

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

LET US BE THANKFUL

BOUNTIFUL CROPS, FAR BEYOND THE PROMISE OF SUMMER, A FAVORABLE SEASON OF HARVESTING AND MARKETING, THE MEASURE OF PROSPERITY WE ENJOY AS INDIVIDUALS, AS FAMILIES AND AS A NATION—ALL THESE BLESSINGS CALL UPON US TO REMEMBER THE GIVER OF EVERY GOOD GIFT. NOR SHOULD OUR THANKSGIVING BE LIMITED TO MATERIAL FAVORS. LET US BE THANKFUL FOR THE GROWTH OF THE PEOPLE'S POWER IN MANY COUNTRIES, WHETHER OR NOT KNOWN AS DEMOCRACIES; FOR THE NEW PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS THAT ARE SWEEPING AWAY THE INJUSTICES INHERITED FROM FORMER TIMES OR ALLOWED TO GROW UP IN OUR OWN; FOR THE CONVICTION THAT THE STATE'S MAIN FUNCTION IS NOT TO CONFER PRIVILEGES AND FORTUNES ON A FEW, BUT TO MAKE THE LOT OF ALL ITS CITIZENS BETTER AND HAPPIER; FOR THE INCREASING INTELLIGENCE OF THE PEOPLE AS SHOWN BY THEIR CO-OPERATION IN BUSINESS MATTERS, THEIR INDEPENDENCE IN POLITICAL THINKING, THEIR TOLERATION IN RELIGION; AND FINALLY FOR THE DEEPENING FEELING THAT THE COMMON PEOPLE ARE BROTHERS THE WORLD OVER, A FEELING WHICH IS BOUND TO BANISH THE WAR MONSTER FROM CHRISTENDOM. TO LIVE TO SEE SUCH HOPEFUL FORCES AT WORK THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IS A PRIVILEGE; BUT TO HELP FORWARD THESE MOVEMENTS, EACH IN OUR SMALL WAY, IS A SUPREME BLESSING.

OCTOBER 15, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 31,000 WEEKLY

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THE farmer who, in need of a wagon, blindly makes a bee line for the first new wagon or dealer in sight may get a good wagon. If chance steers him to an I H C dealer, well and good. That is his good fortune. If not, he will probably be in the wagon market again years before he should be. But the economical farmer will study and compare different makes; find out in advance which wagon will give him best service; and consider such questions as company standing and reputation. The evidence will lead him inevitably to buy an I H C wagon.

Petrolia Chatham Hamilton Old Dominion

Here are only two of the many features that contribute to the making of I H C wagon reputation. 1. Air-drying of lumber. Every stick of wood used—hickory and oak for wheels and axles, bay poplar for box sides, long leaf yellow pine for bottoms—lies drying in open sheds from two to three years, saving all its resinous saps, toughening, seasoning, gaining elasticity, as only air-dried lumber does. Kiln-drying, the terrific application of unnatural heat for a few days, evaporates the sap, leaves the wood inelastic, brittle, and weak—ruins it, in short. 2. Thorough inspections. Every I H C wagon, before it is ready for the farmer, has had to pass many rigid inspections.

Look the line over at the local agent's. Get catalogues, too, from the agent, or, write the

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

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

These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

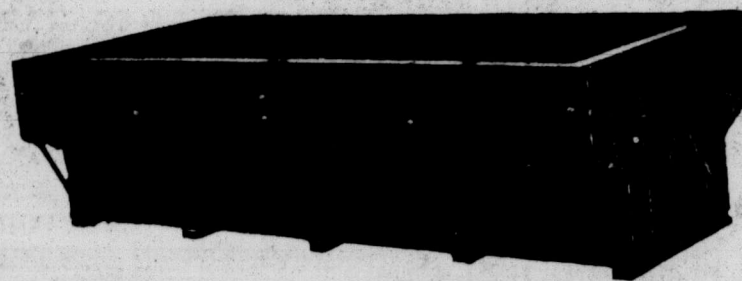


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SARNIA :: CANADA



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The Farmers' Machine Company Limited
WATROUS :: SASK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

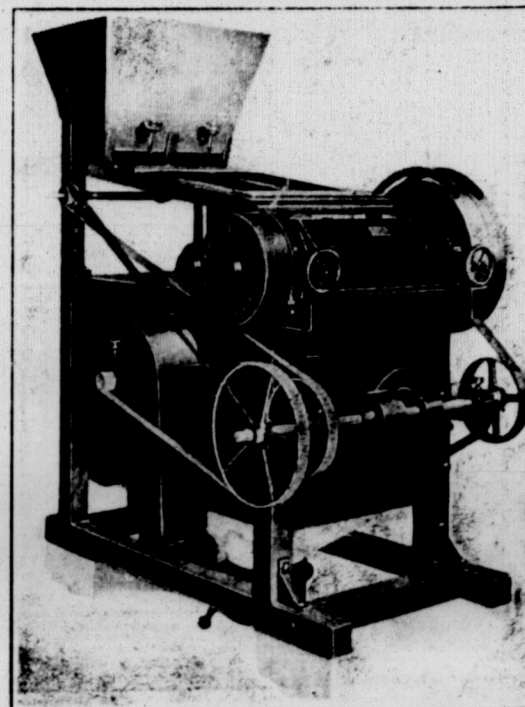
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CO-OP Ottawa Citizen of Parlia solicitor-

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

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

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

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

RUSH OF CANADIAN CATTLE TO ST. PAUL

Shippers Are Sending Live Stock as Experiment—Over Two Hundred Head on Friday

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 12.—South St. Paul, through the removal of the tariff on Canadian cattle, is to develop into the greatest live stock market of the American and Canadian northwest, according to commission men at South St. Paul and specialists at the Minnesota college of agriculture. Eventually it is believed South St. Paul will become a cattle market second in importance only to Chicago.

On Thursday and Friday 11 carloads of cattle were shipped from Canada to South St. Paul. The Thursday shipment was billed on through to Indiana, but the Friday shipment of 265 cattle was disposed of at the St. Paul market. They were admitted free to the United States, as a result of the removal of the tariff on cattle, amounting to \$3.75 a head. Other shipments are expected in the immediate future.

Shipments Experiment 1

A. A. Dreis, 305 North Snelling Avenue, treasurer and manager of the St. Paul office of Clay, Robinson & Co., one of the largest live stock commission firms in the United States, believes that the removal of the tariff will make South St. Paul the greatest live stock market in all the American and Canadian northwest. These early shipments of cattle from Canada, he says, are experiments on the part of Canadian shippers intended to prove or disprove the profitability attached to marketing Canadian cattle here. If it is found to be profitable to market cattle here, Mr. Dreis believes there will be an extensive movement of Canadian cattle to St. Paul.

Extends St. Paul Territory

"The tariff on cattle," says Mr. Dreis, "has always operated against the extension of the South St. Paul market. It has always been unprofitable for Canadian shippers to pay a duty, ship their cattle into the United States and obtain a profit. The removal of this tariff extends the territory tapped by the St. Paul market. Eventually it means that there will be more Canadian stockers and feeders handled through St. Paul, and more fat cattle marketed here that have been raised in Canada and finished on Minnesota and North Dakota corn. The removal of the tariff means much to the future development of the South St. Paul market."

Prof. H. R. Smith, chief of animal husbandry at the Minnesota College of Agriculture, believes that the removal of the tariff on cattle will mean the immediate extension of the American range country. Eventually, he asserts, it may help to lower prices of beef in this country by making it possible for Canadians to raise stockers and feeders on the cheap grazing lands of Western Canada and ship them duty free to the corn belt to be finished by American farmers.

"The breaking up of the range country in Western United States," says Prof. Smith, "has greatly influenced the beef scarcity problem in this country by cutting off the supply of feeders and stockers on which farmers in the corn belt have always depended. These feeders and stockers could be obtained cheaply, because they were produced on cheap land and cost the ranchman but little. The removal of the tariff will result in the extension of this range, and may help the situation in this country by furnishing American feeders with cheaper feeders and cattle to be finished on home-grown corn."

