made plain remarks as to what they thought of the situation. They declared that the conditions existing at the C. P. R. stockyards would not be tolerated at any live stock center that they had ever seen. One buyer who has been with a Winnipeg abattoir company for a number of years stated that conditions were growing worse all the time. "I could tell you a lot of things," he said, "but the truth of the matter is that if I did and it should get out as to who the statements came from I'd get it handed to me so hard here that I'd never get over it." This seems to be the policy of the stockyards management, a sort of biased intimidation that keeps every buyer quiet.

In a Nutshell

The C. P. R. stockyards at Winnipeg are wholly inadequate to handle the shipments arriving in the city.

The C. P. R. makes no effort to move or unload shipments of stock speedily.

Not one of the three railroad systems maintain adequate feeding stations along their lines.

Shipments of stock are left standing in the Winnipeg railroad yards for hours.

The C. P. R. equipment is not sufficient to handle the runs of stock, thus necessitating the use of box cars instead of stock cars.

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In order to keep complainants quiet new hog yards were built at a time of the year when hog shipments are small and no effort has been made to enlarge the cattle capacity.

Cattle are put into hog pens where there are no facilities for feeding or watering and in the pens that are equipped with troughs and mangers they are of insufficient size.

The whole situation calls for an immediate and thorough reconstruction that will assure to every shipper a fast run with his stock and adequate terminal facilities at Winnipeg.

TAXIDERMY AN INTERESTING STUDY

Few who have not made a study of taxidermy know what a really fascinating pleasure, as well as a large profit which there is in being able to stuff and mount birds and animals, game heads, fish, tanned skins, make rugs and preserve all kinds of trophies.

There are in the United States and Canada only a comparatively few people who are skilled in this style of work and it is not an infrequent thing for a rare bird, animal or game head to be sent hundreds of miles to be placed in the hands of a skilled taxidermist.

Taxidermy is not only a lucrative profession, but it is a most delightful private art for it enables farmers, scientists, fishermen, naturalists—and others to mount the fine specimens which they secure and which make beautiful and valuable decorations for the home.

Taxidermy is now being taught successfully through the mails by the Northwestern School of Taxidermy, Omaha, Neb., whose announcement appears in another column of this issue.

News in Brief

A Los Angeles, Cal., wire of Oct. 2 said:—The building and plant of the Los Angeles Times, one of the best known newspapers of the southwest, and of which paper General Harrison Gray Otis is editor and principal owner, was completely destroyed by an explosion and fire shortly after 1 a.m. Saturday, resulting in the death of twenty employees and a financial loss of nearly half a million dollars.

The Mosbit district of Berlin, Germany, is demoralized by a strike and conflicts between the strikers and the police have grown to almost the proportions of a civil war. The police are showing the strikers no mercy and the hospitals are filled with the wounded.

There are fears of a cholera epidemic in Rome, several refugees from Naples, in which city the disease is rampant, having developed the disease. The city of Naples is practically under quarantine.

A serious outbreak of glanders has occurred south of Cupar, Sask. Fourteen horses have been shot and others have been quarantined. Most of the animals shot belonged to Norman Leslie.

Indian agents sent into Northern Minnesota to look into the liquor traffic have so infuriated the residents of Cass by their arbitrary methods that they threaten blood shed.

It has been announced that the G. T. P. will inaugurate a passenger service as well as freight when they open their Winnipeg to Fort William line.

A movement by which all the commercial telegraphers in the United States will make a concerted demand for an increase in wages has been started.

An Ottawa dispatch states that there is a possibility that Sir Frederik Borden may become lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia in succession to the late Hon. D. C. Fraser, who died last week.

George W. Patten, the millionaire brother of the wheat king, James A. Patten, of Chicago, died in that city of tuberculosis.

Bessie May Thomas, the fourteen year old daughter of C. B. Thomas, a farmer near Pincher Creek, Alta., was killed when thrown from her horse.

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References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada

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MANITOBA ELEVATORS

Members of the Manitoba elevator commission state that they are having good patronage at all except about a dozen points where they have elevators. They urge that farmers should give them every chance with the equipment they now have, and promise better things for future seasons. They state they cannot cut rates to meet competition. The stationing of street buyers by the Grain Growers' Grain Co. at some of the points has greatly facilitated their work. Over a million bushels of grain was handled up to the first of October. The Ogilvie elevator, at Hamiota, has raised the rate for handling wheat to one cent per bushel their regular rate throughout the district where they have no cleaner.

terson's election began as a farmers movement pure and simple."