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 8.—The Evening Citizen states that at the next session of Parliament, Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor-general, intends to re-introduce

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor. JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

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

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

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

Volume VI. October 15th, 1913 Number 42

Make \$2000⁰⁰ more per Year

Hundreds of farmers right now are making from \$1000.00 to \$2000.00 a year extra money, besides keeping up their farm work, making wells with the Improved Powers Boring and Drilling Machine

Bores 100 ft. in 10 hours. One man can run it; a team operates it and easily moves it over any road; Bores slate, coal, soapstone—everything except hard rock, and it drills that. No tower or staking—rotates its own drill.

20 years actual service all over the world have proven this the fastest and most convenient well machine made. Easy terms. Write for catalog.

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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY!

By buying your Farm Machinery from The Farmers' Co-operative Company

Write today for our Illustrated Price List of gasoline engines, feed grinders, wood saws, pumps and jacks, churns, harness, land packers, grain cleaners, separators, wire fencing, plowshares, and everything for the farm.

Genuine Stover Engine

Will develop 5 1/2 H.P. Price \$130.00 f.o.b. Brandon. Manufactured by one of the largest gasoline engine manufacturers in the world, the Stover Gasoline Engine Co. of Preport, Ill. Known the world over and a standard to go by everywhere. Engines from 1 h.p. up. Write for circular.

BIG SAVING IN WOOD SAWS

4 H.P. only \$130

Saw your own wood pile, as well as your neighbor's, and save money. We can sell you the very best saw at lowest possible price. Everything in Cordwood and Pole Saws. Cordwood Saw Frame, \$18.00; Pole Saw Frame, \$21.00.

Saw Blades, 24-inch..... \$6.50 | Saw Blades, 28-inch..... \$8.50
 " 26 " 7.50 | " 30 " 9.50

Guards made adjustable for any kind of saw. All bab-bit bearings, cold rolled steel shaftings, heavy hardwood frame. Prices f.o.b. Brandon.

Cyclone or Daisy Crushers

Best crushers made. Will last a lifetime. Either flat or concave plates. One extra pair furnished free.

7-inch Reversible Plates \$29.50
 8 " " " 31.00
 10 " " " 38.50
 12 " " " 46.00

F.o.b. Brandon.

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\$22.50

Complete with Wringer, \$22.50

Plow Shares

For every make of plow. Remember, we are the originators of low prices and first-class goods.

12-inch Shares, each \$2.25; 14-inch Shares, each \$2.50; 16-inch Shares, each \$2.75.

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Brandon, Man.

Gift To Farmers' Wives!

I will give one half-dozen Japanese cups and saucers, hand-painted, with every purchase of one of my new emergency sets, cost \$3.00.

This set consists of 1 Bottle Barbed Wire Liniment, 1 Bottle Cure, 1 Bottle Cough and Fever Mixture—Three of the famous Mayer Remedies known and used in Western Canada for 20 years. Thousands of testimonials.

Save your stock. Cut out Veterinary bills. My remedies effect great cures. Get beautiful half-dozen cups and saucers for your home. Wives tell your husbands about this great offer.

Send money order for \$3.00 or we will send goods freight prepaid C.O.D. to nearest station.

THE MAYER CO.

456 Redwood Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

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

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; two years, \$1.50; three years, \$2.00; five years, \$3.00; ten years, \$5.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies, 5 cents.

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

his bill authorizing the establishment of co-operative credit societies.

K. & E. McIVER'S SHORTHORN SALE

The big shorthorn sale of K. & E. Melver will be held at the Exhibition Grounds, Virden, Man., on October 23, starting at 10 a.m. This sale, which will be probably the largest sale of pure-bred shorthorns ever held in Canada, represents twenty-five years of experience by the Melver Bros. as their part in the building up of the shorthorn industry in the West. The herd was formed in 1890, and the aim of the breeders has been the consistent use of the best sire to produce an ideal dual-purpose cow. The herd has no show ring career behind it, except at the local fairs at home, and there they always got the lion's share of the prize money. The offering consists of six bulls ready for service, twenty bull calves, seventeen heifer calves, sixty-five cows, including ten two-year olds and thirteen yearling heifers. The herd bulls for the past few years have included "Sir Victor," "Strathcona," "Prince Doro," "Crimson Lad," "Marquis of Selkirk II," "Mildred's Sailor," and "Spicy Index," the two-year old roan, which will be offered for sale.

The stock can be seen at Virden fair grounds on the day previous to the sale, and all the animals will have come fresh from the fields to the sale ring. Catalogs are now ready, write for one. Those attending the sale can arrive at Virden over the C.P.R. from the east at 4.22 and 5 a.m. From the west trains arrive at 1 and 2 a.m. respectively, all on the morning of the sale. There is also a train from Brandon at 8.45 a.m., and the train over the C.N.R. from the south comes in the evening prior, at 6.45, while from the north there is a train on the morning of the sale at 7.40.

Reduced fares on the certificate plan have been arranged with the different railway companies, and the necessary hotel expenses of any purchaser will be deducted from the price of the stock bought.

The sale commences at 10 a.m. sharp, and the auctioneers are Wm. M. Pineo and T. C. Norris.

JAMES CARRUTHERS FAVORS FREE WHEAT

The Toronto World publishes the following telegram from James Carruthers, the biggest wheat exporter in Canada, approving free trade in wheat and wheat products between Canada and the United States.

Montreal, Oct. 4.

W. F. MacLean, M.P., World, Toronto.

According to the United States tariff, which has just been signed, Canadian wheat can now be shipped into the United States on payment of a duty of 10 cents per bushel against the old tariff of 25 cents; but according to the newspaper reports the United States is willing to take this duty off entirely providing Canada takes the duty off American wheat, which would practically mean reciprocity in wheat between the two countries. My opinion is that as the production of wheat in Canada is increasing rapidly the more markets we can get for our surplus the better it will be for us, and we should agree to reciprocity on wheat, more especially as the quantity of American wheat that would be shipped into Canada under such an agreement would practically amount to nothing.

Reciprocity in wheat between Canada and the United States, I believe, would raise the price of our Manitoba wheat and bring the Chicago and Winnipeg prices closer together, there being at the present time a difference of about five cents per bushel in favor of Chicago, especially as our Manitoba is better wheat.

JAMES CARRUTHERS.

Toronto News for Free Wheat

Government Organ Says Farmers May Fairly Demand Opening of American Market

The following article is from the Toronto News, of October 6. The News is known to be in very close touch with Premier Borden, and the other members of the government, which makes this pronouncement significant.

Free Wheat

The Underwood tariff provides for the free admission of wheat to American markets on condition that the Canadian duty on American wheat is abolished. No doubt the Western Grain Growers desire to have the Canadian duty removed. Probably it would be unwise to resist the demand, although it is far from certain that they will secure very substantial advantages from free access to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

For some years to come grain growing will be the chief interest of the Western country. It is not desirable that the soil should be exhausted, and it is certain that Western farmers will not devote themselves to a single crop for any long period. The grain crop of the West, however, will steadily increase and in consideration of the action of Washington, the farmers may fairly demand that the American market shall be opened. The Canadian mills, which manufacture chiefly for foreign markets, may not be greatly prejudiced, while possibly freight rates may be favorably affected.

If the trade agreement of two years ago had covered only free wheat, it is not likely that the Conservative Parliamentary party would have resisted the proposal. Removal of the duty under existing conditions involves no compact

with the United States, nor any limitation of the fiscal or legislative freedom of Canada. It should be the general policy of the government to retain control of the Canadian tariff and to adjust duties as the interests of the country seem to demand. The United States, in settling the details of the Underwood tariff, has considered only the general interests of the American people. No other consideration should be influential with the Canadian government. But reasonable assertion of the fiscal sovereignty of Canada is quite compatible with alteration of duties in sympathy with changing conditions. The new American tariff establishes freer trade relations between ourselves and our neighbors, and it would be foolish to adhere to duties which may be safely reduced or abolished under the new relationship. It is most undesirable that any legitimate appeal from the West should be rejected or any grievance perpetuated which can be removed without endangering national interests. There is reason to think that the government does not contemplate serious tariff changes. We still have lower duties than will prevail in the United States under the measure which Congress has just adopted. Canadian manufacturers still have less protection in a country of 8,000,000 people than those of the United States enjoy in a market of 90,000,000. But since the West clearly demands free wheat, it would probably be unwise to continue the Canadian duties which prevent free shipments to American milling centres.

STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS

"The issue of the Parliamentary white paper on State railways, asked for by Mr. Chiozza Money, could not have happened more fittingly than at this moment, when the whole country is discussing the management of the railways in the light of a great calamity," says the Daily News.

Mr. Chiozza Money, M.P., himself reviews this return in the Daily News.

Nationalization in General

"The return shows that the great majority of the countries of the world, including our own colonies, have nationalized their railways in whole or in part. Owing to the fact, however, that the United States, which has far more railways than any other country—249,902 miles—tolerates private ownership, privately owned railways form the greater part of the world's railway mileage. All our self-governing Dominions, except Canada and Newfoundland, have national railways.

"In India the lines are mainly State-owned, but largely operated by companies. In our self-governing Dominions, Canada has followed the deplorable policy of allowing great private railway monopolists to arise, and has handed them huge slices of her territory to make trouble for her children's children.

"In Australasia State ownership is universal, and although, as is usual and proper with national railways, profit-making is not the first consideration, excellent results are achieved from a purely financial point of view. New South Wales, for example, made in 1912 a net State profit of £415,000 after paying interest on capital. To state the result as it would appear if the lines were company-owned, the earnings were £2,322,000 in excess of the working expenses.

"New Zealand in 1912 showed a surplus of £1,211,000 in gross receipts as compared with working expenses. In South Africa the State railways made an important contribution to the Budget.

Gross receipts £12,286,000
Working expenses and renewals 7,255,000

Profit £5,031,000
"Of this fine profit £2,622,000 went in payment of interest, leaving £2,409,000 to be paid into the Treasury in relief of taxation.

"Turning to foreign countries, the German results first engage our attention. The German Empire owned in 1910-11 84,427 miles of railway, in which the Empire and the various States had invested £824,000,000.

"This may be compared with the United Kingdom, in which a much smaller railway system, only 23,000 miles, actually

figures in the books of the railway companies for the absurdly inflated capitalization of £1,335,000,000! It is a comparison which tells its own tale, and in view of it we need not be surprised that whereas the British railway companies only earn 3½ per cent. on their capitals, the German State Railways as a whole earn 5¼ per cent., the British 3½ being made out of high fares and rates, while the German 5¼ is earned out of lower fares and lower railway rates.

Enviably German Results

"The Prussian State Railways earn 6½ per cent. on the capital employed. Prussia made a net profit of £39,300,000. This enabled her (1) to pay off the interest on the railway part of the State debt; (2) to pay off £2,300,000 of capital; (3) to find £5,700,000 for capital expenditure out of revenue; (4) to put £1,000,000 to the reserve fund, and yet to pay over £10,800,000 to the National Exchequer in relief of taxation."

ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE ELEVATORS

The executive committee of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company, represented by W. J. Tregillus, E. Carswell, Rice Sheppard, J. G. McKay and E. J. Fream, on September 20 held a consultation with the Alberta government on the question of financing the company. The government was represented by Premier Sifton, Attorney-General Cross, Hon. Duncan Marshall and Hon. Charles Stewart. As a result of the meeting the government assured the company that they were pleased with the progress being made and that the 85% loan on the elevators constructed or acquired by the company would be provided by the government promptly.

Fifty-one locals have been organized during the season and at forty-two of these points the company is erecting new elevators. At seven points farmers' elevators have been acquired and at two other points line elevators have been purchased, one on account of its suitability to the company's co-operative business and the other because it was impossible to secure a good elevator site at that point. Arrangements have been completed whereby the Grain Growers' Grain Company, at Calgary, will act as the selling agents for the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company for all grain handled by them this year.

RAILWAY COMMISSION TO MEET

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 8.—The railway commission has arranged the following itinerary for its visit to the West: Vancouver, Oct. 27; Calgary, Oct. 30; Edmonton, Oct. 31; Saskatoon, Nov. 1;

Moose Jaw, Nov. 3; Regina, Nov. 4; Winnipeg, Nov. 5; Fort William, Nov. 7. Chairman Drayton and Commissioner McLean will probably make the trip.

SASKATCHEWAN TO ASSIST CO-OPERATION

An important addition has recently been made to the staff of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture in order to assist the farmers of the province to organize along co-operative lines for purposes of marketing and purchasing. The position of Director of Co-operative Organization has been created and W. W. Thomson, B.S.A., has been appointed to it. Mr. Thomson was born on the Carberry Plains in Manitoba, and was a member of the first graduating class of the Manitoba Agricultural College. He has since held the positions of Assistant Managing Director of Fairs and Institutes in Manitoba and Assistant Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head. He has also acquired a wide knowledge of Saskatchewan and Manitoba through months of work as an institute speaker, judge and examiner. For some months past Mr. Thomson has been preparing to undertake his new work by making a study of agricultural co-operation as practised in other provinces, some of the States south of the line, in Europe and elsewhere.

Co-operative organization as exemplified in the creamery companies and the elevator company is already working out successfully in Saskatchewan and is binding men together in the districts concerned. It is showing that when the farmers get together they can secure better prices for their products. What the elevator company and the creameries are commencing to do for the grain and milk products of the farm, still remains to be done for the other products—notably live stock and live stock products other than milk. Then, in the other great sphere of possible co-operative effort towards material well-being—the sphere of purchasing—practically nothing has been done as yet. Here and there attempts at collective purchasing have been made. Some have succeeded and others have failed. The intention is to analyze the successes, see why they succeeded, and spread the news.

Any group of farmers in any district of Saskatchewan who are thinking of getting together for any purpose connected with their business are invited and urged to communicate the fact to the Department of Agriculture, Regina, and count upon the assistance of the Director of Co-operative Organization in getting started right and in making a success of their undertaking.

BOTHA'S NEW CABINET

London, Sept. 27.—General Botha has reconstructed his cabinet without yielding to the pressure of Hertzog or drawing on the British party. Commenting on the selection, the Morning Post says—"The Dutch govern South Africa and the British are in Opposition; that is to say, the issue of racialism is still the dominating issue of South African politics." In the reconstructed cabinet of ten ministers, there are only two with even British names, and of these Mr. Burton is a British Colonial who has long been identified with the Dutch party and the Dutch cause. The other, Mr. Watt, is a Natal Colonist of no great influence either in or out of the cabinet, so that the Botha government is, practically speaking, Dutch South African.

Mr. Van Heerden, the new minister of agriculture, is a Cape Dutch farmer, described as a moderate man, although chairman of the Bond, who is popular on both sides of the House. The new minister of justice is J. de Wet, who fought with General Botha in the war and is reputed to be a very able lawyer. H. S. Theron, from the Free State, is minister of lands, and Jacobus Graaff replaces his brother, Sir David Graaff, who resigned through ill-health, and is greatly missed.

It is regarded merely as a cabinet of expediency to carry General Botha through another session, and is regarded as being capable of very little else.

FIFTY BUSHEL WHEAT AT CLUNY

Calgary, Oct. 6.—Record yields of grain are reported from irrigated lands in the C.P.R. belt in the Bassano district. At Matthews and Dutiel's farm, three miles north-west of Cluny, in the Bassano district, 190 acres of Marquis wheat

yielded 9,490 bushels. The aggregate yield only falls 10 bushels short of bringing the average to 50 bushels to the acre. On the adjoining farm, J. C. Koefoed secured 27,000 bushels of oats grading the first grade, from 200 acres, an average of 135 bushels to the acre. McArthur Brothers grew 4,400 bushels of No. 1 Marquis wheat on 90 acres, an average of nearly 50 bushels to the acre, on their farm, near Cluny. The wheat ran 66 pounds to the bushel and the oats 44 pounds.