Aviator Walter Brookins made the air trip from Chicago to Springfield, Illinois, a distance of nearly two hundred miles in seven hours and twelve minutes. He made only two stops on the trip.

P. H. Couto, one of the pioneers of Winnipeg and Manitoba died at his home in St. Laurent. He came to this province in 1860.

Arrangements have practically been made by which the King's hotel at Regina, one of the largest west of Winnipeg, will be taken over by the local optionists.

A new record has been established for long distance communication by wireless telegraphy. The Dominion station at Triangle spoke to Honolulu 2500 miles away.

It is announced that the Canada Paper and Pulp company of which Wm. Mackenzie is the ruling spirit will erect a large mill on the Saguenay river near Lake St. John.

Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, the mother of Richard Harding Davis, the novelist, died at Mount Kisco, N. Y., last week.

A brick of gold valued at \$17,000 was stolen from the mail on the White Pass & Yukon railway. The brick was replaced by one of lead.

United States officers conducted a sensational raid upon curb brokers in New York and a number are held under high bail.

A platform assailing the tariff, Cannonism and the retention of secretary Ballinger was adopted by Rhode Island republicans.

During the visit of the over-seas premiers to London in 1911 an imperial temperance conference will be held.

Lord Pentland has been appointed governor-general of Australia. He was recently elevated to the peerage and is well known in Canadian diplomatic circles.

Eight men were severely, one fatally, injured when a scaffolding fell in Winnipeg.

"Gentlemen," announced a club waiter just before 10 o'clock, "a lady has called who won't give her name, but says her husband promised to be home early this evening." "Excuse me, please!" was the simultaneous exclamation of the members present, all of them rising at once.

ten per and gre ever for port rain in S case spro whic or 7 quat grad whic have tries quali we tl have will years years to ou year comic quest Had have depen above certai the pu A keep t Canad will pr other t be exp part of that w prices market On as low season the gre unless advanc certain very certain of old o price. Ba meet w and Ca require Ma \$2.50 a fax is it year. Our decline h pressure has fell than for fine wheat north. work it w and crop to 12,000 is the ext and fruit this will b Russia th grades, as Accu in 63 giva tion large Some of t that it is a any of th the situati seller late great good every where a little mo Shippers b

GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 3, 1910.)

Wheat.—During the week past, wheat has ruled fairly steady with a declining tendency. No. 1 Northern has been in good demand continually at from 1 to 1 1/4 cents per bushel over the October wheat, while the lower grades, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6, have declined more in price than the October options because we have a great deal more of these lower grade wheats coming forward. It is becoming more evident every day that the quality of our wheat this year is much more inferior than it has been for some years past, at least than it has been since 1907. In the first place the Southern portion of Manitoba has a very light crop, and up to the time when we had the heavy rain, the grading of this was mostly No. 1 Northern, but on account of the heavy rain in September the grading has been reduced from No. 1 to No. 2 Northern, and in some cases No. 3 Northern, as quite a lot of the grain in different parts of the country becomes sprouted before it dries out. So with Manitoba having very little No. 1 Northern wheat, and Saskatchewan also having very little, it naturally follows that three-quarters or 75 per cent. of the crop, will fall into the grades below No. 1 Northern, and as the quantity of the lower grades becomes greater, the spread between these and the higher grade naturally widens.

Almost all the importing countries now have reaped a very average crop of inferior wheat. So inferior has been the wheat of almost all the exporting countries, that they have been forced to sell immediately, as much of their low grades as the importing countries would take, consequently the importing countries have been able to buy this lower quality at their own prices, and this in our opinion has a very bearish look, and will, we think, depress prices lower than they should go, because it seems that all countries having this poor wheat will want to get rid of it as quickly as they possibly can, and so will sell it for whatever price it will bring.

Importing countries are differently situated this year than they have been for some years past, in that the world's visible is much greater than it has been in a good many years, and so much more wheat being in sight, makes the importing countries indifferent to our offers.—This we think is another quite depressing feature of the market. Last year at this time, importing countries did not know where their future supplies were coming from, but this year they have plenty in sight to fill their requirements, consequently are not coming after our wheat as fast as we would like to see them doing. Had we had a good crop of high grade wheat, there is no doubt but what we would have received a good price for it, but having a fair crop of poor quality, makes us more dependent on buyers in exporting countries than we like to be. This for reasons as stated above. We have an export demand of course, but this is not large and our stocks will certainly accumulate unless we get a better export demand than we have had during the past two weeks.