WHEAT PRICES

Winnipeg the Lowest Terminal Grain Market in North America

The following table of prices compiled from the Minneapolis market record of Saturday, October 4, indicates that Winnipeg is the lowest primary terminal grain market on the North American continent:

Winnipeg Cash Close:

- 1 Nor. wheat, 81 3-8.
- 2 Nor. wheat, 80 1-8.
- 3 Nor. wheat, 78 1-2.
- 2 C.W. oats, 34.
- 3 C.W. oats, 32 3-4.
- 2 feed oats, 32 1-2.
- Barley, 41-45 1-2.
- Flax, 118-104.

Duluth Cash Close:

- 1 Nor. wheat, 84 1-2.
- 2 Nor. wheat, 83.
- 3 Nor. wheat, 81.
- 3 white oats, 36 3-4.
- Barley, 50-72.
- Flax, 140 1-2.

Milwaukee Cash Close:

- 1 Nor. Bluestone, 87 1-2 to 88.
- 2 Nor. Bluestone, 85 to 86 1-2.
- 3 White oats, 40.
- 1 Nor. flax, 138 to 140 1-2.
- Medium barley, 78 to 81.
- No. 3 barley, 69 to 78.
- Rejected barley, 60 to 65.

Kansas City Cash Close:

- 2 hard winter wheat, 84 to 90 1-2.
- 3 hard winter wheat, 83 to 89 1-2.
- 4 hard winter wheat, 81 1-2 to 87 1-2.
- 2 red winter wheat, 91 to 93.
- 3 red winter wheat, 87 to 90.
- 4 red winter wheat, 85 to 88.

Chicago Cash Close:

- 2 red winter wheat, 93 1-2 to 94.
- 3 red winter wheat, 91 to 92.
- 2 hard winter wheat, 86 1-4 to 87.
- 3 hard winter wheat, 85 3-4 to 87.
- 1 Nor. wheat, 88 1-2 to 89.
- 2 Nor. wheat, 87 1-4 to 88 1-4.
- 3 Nor. wheat, 85 3-4 to 87.
- 2 white oats, 41 3-4.
- 3 white oats, 39 1-4 to 40 1-2.
- Barley, 55 to 85.

Minneapolis Cash Close:

- 1 Nor. wheat, 83 1-4 to 85 3-4.
- 2 Nor. wheat, 81 1-4 to 83 3-4.
- 3 Nor. wheat, 79 1-4 to 81 3-4.
- 3 white oats, 37 to 37 1-2.
- Barley, 52 to 70.
- Flax, 139 to 140 1-2.

Omaha Cash Close:

- 2 hard winter wheat, 81 to 82 1-2.
- 3 hard winter wheat, 80 to 81 1-2.
- 3 white oats, 39.
- 4 white oats, 38 3-4 to 39.
- Malting barley, 67 to 76.
- Feed barley, 58 to 52.

St. Louis Cash Close:

- 2 red winter wheat, 92 1-2 to 95 1-2.
- 3 red winter wheat, 91 1-2 to 93.
- 2 hard winter wheat, 87 1-2 to 93.
- 3 hard winter wheat, 87 to 92 1-2.
- 4 hard winter wheat, 85 1-2.

Will the authorities on international wheat markets who claim that Liverpool fixes the price American farmers get for their wheat and the political economists that teach the fallacy that an exporting country will not import any commodity of which they are heavy exporters, even if free from tariff restrictions, explain the following situation:

According to Broomhall on September 30, 1913, the price of Manitoba 1 Northern wheat spot cash Liverpool was \$1.11 3-8 per bushel and of Duluth 1 Northern \$1.07 5-8 (same place and position) 3 3-4 cents lower than Manitoba. The same day Manitoba 1 Northern closed at 82 1-2 cents per bushel in store Fort William and Duluth 1 Northern closed at 85 1-8 in store Duluth, 2 5-8 higher than Manitoba in store Fort William.

Over one-half the exports of Manitoba wheat goes by way of Buffalo, and practically all Duluth Northern wheat that goes for export goes the same route.

R. McKENZIE.

Winnipeg, Oct. 9.

Reason and the reasoning faculty need no foreign assistance, but are sufficient for their own purpose.—Marcus Aurelius.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 15th, 1913

THE NAVY REFERENDUM

In The Guide Referendum, upon which all our readers will be asked to vote on December 3, there appears the following question:

"Do you believe that Canada, instead of spending millions for naval armament (either British or Canadian), should devote her energies and spend millions, if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace and disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration?"

A correspondent has inquired as follows:

"Kindly explain just what you mean. How can money be applied towards disarmament?"

Our idea in placing this question in The Guide Referendum was to ascertain whether our readers as a whole favored the creation of naval armament, or whether they favored Canada becoming the leader in the great movement for International Peace which is now spreading with such rapidity throughout all the civilized nations. Our correspondent asked, "How can money be applied towards disarmament." There are a thousand ways in which money might be expended in the cause of International Peace and disarmament. At the present time there is an alliance between church organizations in England and Germany working towards peace and it requires money to conduct their propaganda. This is only one of the scores of both national and international peace societies now actually engaged in this most necessary cause. Canada has an opportunity open to no other nation today. Our population is representative of the leading peoples of the earth. One-third of our people speak the French language; about 600,000 of our people are of Teutonic origin; probably a million of our population today were born in the British Isles, and more than half that number in the United States. No other nation on earth is so well qualified to assist in bringing about a mutual understanding between Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany. There are strong race ties between Canada and each of these countries, and if all four could be induced to agree to arbitrate all questions of difference, and on no occasion to war with each other, world peace would then be an accomplished fact. These four great nations are the leaders in civilization, in industry, in commerce, in science, in art. Not one of them has the slightest thing to gain by warring with the other. And we do not believe that any one of them has any desire to war with another. But there are feelings of mistrust, and there are nefarious influences at work which cause them to continue to burden their people with taxation for naval armament. Christopher West, in his splendid book "Canada and Sea Power," outlines a grand opportunity for Canada to be the real leader in the greatest work of modern times by sending missions of good will to the various nations mentioned. Canada has never been at war with any of these nations, save the war of 1812 with our southern neighbor. Canada, though one of the British Dominions, is absolutely free and independent to take any action deemed advisable towards all nations. We might spend say one per cent. per year of the \$35,000,000 proposed for a navy in sending delegations of good will to meet not only the leaders, but the rank and file of these nations as well. In this way the movement for peace would gain strength and Canada could become a real leader in the greatest need of modern civilization. It would be of far greater benefit to Canada than \$50,000,000 annually wasted on naval armament.

By placing sheep's wool on the free list the American Congress has opened up for the sheep growers of Alberta and Saskatchewan a better market for their wool.

LOWER FREIGHT AND CHEAPER STEEL

The question of ocean freight rates on wheat, flour and other Canadian exports to Great Britain is certain to be one of the most important subjects to be considered at the next session of Parliament. The facts regarding the increase of charges and the existence of a combination among the shipping interests will be before the House of Commons last session by Hon. Arthur Meighen, were so serious that the government felt bound to act and recently despatched H. F. Drayton, K.C., chairman of the railway commission, to England to investigate. The idea of the government seems to have been that by joint action with the British authorities government control of rates might be instituted. After the experience which we have had of the control of railway rates by the railway commission we must confess we have not much faith in such a plan, although it would be unfair to condemn it until Mr. Drayton's report is made public. Meanwhile, however, some valuable information, pointing to a remedy along another line, has come from London. The steamships which carry the freight are almost entirely owned in England and it is only natural, therefore, that information on the subject should come from that source. We are told, and it seems perfectly reasonable, that in order to secure cheap east bound freights, cargoes must be provided for vessels on the westward route. At present, as is well known, Canadian exports to Great Britain greatly exceed our imports from that country, and as a result ships must either come out partially loaded or reach Canada by a round-about route. The only thing which prevents full cargoes being carried by westbound ships is the high duty levied by Canada upon imports from Great Britain, and in order to restore the balance of trade and ensure cargoes both ways all Canada needs to do is to abolish duties on British goods. Benjamin H. Morgan, a former British trade commissioner in Canada, in a letter to the Financial News, of London, points this out very forcibly, and suggests that a great improvement in conditions would be effected by Canada reducing or abolishing the duties on machinery, iron and steel beams and other heavy goods of the same class. By following this course the Dominion Government can kill two birds with one stone. It can reduce ocean freight rates on wheat, flour and other Canadian exports, which would be a great gain to the country in general and to the farmers, millers and manufacturers in particular, and at the same time it can bring about a reduction in the cost of iron and steel, machinery and other iron products, which would cheapen the cost of railway construction, buildings, bridges and manufacturing plants. The boon which these things would be to this country is too evident to need emphasis. The only opposition that is likely to be offered will come from the iron and steel interests of this country. These interests have been bonused from the public treasury to the extent of nearly \$20,000,000, they have been protected by the tariff at an even greater cost to the people. They have access to great coal and iron beds, they have highly organized plants and enormous capital at their disposal, and they have a market which they cannot supply. The question is now squarely up to the Dominion Government. Will they secure for this country cheaper ocean freights, cheaper iron and steel and cheaper machinery, or will they deny us these advantages in order that a few millionaire steel magnates may continue to exploit the people?