Anyone having No. 1 Northern wheat will probably not make a mistake if they keep this grain at home, as we believe this grain will all be required for local trade in Canada. Very little of it will go for export, but any wheat below No. 2 Northern will probably have to be sold and compete in price with the same quality coming from other exporting countries. Farmers' deliveries are very heavy, and of course this was to be expected as the weather has been good and farmers are anxious to realize on at least part of their crop. We expect to have big receipts for the next two months but after that we would not be surprised to see receipts very light, and when they become light prices will probably become higher; but while farmers are forcing their crop on to the market, we do not expect to see much advance in prices.

Oats.—This grain is in very poor demand, although we think that prices are about as low as they will go, especially when we have such a poor crop as we have had this season. However, the price is too high yet for export, as we have now to compete with the great crop of American oats at even lower prices than ours are being sold for, and unless domestic or home consumption can take care of our own surplus, prices will not advance. On the other hand, should we not have enough for our own needs, prices will certainly go up. In the meantime oats which the farmers are marketing are not grading very well, mostly grading Extra Feeds and Feeds. The quality of new crop oats is certainly much inferior to the crop we raised last year. However, we have large stocks of old oats, and until these are worked down we do not look for much, if any, advance in price.

Barley is becoming in better demand, and we think as time goes on that it will meet with a better sale as we know the crop of barley is very short, both in the U. S. and Canada this year, and we do not think there will be enough to fill the maltsters requirements, consequently look for higher prices.

Flax is one of the grains which is very erratic in price. It declined last week from \$2.50 to \$2.10 per bushel, and very little was traded in at this decline. However, flax is in a strong position and will probably sell higher than it has been quoted at this year.

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By PROCTOR & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 20, 1910.)

Our market shows little change from a week ago, though in the interval a sharp decline has been witnessed and recovered. The sharp decline was caused by a continued pressure of Russian wheats and absence of demand. Now, however, there is decidedly less selling pressure all round, and the demand is improved, the tone being healthier than for some considerable time past. The United Kingdom has been favored with fine weather and the wheat harvest is completed with the exception of the extreme north. The result of the harvest is uncertain, and until the threshers have done more work it will be impossible to give a reliable opinion. In France markets have kept firm, and crop estimates do not increase. Generally speaking, an importation of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 or possibly even up to 14,000,000 qrs. is talked of, but the latter figure is the extreme and is based on the assumption that the comparative failure of the potato and fruit crops will increase the demand for wheat. It has yet to be proved whether this will be the case. Germany, Austria and Hungary.—There is no fresh news. From Russia the news is that growers are holding their good wheat, only marketing the low grades, and even these are now held at advancing prices.

According to the "Journal of Commerce and Industry," St. Petersburg, the outturn in 63 governments is 69,375,000 qrs. against 88,646,000 qrs. last year. This is a reduction large enough to explain why growers should wish to hold their better qualities. Some of the lower grades have been pressing on the market that are so poor and soft that it is small wonder the growers were anxious to omit them. Today there are hardly any of the better qualities offered, and with Russia withdrawing from the market, the situation assumes a very different aspect, as no other country has been a pressing seller lately. Argentina.—The rains re out, in our letter of a week ago have done great good to the crops. Our cable of this morning reads weather just what is needed everywhere for wheat, the condition of the crop could hardly be better. India has sold a little more freely, but has now put price up and is not so free a seller. Australia.—Shippers have withdrawn from the market for both old and new crop. The accounts

of the condition of the new crop are at present rather uncertain. The whole trend of the trade has undergone a great alteration in the course of the past three or four days, and unless there is a renewal of selling pressure from Russia or a bad break in the U. S. A. markets it looks as if we should see rather higher prices and a better trade in the near future.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for October, December and May delivery:

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
Sept. 28	98	97	102
Sept. 29	97	95	100
Sept. 30	96	95	100
Oct. 1	97	96	101
Oct. 3	97	94	100
Oct. 4	97	97	100
Oats—	Oct.	Dec.	May
Sept. 28	34	35	39
Sept. 29	34	35	39
Sept. 30	33	35	38
Oct. 1	33	35	39
Oct. 3	33	34	38
Oct. 4	33	35	38
Flax—	Oct.	Dec.	May
Sept. 28	239		
Sept. 29	229		
Sept. 30	229		
Oct. 1	215		
Oct. 3	225		
Oct. 4	243		

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange.)
Sept. 30, 1910.

	Wheat.	Oats	Barley.
Total visible	6,896,526	7,500,344	679,536
Last week	4,177,068	7,106,649	625,452
Last year	7,494,536	1,190,201	561,865
Port Arthur	1,978,578	1,740,448	264,980
Depot Harbor	40,005	120,704	
Midland Tiffin	137,994	1,820,989	4,389
Manford	31,627	36,865	
Collingwood			47,793
Owen Sound	27,751	176,200	7,627
Goderich	164,509	214,622	62,654
Port Colborne	79,641	7,695	5,954
Kingston	22,600	309,384	3,600
Prescott	732,696	636,975	39,420
Quebec	300	26,000	809

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.
American	2,560,000	1,690,000	4,312,000
Russian	5,608,000	6,320,000	5,872,000
Danube	2,908,000	3,232,000	1,112,000
India	992,000	1,688,000	72,000
Argentina	976,000	1,128,000	216,000
Australia	1,096,000	744,000	400,000
N'th Africa	344,000	448,000	128,000
	14,544,000	15,360,000	13,792,000
Total corn	4,840,000	2,808,000	1,641,000

CHICAGO WHEAT

(Oct. 3)
A surprising increase in the visible supply this side of the Atlantic upset a bullish market to-day. The close was at a net decline of 1c. to 1c. to 1c. In corn there was a gain of a shade to 1c. compared with Saturday night. Oats finished 1c. to 1c. off.

The big bulge in the amount of wheat in sight was not confined to the United States. Canada showed an even greater rate of accumulation. Making matters worse from a bull standpoint, there was no sign of export business to speak of and this, too, in the face of the announcement that freight on the lakes had been cut to 1c. from Fort William to Buffalo. Early in the day the market was firm because of a decided lowering of total wheat afloat on the ocean. Moreover, there was a widespread belief that the short side of the market was being overplayed by speculators.

At primary points furthermore, receipts were smaller and shipments larger than a year ago. None of these considerations, however, could withstand the force of news regarding the visible supply. All the initial gain was lost and

much more, the market closing weak near the lowest level of the day.

Wet weather west of the Mississippi and the prospect of a spread to more eastern territory strengthened corn, but after a number of shorts had satisfied their wants, the market gave way. The tone at the close, nevertheless, was steady. In the oat pit commission houses bought early and sold later following other grain. Northern Iowa dealers were reported loading oats out heavily to make room for old corn.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

(Oct. 3.)
Liverpool.—John Rogers and Co., Liverpool, cable today that trade in the Birkenhead market held firm for farmers' cattle and showed an advance of one cent per pound on ranch cattle, quotations being for States steers from 13 1/4 to 14c., Canadian steers 12 1/2 to 13 1/2c., and ranchers 11 1/2 to 12 1/2c. per pound.
Glasgow.—Edward Watson and Ritchie report 436 cattle on offer. Prices must be quoted back except for anything on specially prime quality. Extreme top 14 1/2c., secondary 13c., middling and inferior 12 to 12 1/2c., bulls, top, 13c., current 12 1/2c. and inferior 11 1/2c. per lb.

MONTH'S GRAIN INSPECTION

Month Ending Sept. 30.

Wheat—	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	7	160
No. 1 Nor.	2,421	7,580
No. 2 Nor.	4,614	5,216
No. 3 Nor.	2,775	1,139
No. 4	569	72
Feed	12	
Rejected 1	111	238
Rejected 2	69	121
No Grade	633	84
Rejected	178	531
No. 5	93	11
No. 6	34	2
Total	11,516	15,154

Winter Wheat

No. 1 Alberta Red	11	
No. 2 Alberta Red	39	
No. 3 Alberta Red	11	
Rejected 2	1	
No Grade	1	
No. 4 Red Winter	14	
No. 5 Red Winter	4	
Total	81	92

Oats

No. 1 C. W.	32	
No. 2 C. W.	583	
No. 3 C. W.	74	
Rejected	58	
No Grade	13	
Condemned	2	
Ex. No. 1 Feed	56	
No. 1 Feed	47	
No. 2 Feed	20	
No. 2 Mixed	1	
Total	886	1,285

Barley

No. 3 Extra	1	
No. 3	152	
No. 4	82	
Rejected	24	
No Grade	12	
Feed	1	
Total	272	775

Rye

No. 1	1	1
Flax		
No. 1 N. W. Man.	170	
No. 1 Manitoba	18	
Total	188	88
Grand Total	12,938	17,565

 * The Grain Growers' Grain *
 * Company handled 1,100,000 *
 * bushels of grain last week. *

Winnipeg Live Stock

On account of the heavy runs at the stockyards the past week the returns from the C. P. R. offices have not been completed in time for publication. Total arrivals were: 9,270 cattle, 591 sheep, 349 calves and 854 hogs.