Another Balkan war is reported. A few more years of this "ennobling" occupation and the Balkan people should be the best

in the world—if they are not all killed off in the meantime.

LIVE STOCK AND THE TARIFF

Reports are coming in from all directions that Canadian cattle are going into the United States in immense numbers, since the removal of the American duty on October 3. The Chicago market for beef animals has been from \$2 to \$3 per hundredweight over Winnipeg, and naturally the shipments go towards the higher prices. The result is bound to be that the Canadian packing companies will have to pay higher prices to Canadian farmers, and this will certainly stimulate the livestock industry in this country. The very circumstances, however, which are proving of such benefit to Canadian stockraisers at the present time have in them a source of danger. The higher prices now available will induce many farmers to sell out their breeding stock, which is most unfortunate. Since the American cattle market was opened over 70 carloads of Western Canadian cattle have gone south, 17 of them going out of Winnipeg. American buyers are going throughout the Canadian West cleaning up beef cattle and feeders. Pure bred stock is also being purchased by American buyers and taken south. It can easily be seen that the Western Canadian herds, which are already too small, will be seriously depleted. J. C. Smith, livestock commissioner for Saskatchewan, recently pointed out that the new American tariff will prevent Western Canadian farmers from securing their usual supply of stockers from Ontario for feeding purposes, as they will now go south where the market is better. It is of course rather early to appreciate just what the result of opening up the American market will be, but it seems now fairly certain that it will be a problem to secure the necessary young stock for feeding purposes from Eastern Canada. The 25 per cent. duty prohibits them from being brought in from the Western States. It looks very much as though the only solution in sight is to take the duty off cattle coming into Canada and allow our Western farmers to purchase their feeders from the nearest market. The matter is a serious one and demands attention. We should be glad to hear from any Western stock raiser upon this subject.

REFERENDUM IN SASKATCHEWAN

It is officially announced that the referendum to decide whether or not the Direct Legislation Act shall go into force in the province of Saskatchewan will be held on November 27. As The Guide stated at the time the act was passed, the Saskatchewan Direct Legislation Act is not entirely satisfactory, inasmuch as it does not give the people the right to control the expenditure of the public funds. It does, however, establish the principle of Direct Legislation and will possibly enable the people to initiate much useful legislation and to veto bills, other than money bills, which the majority do not regard as being in the public interest. On the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread, we believe that the Direct Legislation Act should be made effective, and that all believers in the rule of the people should make every effort to secure a large affirmative vote when the referendum is taken next month. After the bill has become law attempts may be made to improve and perfect it. An energetic campaign will be necessary to secure the required vote, for under the act a simple majority is not sufficient. To secure a majority would be a comparatively easy matter, for with both political parties officially supporting Direct Legislation there is not likely to be a large opposing vote. It is stipulated, however, that in order to put

the act into effect it must not only secure a majority of the votes cast, but that majority must comprise at least 30 per cent. of the number of names on the voters' list. The magnitude of the task which confronts the supporters of Direct Legislation may be gathered from the fact that the Liberal party, though it was returned to power by a handsome majority at the last election, only polled 33 per cent. of the total voters' list, while the Conservatives polled but 24 per cent. A considerable number of voters may be expected to be indifferent, and it therefore behooves every supporter of Direct Legislation to spend as much time as possible organizing and conveying voters to the poll as well as in pointing out the benefits of the act. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association has repeatedly placed itself on record in favor of Direct Legislation, and the members of the Association should co-operate in every way possible with the Direct Legislation League of the province to bring the referendum to a successful issue. Some supporters of Direct Legislation may be tempted to remain idle because of the apparent hopelessness of the task of getting out the required percentage of voters. This, however, should not discourage the workers. The Legislature meets on November 6 and will be in session when the vote is taken, and it is quite likely that if an overwhelming majority is given for Direct Legislation, even though the vote is less than 30 per cent. of the total voters' list, the Legislature will make the act effective.

AN UNDERHAND CAMPAIGN

What scheme next? One cannot help wondering at the cleverness of the Protected Interests in finding new ways of influencing public opinion in their behalf. Realizing that if Protection had to depend on fair and honest argument it would soon be discredited, the tariff beneficiaries have concocted the most brilliant little plot yet. This is nothing short of the free distribution to weekly newspapers of stereotyped reading matter in cast metal plates, one column or less in length, all ready to put into the type page. A full page of this ready made plate material is furnished absolutely without charge every month to every Western country newspaper that will use it by the British and Colonial Press, of Toronto. Here is the letter sent out by the British and Colonial Press to country editors making this offer. We omit the sentences relating to re-shipment of used plate and other unimportant details:

Dear Sir:—

Under separate cover we are sending you a marked copy of a Western paper which uses our plate. The items marked are portions of a page of plate we issue monthly without charge and express prepaid. These free pages deal chiefly with Western development. We supply two columns of base, but for extra base 75 cents per column will be charged, this amount to be refunded to you at any time you return the base.

If you would like any of our regular pages sent along with the free page, we will forward same to you for \$2.25 per page, express or freight prepaid.

How it will work out:

Western page Free
Any other page \$2.25

Remember, all our pages are edited and set up in Canada for the Canadian reader. They are well illustrated.

Hoping to secure your order.

Yours truly,

BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRESS,
LIMITED.

Quite naturally scores of Western weeklies have accepted this offer, for what would be more interesting to their readers than articles dealing "chiefly with Western development?" It turns out, however, that every article of this free boiler plate is tarred with the same stick. Every sentence, if not actually prepared in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association headquarters in Toronto, is such as to win the smile, tickle the heart, and increase the profits of the Triple Alliance. A wide range of subjects is dealt with, but high Protection is the moral of every tale. "Praise Protection from whom all blessings flow" is the constant refrain. Sometimes the tune is changed a little and The Guide is attacked.

One day the Triple Alliance free stereotype crew thought they would have a little fun at the expense of a free trade manufacturer, W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, but when they saw Mr. Tregillus' vigorous rejoinder in the last issue of The Guide it is safe to say they will in the future take their fun in other ways. Not only is this free plate hopelessly lopsided, full of false economics, gross distortions and base personalities. All this might pass unmentioned as a fair sample of Protectionist educational literature. But when the tariff barons furnish acres of tinted reading matter in the guise of news, every item more or less successful in deceiving its readers—then surely it is time to uncover the plot and drag these underground conspirators into the daylight of publicity. We do not blame the country editors for using this stuff, knowing how easy in the rush of making up a paper it is to let such matter slip in. Where all the type must be set by hand this stereotype comes in mighty handy, especially when any required length of plate can be used to fill up the page. It is the Toronto Protectionist agency we blame for carrying on such an insidious and underhand campaign. The cost of this propaganda, what with preparing the articles and giving them away by the full page plates to all who want them, must be enormous. The Triple Alliance figure that it will be money well spent if they can delude the farmers of the West into thinking that high tariff taxes are a blessing. But the revolt of the Prairie Provinces against the extortion of the Triple Alliance is too far advanced to be stopped by any such underground campaign. If Protection is a good thing for the nation its advocates would not be driven to tactics, which for stealth and secrecy seem to have been copied from the fox.