Cattle

The receipts of cattle were greater than any previous week this fall as is to be expected at this time. The quality of the sales cattle here were not up to former standards and the market slumped as a result, the decline being from ten to fifteen cents for the best and a little greater on the lower grades. All eastern markets were lower from 25 to 40 cents and the decline there affected this market. Dealers state that until these markets strengthen we cannot hope for higher prices here as we must depend upon the eastern trade to take our surplus stock of butcher. This eastern trade has been much in evidence during the past few months and has done much to hold up our prices.

As before stated, figures as to the disposition of the shipments are not available, but there was a large run of exporters that brought prices even with last week. In spite of the reported poor grass the stock from Alberta seems to be in better shape than ever before and the good prices that have prevailed have brought out a lot of them. Exporters have experienced a great deal of trouble in feeding and watering here, on account of the congested condition of the yards, that has no doubt greatly reduced the value of their shipments. The same has been true of shipments of butcher animals going to the eastern markets. There was a fair run of feeders and stockers. Last week's prices were not maintained and all sold a full twenty-five cents lower. Receipts of calves were light and the quality was very common. The best sold up to last week's quotations but the bulk were a full half dollar below.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers	85.10 to 85.25
Fair to good shipping and export steers	4.60 " 4.85
Best butcher steers	4.60 " 5.00
Fair to good steers and heifers	4.00 " 4.50
Common steers and heifers	3.25 " 3.60
Best fat cows	4.00 " 4.35
Fair to good cows	3.50 " 3.75
Common cows	2.50 " 3.50
Best bulls	3.25 " 3.50
Common bulls	2.50 " 3.00
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up	4.25 " 4.50
Good to best feeding steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	3.75 " 4.75
Stockers, 700 to 900 lbs.	3.50 " 4.00
Light stockers	3.00 " 3.50
Best calves	4.50 " 5.00
Heavy calves	3.75 " 4.00

Hogs

There is practically no change in the condition of the hog market. The bulk of the arrivals are selling even with last week at \$9.00 per cwt. The supply is decidedly limited and the demand is very good so that the price can really be called strong at the before mentioned figure. Shippers should not be in too much of a hurry to ship their pigs this fall. Packers will take advantage of any large runs to hammer the price and it is up to the farmer to see that the runs are not too large. This market should be able to handle a least a couple of thousand hogs per week at \$9 or higher at this season of the year. There was a lot of money lost last fall by the shipments of light pigs. Hang on to them until they get plenty of weight. The nearer 200 pounds you have them the higher price will they catch. Light pigs will in all likelihood be docked by the packers where a few weeks additional feeding would put them in shape to get the highest market price.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	80.00
Heavy sows	7.25 to 8.25
Stags	5.75 " 6.75

Sheep and Lambs

Sheep and lambs were in rather poor demand during the week and prices were lower. Prices quoted are:
 Best sheep \$5.00 to \$5.25
 Choice lambs 6.50 " 6.75

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

Wholesalers are quoting prices for dairy butter even with last week for the best grades, but a little lower for the common stuff. This well reflects the condition of the market. There is a strong demand and little coming of the fancy and number one grades, and while the supply of the poorer grades is not great neither is the demand. The new made dairy that is coming is on the average better than it has been, but some of it leaves a lot to be desired in quality. One house is bringing in a sample shipment of Ontario dairy this week. They state that they can lay it down here at a trifle over twenty-two cents per pound.

Dealers state that they do not think that there is much stock in storage here for the winter and that it will be an exceedingly scarce article during the cold weather. The supply is limited and the demand will be great. Dealers state that there is much greater business being done in creamery than in dairy, because the creamery is more to be depended upon. Fancy dairy will sell even with the best creamery, but there is so little of the real fancy article reaches Winnipeg that it is practically a negligible quantity. One house states that they could use 2,000 pounds of fancy dairy per week, but are able to get only about fifty pounds. Wholesale dealers quote the following prices:
 Fancy dairy 24c.
 No. 1 dairy 20-22c.
 Good round lots without culls or mold 18-19c.
 No. 2 17-18c.
 No. 3 15-16c.

Eggs

There are not many eggs moving and a lot of those that are coming are apparently held stock that do not grade up very well. Some of these have been in country storage since June or earlier. These do not bring prices that show up well. The demand for strictly new laid eggs was never better, some wholesalers having paid up to twenty-seven cents per dozen during the week.

Cheese

Country stocks of cheese are pretty well cleaned up. Dealers are quoting 10 1/2 to 10 3/4 cents per pound, Winnipeg, for Manitoba stock.

Hay

Prices for timothy show no change from last week, but those for prairie show some strength and for the first two grades are up a dollar per ton.

Prices quoted are:

No. 1 Timothy	\$17.00
No. 2 Timothy	16.00
No. 3 Timothy	15.00
No. 1 Prairie	13.00
No. 2 Prairie	12.00
No. 3 Prairie	10.00

Potatoes

Prices for potatoes show another decline of five cents, per bushel for the week, and they are now bringing forty-five cents per bushel, f. o. b. Winnipeg. Dealers state that there are plenty coming and carload shipments are frequent. They predict lower prices.

Live Poultry

Prices quoted for spring chickens show a decline of a cent per pound, but other prices are steady with last week. The abattoirs quote the following prices:

Spring chicken, per pound	13c.
Fowl, per pound	10c.
Old roosters, per pound	7c.
Turkeys, per pound	15c.
Geese, per pound	11c.
Ducks, per pound	13c.

RETAIL MARKET

Prices offered by retailers to the country are a shade higher all around.

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks 26c.
 Strictly fancy dairy, gallon crocks 22c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered 25c. to 27c.

Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet on 18c. to 20c.
 Fowl (shipped same as chickens) 12c. to 14c.
 Turkeys 20c.
 Ducks 12c. to 14c.
 Geese 14c. to 16c.

[Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.]

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

(By McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.)

Prices are unchanged from last week.

Green salted hides, unbranded, 8 1/2c. to 9 1/2c.	
Green salted hides, branded	7 1/2c.
Green salted hides, bulls and oxen	7 1/2c.
Green salted veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs.	10c. to 12c.
Green salted kip, 15 to 25 lbs.	8 1/2c. to 9 1/2c.
Dry flint butcher hides	15c.
Dry rough and fallen hides	9c.
Tallow	4c. to 5c.
Seneca root	35c. to 35 1/2c.
Wool	8c. to 10c.

THE WEEK'S GRAIN INSPECTION

Week Ending Sept. 30

Wheat	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	1	50
No. 1 Nor.	615	3,000
No. 2 Nor.	2,514	2,031
No. 3 Northern	1,864	561
No. 4	460	54
Feed	12	
Rejected 1	57	124
Rejected 2	46	65
No Grade	241	31
Rejected	70	215
No. 5	73	10
No. 6	28	2
Total	5,981	6,143

Winter Wheat

No. 2 Alberta Red	4	
No. 3 Alberta Red	6	
No. 4 R. W.	5	
No. 5 R. W.	1	
Total	16	69

Oats

No. 1 C. W.	13	
No. 2 C. W.	251	
No. 3 C. W.	32	
Rejected	8	
No Grade	4	
Ex. No. 1 Feed	23	
No. 1 Feed	25	
No. 2 Feed	10	
Total	366	718

Barley

No. 3 Extra	1	
No. 3	77	
No. 4	36	
Rejected	7	
No Grade	10	
Feed	1	
Total	132	346

Rye

No. 1	1	
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Flax

No. 1 N. W. Man.	153	
No. 1 Manitoba	9	
Total	162	49
Grand Total	6,658	7,325

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

(Oct. 3.)

Union stock yards: Receipts today were 102 cars with 1,975 head of cattle, 744 sheep and lambs, 223 hogs, and 29 calves. Trade was slow, influenced largely by the fact that export buyers were very deliberate in getting down to

business and evidently waiting or expecting a fall in the market. The run of butcher cattle was rather light, some of the lighter export cattle in fact were early bought for local butchers. Exporters began to move freely at around \$6.40 to \$6.50, choice butcher cattle or light export sold at \$5.50 to \$5.75; butchers cows, \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep and lambs, steady to firm. The hog market was easier and 25c. lower than last week at \$8.50 f.o.b., and \$8.75 to \$8.85 fed and watered at Toronto.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

(Oct. 3.)