FREE FARM IMPLEMENTS

Sir Lyman M. Jones, president and general manager of the Massey-Harris Co., was in Saskatoon when the Wilson Tariff Bill went into effect and gave a statement to the local press, stating that opening the American market to agricultural implements would be of no benefit to Canadian manufacturers. He remarked that:

"The United States have kept their tariff so long that they have built up immense industries, larger than those of most of the other countries combined. They have all the advantages, the raw material, the coal, the short haul. While I say that I am speaking generally. There may be some slight exceptions, as for instance in the case of a patent. Of course, we have our American plant."

He was asked what would be the effect if Canada were to remove her duty on farm implements.

"Well," he replied, "I would say that our American plant would perhaps do a little more trade."

"If you did that you are getting into a much larger problem. If you lose your tariff revenue you would have to make it up by direct taxation, and is the country prepared to do that?"

It is a fact that there are some very large implement factories in the United States, but equally a fact that there are many smaller ones. The Massey-Harris American plant at Batavia, N.Y., is by no means as large as several other American plants, yet it holds its own, and two years ago was even underselling what it called the "trust." We have right here in Canada a number of factories in the same line of business as the Massey-Harris Co., yet they seem to prosper. Coal should be practically the same price at Toronto as Chicago if it were allowed to come into Canada free of duty. But Ontario has cheap government owned electrical power that will compare favorably with any part of the United States. As for raw material and haulage, there is not sufficient difference to affect materially the price of the implements. True, we have high freight rates, but if the Canadian Manufacturers' Association had no tariff protection they would aid the farmers in having freight rates brought down. Canadian freight rates should be far below American, and it was with this purpose in view that Canadian railways received such enormous aid from the public treasury. The Massey-Harris Company naturally wants a protective tariff upon its implements as long as possible, but the

is no just argument in favor of its continuation. As for direct taxation, the sooner it comes the better by long odds for the people.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS FOR CO-OPERATION

A despatch to the daily press from Toronto conveys the interesting news that as a result of investigations conducted by the Ontario government into the co-operative plan of marketing, agencies may be established in the big centres for the sale and distribution of the products of Ontario farmers. Those who have conducted the investigation, it is understood, are convinced that the scheme will both insure the farmer better prices and reduce the cost of living to consumers. No one who has made any inquiry as to the reasons for the high cost of living can help being struck by the great difference between the prices paid by consumers of farm products and those received by the producers. An army of middlemen are exacting unjust and exorbitant profits, and it is by eliminating the middleman and substituting for them a co-operative agency that the Ontario government proposes to benefit producer and consumer alike. The Ontario government and the people of Ontario are to be congratulated, and the people of the West will wish them every success. The Prairie Provinces, too, are making progress towards co-operative marketing. At the Manitoba Agricultural College during the coming term instruction will be given the students along this line. In Saskatchewan the same thing is being done, and in addition a co-operative section has been established in connection with the department of agriculture, and literature dealing with co-operative marketing is being issued. In Alberta the government is also assisting in the promotion of co-operation, and is assisting among other things in the organization of co-operative egg circles. Thus we have the governments of four of the provinces, representing both political parties, actively supporting the co-operative movement. This is a very hopeful sign and we trust its significance will not be lost upon Premier Borden. When he made his tour of the West, previous to the election of 1911, he promised that if returned to power he would provide for the passage of a Dominion Co-operative Bill. So far his promise has not been fulfilled, but he will be given another opportunity as soon as Parliament reassembles.

The Chicago Meat Packers' Association, seven hundred strong, sat down to a banquet costing \$150,000. J. Ogden Armour, the multi-millionaire packer, arranged for the spread, and resolved to make it the most magnificent feast of the kind ever held in America. For the dinner \$100 a plate was spent, or \$70,000, for the costumes of guests and waiters \$50,000, for souvenirs \$17,500, for decorations \$10,000, and for entertainment \$2,500. Among the diversions provided at the Congress Hotel, where the banquet was held, was a real fox hunt. No wonder consumers have to pay 128.5 per cent. more for bacon than ten years ago, 111 per cent. more for pork chops, 102.5 per cent. more for round steak, 75.2 per cent. more for sirloin steak, and other meats in proportion. Will the meat trust tack on a cent or two to retail prices in order to pay back the Chicago millionaires for their blowout?

A product of Chicago's slums, Spencer by name, has confessed to the murder of sixteen people because he was "sore on the world." Some day society will wake up to the fact that the cheap living enforced upon the population of the cheap slum districts is too dear at any price.

The Railway Commission is shortly making a tour of Western Canada. We trust they will enjoy themselves. This is good weather for tourists.

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News and Views on U.S. Tariff

President Wilson Speaks

After he had signed the tariff bill, President Wilson made a short speech to those who had assembled to witness the ceremony.

"Gentlemen, I feel a very peculiar pleasure," said the President, "in what I have just done by way of taking part in the completion of a great piece of business. It is a pleasure which is very hard to express in words which are adequate to express the feeling, because the feeling that I have is that we have done the rank and file of the people of this country a great service. It is hard to speak of these things without seeming to go off into campaign eloquence, but that is not my feeling. It is one of profound gratitude that, working with the splendid men who have carried this through with studious attention and doing justice all around, I should have had part in serving the people of this country as we have been striving to serve them ever since I can remember."

Boyhood Dream Realized

"I have had the accomplishment of something like this at heart ever since I was a boy, and I know men standing around me who can say the same thing—who have been waiting to see the things done which it was necessary to do in order that there might be justice in the United States. And so it is a solemn moment that brings such a business to a conclusion, and I hope I will not be thought to be demanding too much of myself or of my colleagues when I say that this, great as it is, is the accomplishment of only half the journey. We have set the business of this country free from those conditions which have made monopoly not only possible, but in a sense easy and natural. But there is no use taking away the conditions of monopoly if we do not take away also the power to create monopoly, and that is a financial rather than a merely circumstantial and economic power.

"So I feel tonight like a man who is lodging happily in the inn which lies half way along the journey, and that in the morning, with a fresh impulse, we shall go the rest of the journey and sleep at the journey's end like men with a quiet conscience, knowing that we have served our fellow-men and have thereby tried to serve God."

English Journals Approve

London, Oct. 4.—The English newspapers devote much space today to the passing by the United States Congress of the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill. The Glasgow Herald prints a supplement to its edition this morning containing the complete text of the bill.

The news of the signing of the bill by President Wilson reached London too late for the editorial writers to discuss the measure to any great extent.

The Chronicle, however, says: "The President has fought for and won a policy of genuine fiscal reform. It marks an epoch in the economical history of the United States. The nation boldly asserting its mastery over the unclear interests that were nearly throttling it, has made an irreparable breach in the monstrous tariff wall which they had reared. For President Wilson, the passing of the new tariff is a great personal triumph. No more remarkable man has reigned in the White House since Abraham Lincoln."

The Personal Triumph

"The most striking fact about the new American tariff," says the Daily Graphic, "is the extraordinary triumph it constitutes for President Wilson. Not an experienced politician, he was a university professor, unfamiliar with the wiles of Washington, yet he succeeded where Roosevelt and Taft failed. The secret of his success was his own single mindedness of purpose.

"It would be inaccurate to describe the new tariff as free trade in the sense that the term is understood by the Englishman and the Dutchman. Its passage must be realized as a crushing defeat to high protection and the inaugura-



PREMIER BORDEN AND EX-PRESIDENT TAFT.

No, they are not laughing at the signing of the Wilson Low Tariff Bill. The camera caught them in this genial mood at the Cartier Memorial Celebration in Montreal recently.

tion of an era of freer trade between the United States and the rest of the world."

The Times in an editorial says:

"The Underwood Act is not in intent or effect a step toward free trade. What its framers aimed at and what they accomplished is a wide and wholesome reduction of that insensate protectionism which led Chamberlain to describe the American tariff as a monstrosity he would never think of urging Great Britain to adopt.