Cattle receipts, 28,000; market slow; weaver, \$4.60 to \$7.90; Texas steers, \$3.40 to \$5.60; western steers, \$4.00 to \$6.70; stockers and feeders, \$4.10 to \$5.60; cows and heifers, \$2.20 to \$6.30; calves, \$7.25 to \$9.25.

Hogs—Receipts 26,000; market dull; weak; 15 cents lower than Saturday's average. Light, \$8.65 to \$9.05; mixed, \$8.20 to \$9.10; heavy, \$8.15 to \$9.12; rough, \$8.15 to \$8.35; good to choice heavy, \$8.35 to \$8.95; pigs, \$8.15 to \$9; bulk of sales, \$8.45 to \$8.80.

Sheep—Receipts 60,000; market 1/2c. lower; native, \$2.40 to \$4.14; western, \$2.75 to \$4.10; yearlings, \$4.30 to \$5.40; lambs, native, \$4.50 to \$7; western, \$4.25 to \$6.85.

ON PACKING BUTTER

(By E. Graham, Darlingford, Man.)

The predictions are that butter is going to soar away up to heretofore unknown prices during the coming winter on account of a scarcity of feed, compelling so many farmers to sell off the greater part of their herd. As a consequence a great many people are laying in their winter supply from farmers' wives in the shape of packed butter. There has been so much said in newspapers and farm journals on the subject of dairying, that the wonder is there is any poor butter made today, and yet we know there is only one woman here and there who makes a really A 1 article.

I think the cause of so much poor flavored butter is primarily the lack of care in washing dairy utensils. I have seen women, after all the breakfast dishes have been washed, put the separator through the same water, wipe it, and set it away, and then wash the milk pail. Such treatment will always give butter an "off flavor." Perfect conditions can only be obtained by using clean warm water and a separate cloth on the utensils that never comes in contact with the kitchen table. I find a ten cent milk bag makes a good one as there is no lot to clog the brushes. They are thin and easily kept sweet by rinsing through scalding water. The second fault is wrong management after churning. Just as the best batch of bread can be spoiled in the baking, so a good churning of butter can be spoiled in the making.

Taking for granted that the cream has been kept well stirred every time fresh cream has been added and the whole has been properly ripened and churned at about 60 degrees, the churning should be stopped while the butter is still in the granules. Then comes a very important part, the washing.

In order to have butter that is not only "gilt edged" but "gilt" all the way through the washing should be repeated until the last water runs off as clear as when put on. Then salt according to taste, an ounce to the pound or a little more. For a churning of about 20 pounds add to the salt as much granulated sugar as the hand will close over and a teaspoonful of saltpetre. Mix all together and work thoroughly into the butter. Then pack in sound crocks, not cracked and for convenience in lifting out pack in layers of two or three inches. Sprinkle lightly with salt between layers. Cover with butter paper and you will have a butter that will keep.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM SEPT. 28 TO OCT. 4, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT								OATS				BARLEY				FLAX	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Feed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
SEPT. 28	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	80	79	
29	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	
30	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	81	
OCT. 1	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	
2	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	
3	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	
4	98	97	96	95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88	87	86	85	84	83	82	

October 5th, 1910

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A
Word of Advise
TO
Grain Growers

IT is one thing to grow a good crop of grain, it is quite another thing to place it on the market and get the value of it. The results of your whole year's labor are contained in a car or two of grain. You can't afford to take chances or run risks with it. If you will follow the crowd you will make no mistake.

More farmers are shipping to the Grain Growers' Grain Company than to any other Company. This is because the Grain Growers' Grain Company has special advantages over every other Company, and can secure the highest prices going.

Although the amount of grain shipped so far this season has been lower than last season, our receipts have been considerably higher, and present progress indicates that the Farmers' Company will do a larger business this year than ever before.

- Q** IF you want the Government grading of your car carefully checked by the best of experts,
- IF you want your interests protected in every possible way,
- IF you want to profit by the experience of the majority of the farmers,
- IF you want the highest possible returns for your labor,

Ship Your Grain to the Grain Growers' Grain Company



Every Farmer's Wife in Canada Ought to Read this Advertisement



IF you, Madam, are a farmer's wife, you should use your influence to get your husband to roof the house and barn with Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. For these practical reasons:—

Safe Against Lightning

Every thunderstorm that passes over your place endangers his life and your own, and threatens damage or destruction to the property. But there would be no such danger if the farm buildings were roofed with Oshawa shingles. They protect any building against lightning—far better than any lightning-rod system possibly can.