"Meanwhile nothing can undo the fact that the American people have at length taken in their own hands the direction of the fiscal policy of the nation. The passage of the Underwood bill is something more than the triumph of economic sanity. It is the triumph of self-government. It marks the first time that the American electors have voted at the polls for a reduction

in the tariff and have seen their wishes translated into legislation by their representatives.

"Whatever happens the United States is not likely again to relapse into the conditions of four years ago that made the Payne-Aldrich Act possible. That is why President Wilson is literally justified in hailing the issue of the struggle which brought him nothing but credit as a victory 'For the People.'"

The New U. S. Tariff and Reciprocity

(Weekly Sun, Toronto)

Some of our anti-Reciprocity journals are now claiming that Canada will receive, under the new tariff, practically all the advantages promised under Reciprocity. The position taken is at least a gratifying acknowledgment from journals, which previously denied the fact, that advantages would have been

gained by Canadian agriculture had the agreement offered two years ago been accepted. Unfortunately the assertion that all the advantages of Reciprocity are coming under the new tariff is not founded on fact. Under Reciprocity, Canadian horses would have had free entry to the United States. Under the new tariff, as amended by the Senate, they are to be taxed 10 per cent. Under Reciprocity Canadian cheese and butter would have had free entry to the American market. Under the new tariff, as it passed the Senate, the duty on each will be 2½ cents per lb. With Reciprocity in effect Canadian barley would have passed duty free across the line. If the new bill stands as it passed the Senate the tax on barley will be 15 cents per bushel. Reciprocity would have abolished the duty on our beans entering the United States. Under the new measure the duty will be 25 cents per bushel. With Reciprocity in effect our hay would have entered free. As it is now the duty on it will be at least \$2.00 per ton. Apples would also have been free under Reciprocity. The best we can hope for now is 10 cents per bushel. Numerous other cases of a like nature might be cited.

Moreover, under Reciprocity, Canada would have had the exclusive right to free entry in all lines of agricultural produce, save wool. As it is now the limited right of free entry must be shared with Mexico, Argentine and all other competing countries.

Free Wheat Means Lower Freights

(Toronto World)

"Here are some interesting facts which the World presents to the Canadian people: The price of wheat of the class of our Western wheat is higher in the States than in Canada. Mr. James Carruthers, our leading grain dealer, is only one of our authorities on that point. Freight rates on wheat are lower in the United States than in Canada.

"With the free entry into the United States—and we can get it by withdrawing our duty on wheat—our farmers will get higher prices and lower freight rates.

"As long as we keep on the duty, the Canadian Pacific Railway is master of the situation, and it is master of the freights. It is the chief factor in the merger on our lake and river transportation from Port Arthur to the seaboard, and it is the chief factor of the North Atlantic ocean combine.

"Cut out the duty and the Canadian Pacific Railway has got to give such freight rate conditions as will let Canadian buyers give American prices for wheat to Canadian farmers, and at the same time secure for Canadians American freight rates.

"The Canadian Pacific octopus has got to surrender, and to surrender quickly.

"The public men of Canada and the press of Canada have been, and are, absolutely mum on these points. Why?"

World Markets For Our Wheat

(Toronto Globe)

Wheat and wheat flour will provide over a third of Canada's exports this year. The growth and transportation of wheat is the chief occupation of two million Canadians. Anything that hampers or delays the marketing of the wheat crop works an injury to the business interests of the entire Dominion. The outward rush of wheat this season is unprecedented. At Winnipeg, during September, twenty-six million bushels were inspected, as against less than six millions during the corresponding period a year ago.

There is serious danger of a wheat blockade before the end of the season of ocean navigation. Sir William Whyte—one of the greatest authorities on transportation problems—told a Globe reporter a few days ago that Montreal was the danger point. Cargoes may come down the lakes much more rapidly than they can be taken care of at Montreal, and the choking of the elevators there will, of course, result in congestion all along the line to primary shipping points on the prairies. For this condition of affairs the remedy lies ready to Mr. Borden's hand. Not only to avoid shipping difficulties, but to secure

Continued on Page 16

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada

(By Edward Porritt)

This book completely fills the need of the man who is interested in the tariff question and wants to understand it. It gives in a most entertaining style the history of the Canadian tariff from 1847 to 1913. "Where Industry Leans on the Politician" is the sub-title of the book and indicates the tone of the contents. In no country in the world have the protected interests such a grip upon the people and Mr. Porritt in "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada" shows just how strong is the grip and how the common people are paying toll to the protected group. The rise and growth of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is given, as well as the story of the "Red Parlor" days when the manufacturers and politicians gathered together in a Toronto hotel, prior to general elections, and bargained for the betrayal of the people. Mr. Porritt travelled with the Canadian Tariff Commission in 1905-6 and heard the pleas of the manufacturers. He states that all but two industries at that time admitted prosperity, yet most of them got further tariff favors. The inside history of the iniquitous steel industry is given fully. Later chapters deal with the rise and growth of the Grain Growers' movement, the Western tours of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden, the "Siege of Ottawa," the Reciprocity defeat and the present tariff agitation. Any man who reads this book can upset the best protectionist argument ever advanced. Handsomely bound in red cloth covers, 500 pages, large, clear type, post paid.....\$1.25

Send for our complete catalog of progressive literature and agricultural books, now on the press.

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

A PROGRESSIVE FARMER AND STOCKMAN

Efficiency is the keynote of all the farming operations on the big stock and grain farms of Dunrobin Mains, owned and operated by the Hon. W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatoon, Sask. Whether it is in the grain field, keeping a watchful eye on the threshing operations, seeing that no time is lost, and that the machine is running to its full capacity, or behind the straw stack right in the smother and dust from the blower, carefully assuring himself that a too-zealous thresherman is not sending his grain into the straw pile, or among his stock of Clydesdales, where every head must pay its way, his prize-winning stallions taking their turn on the wagon with the work horses, his valuable brood mares making up a four-horse team representing several thousand dollars, discing the summerfallow, or among his pedigreed Shorthorns, Yorkshires or Shropshires, the owner of perhaps the most pretentious farm in Saskatchewan is right there, seeing that everything and everybody is making good. If a fine looking stallion does not get colts, then there is a good field for usefulness ahead of him as a valuable gelding, and the same in all the departments; every animal must show some good reason for his or her keep. The saying we hear every now and again, that the "bigger the farm the better the labor" applies aptly to the help on Dunrobin Mains. The men who look after the horses know their work, the cattleman knows how to feed and finish, and there are no broken wagons or implements scattered around, and no fences needing posts and wire. Everything is spick and span order. The stock on Dunrobin Mains is a very valuable one, and has been gathered together from the pick of this and the Old Country herds and studs. At the head of the Clydesdales we find "Perpetual Motion," in spite of his eleven years, picking himself up like a five-year-old, his legs and feet as clean as a colt's; "Revelanta's Heir," looking the embodiment of type and conformation, which in recent years won him championships, and a third horse, "Allandale," a good young sire, making a reputation for himself, and leaving his mark on the young stock of the district. But there is no show beef on these sires any more, they are now in good hard condition, and are earning their keep; their show ring career is practically over, and now they are down to the business of life.

Some Fine Horses

In the pasture we find a bunch of young yearling colts, nearly all the get of "Perpetual Motion," and among them are individuals that will be heard from in the future, particularly "Dunrobin Lothian" and "Dunrobin Hiawatha" two youngsters which drew highly favorable comments from the well known Scotch horseman, Jas. Durno, of Aberdeenshire, who judged Clydesdales at Winnipeg last summer, and who made a tour of the stock farms in the West. In another pasture, and on the grain teams, drawing away the wheat from the threshing machine, we find a bunch of brood mares that would delight the heart of any stockman, "Craigie Lee," "Harviestown

Nell," "Lady Sylvander," "Bonnie Doune," "Lady Moray" and others, with a wealth of pedigree and blue blood behind them, and all with enviable show ring records.