Safe Against Fire

And, at certain times in the year, the house you live in and the barn nearby is in danger from fire—flying sparks from the threshing machine; sparks from the kitchen chimney; sparks from passing locomotives; sparks from forest fires, perhaps. Farmer's roofs catch fire in many ways—and you are different from most farmer's wives if you do not dread this ever-present danger. You need not dread it at all when the buildings are covered with a seamless steel fireproof Oshawa shingled roof.

Improves Cistern Supply

Probably you depend a good deal on cistern water. An Oshawa-shingled roof keeps your cistern fuller, and the water is cleaner, tasteless, without odor. It never can be from a wood-shingled roof. It always is from an Oshawa-shingled roof.

Costs Very Little

When you speak to your husband about this, ask him to send for the instructive and handsomely-illustrated free book called Roofing Right. He will see, when he reads that, that the actual cost of an Oshawa-shingled roof is less than five cents per year for a hundred square feet of roof surface. He will see that this roofing is guaranteed to satisfy in every sense for twenty-five years, or he gets a new roof for nothing. He will see that it will pay him well to cover his house and barn with a roof that is guaranteed wet-proof, wind-proof, fireproof and lightning-proof for a quarter century, and that will be a good roof in every sense for fully 100 years.

Use Your Influence

Interest yourself in this vital matter. It directly concerns you. Get your husband to inquire into it. Get him to send for the free book—now—to-day. Or send for it in your own name. Do that, anyway. You will be interested in what the book tells you; and it is important that you, as well as himself, should know all about roofing, and about Roofing Right in particular. Send now for the book, please.

OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES are made of 28 gauge steel, specially toughened and heavily galvanized to make them rust-proof. Thus they weigh about SEVENTY-EIGHT



pounds to the square. With the box about 88 pounds to the square.

When considering metal shingles always learn THE WEIGHT OF METAL per square offered and be sure that the weight is of the METAL ONLY.

Make the weight test yourself. First be sure the scales are accurate. Then unbox a square of Oshawa Shingles and weigh them. Note that the weight averages 78 pounds WITHOUT THE BOX.

Don't go by the box weight. Some boxes weigh fourteen pounds or more.

G. A. Pedlar

DON'T stop when you have Oshawa-shingled your roofs. That is only the first step towards making a house modern, or a barn what a barn should be. Go on and plate your house inside and out with steel. Cover the surface of your barn with steel. In a word, "Pedlarize" every building on your farm. This way:

Make Your House Fireproof

Finish the interior of every room in your house with Pedlar Art Steel Ceilings and Side-Walls. These are made in more than two thousand beautiful designs, the patterns stamped accurately and deeply into the heavy and imperishable metal. They cost less than plaster in the first place; and they will be like new when a plaster ceiling or wall is cracked to the danger point—which doesn't take long as a rule. They can easily be put in place. They can easily be painted and decorated.

Make Your House Sanitary

Then, if you surface the exterior of the house with Pedlar Steel Siding—it is made to simulate brick, rough stone, cut stone—these Ceilings and Side-Walls and an Oshawa-shingled roof gives you a residence that is more nearly fireproof than the "skyscrapers" of the great cities. Also, such a house will be much warmer in winter than if it were built of solid brick—and so it will save its cost in fuel-savings. It will be cooler in summer. It will be sanitary inside—you can wash the ceilings and walls clean with soap-and-water. It will be a handsome, substantial, and enduring proof of your judgment in choosing the modern building material—steel—Pedlar-made Steel.

Make Your Barns Safe

With Pedlar Steel Siding you can finish the outside of your barn most economically, and your cattle will thrive better in bitter weather than if they were housed in a solid concrete barn. This heavy-gauge seamless steel finish, keeps out the wind and keeps in the animal heat. It saves in lessened feed-bills enough to pay its cost over and over. It costs but little; it is simple to put on; and it will outlast the building's very timbers. Most important of all, it—with Oshawa Steel Shingles for the roof—makes barns practically proof against fire, entirely free from every kind of dampness, and proof against lightning.

Learn About Pedlarizing

At the same time you send for your free copy of Roofing Right Booklet No. 26, ask us for particulars about these other Pedlar specialties. We will send you samples of any of them; prices; illustrations; and samples of the Oshawa Steel Shingle as well—all just for the asking.

**GET SEVENTY-EIGHT POUNDS OF STEEL TO THE SQUARE
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