The Shorthorns

On an adjoining farm we find a herd of some 40 head of Shorthorns, all good animals from the well known "Lavender," "Missie," and other families of that great beef and milk breed. At the head of this herd are "Rosy Morning," a bull that has put his imprint on Dunrobin stock, "Village Guard," by "Upmill Omega," another well known sire, and a third, a great yearling from the first named bull. The breeding cows were a first class lot, blocky, low set, clean boned, smooth and fleshy, with great feminine character, and got together from herds whose names are synonymous with the best in type and ancestry. There were a few young animals of both sexes, worthy descendants of the aforementioned sires and dams, but the young stock on Dunrobin Mains finds a quick and ready sale, and Mr. Sutherland was almost sold out. On still another farm were the Yorkshire pigs, and Shropshire sheep, and their type and quality was quite in keeping with the rest of the stock on the farm.

stable, on one farm, and a well ventilated, splendidly lighted cow barn with roothouse attached, on another. This has concrete walls with air space, and double roof, packed between with sawdust, which keep the roots free from frost. The hogs and sheep have good quarters on the third place.

Such is a brief resume of the Dunrobin Stock Farms, careful treatment of the land, judicious rotation of crops, intelligent handling and feeding of live stock, the ever-increasing demand and ready market for the best of every breed, and the thorough oversight of all the farming operations make this extensive Saskatchewan farm what it is—a valuable asset to its owner, and a credit to its province, and to this western land.

FEED GREEN SHEAVES

Every farmer in the West should have some green sheaves to feed to his stock this fall.

Experience has amply proven that green sheaves are among the best food stuffs that can be fed to young stock to keep them in good order and a growing condition.

If the young stock on a farm have the run of a straw stack during the day and a green sheaf either morning or night,

keeps your feed in good dry condition. Just before going on to the land in spring a few green sheaves fed to your horses will put them in good shape, and if you have any wild oats on your farm green feed will serve a double purpose of helping to eradicate the pest, as well as giving you feed that is worth something.

WHAT ABOUT THAT MANURE PILE

In a few weeks the stress of harvest will practically be over, and fall plowing should be under way, therefore the time is opportune for clearing away the pile of manure that has been steadily accumulating behind the horse barn since spring, and have it spread in the land to be plowed.

There is an enormous waste of good fertilizer in the West every year. Many farmers think the land is so rich and productive in itself, that it would be a waste of time putting manure on it, hence the manure is hauled away to the dump and burned.

But the day is coming, and in fact in the older provinces it is already here, when the soil will be played out, and fertilizers and manure will be required to keep up its productivity.

Therefore put all the manure made on the farm back on the land and it will pay you. The day of forking the manure out of the wagon, and spreading it over the field by hand is gone by—the manure-spreader does that, and does it more satisfactorily and more economically. We saw the following in a north country paper the other day: A northern Alberta farmer tried this year an experiment he expresses his intention of repeating on a larger scale next year. He spread some manure over one part of a field which he subsequently sowed with barley. "The straw where the manure is," he says, "is six inches longer than the other, and the heads not only developed earlier, but they're longer and bigger too." No doubt when the grain is cut and

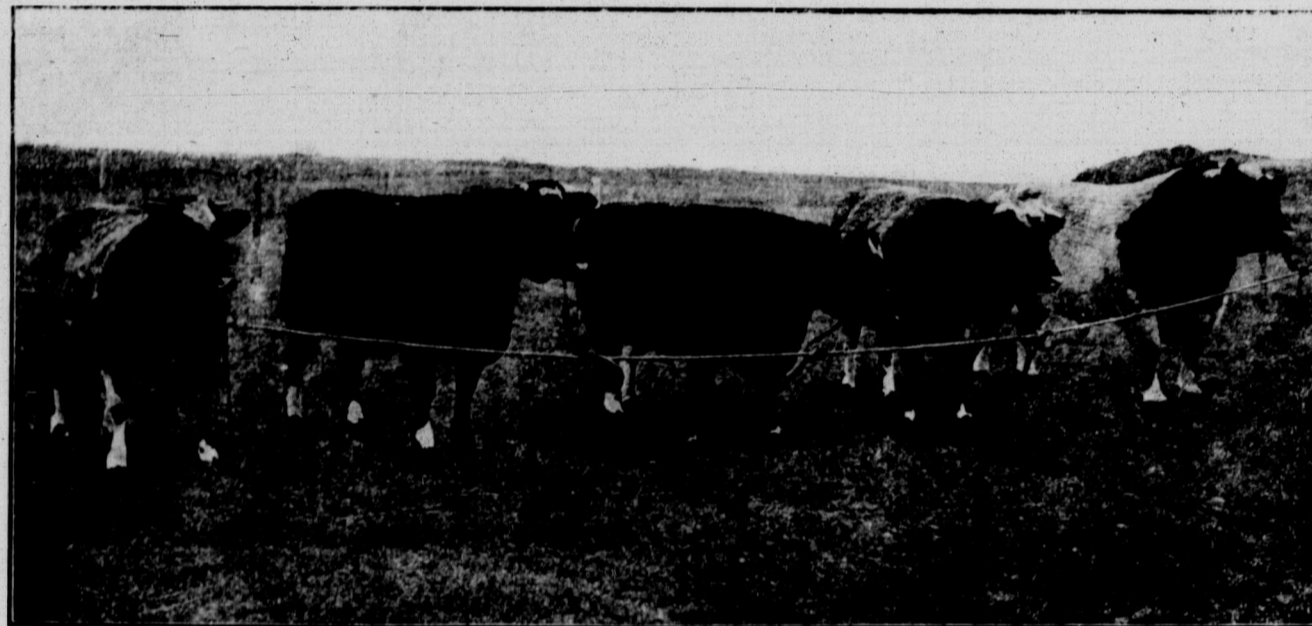
threshed the yield will prove much more profitable, and the experiment proves for the thousandth time what everybody knows in theory, but what hundreds fail to carry out in practice,—the importance of returning to the land all the manure available. This shows, too, the benefit to the land derived from the live stock on mixed farms compared with grain farms.

When the rush of the harvest work is over get at the manure pile and put it on the land. It is a dandy job for a cold day.

INCREASE DAIRY PROFITS

By following a system of intelligent breeding, selection, care and feeding, many farmers in Canada have increased the annual production of their milking herds by at least 2,000 lbs. of milk per cow. If this were accomplished in all dairy herds in Canada, the yearly revenue from them would be increased by about \$30,000,000, without adding to the size of the herds. Even with greatly improved feeding this desirable result could not be obtained unless a well organized system of cow testing is followed. Such an improvement is based on a study of the individual cow in the herd, the retention of only the good animals and the following of a system of generous feeding of economically

Continued on Page 14



Champion herd of Shorthorns belonging to R. W. Caswell, Royal Stock Farms, Saskatoon. These animals will be sold at Regina on the 19th and 20th November.

Turning from the stock, we touch lightly on the grain end of the Dunrobin farming operations. A large acreage of summerfallow had been sown to Marquis wheat, and threshing being in full swing, the writer had the opportunity of commenting favorably on a 35 to 40 bushel yield of fine No. 1 Northern wheat, as clean and free from weed seeds as any seen this year. Oats were a good crop and also the root crop, a fine field of turnips calling for special mention.

Last year the turnips went around 600 bushels to the acre, and this year the yield will be fully as good. Alfalfa was a fair crop, and this great fodder is fed to all the stock. There was no fodder corn this year. This valuable food, chopped up with oat straw, and pulped turnips formed last year's staple food for the Shorthorns. This year hay with a little additional grain now and then, will take the place of the fodder corn.

There is no pasture seeded down as yet, Mr. Sutherland being fortunate enough to be able to rent five quarter-sections of prairie land adjoining his farm, at a low cost, which yields him an abundance of nutritious grass, as is evidenced by the flesh carried on his stock.

The buildings are all new and up-to-date, fine boxes and stalls in the horse

or both, they will keep in fine thriving condition.

When the grain is beginning to turn is probably the best time to cut oats for green feed, because then the heads are beginning to fill and there is something in them.

They should be tied in medium sized bundles, and about 10 or 12 to the stook will be ample.

Small stooks are recommended as then the sheaves get thoroughly dried and there is no danger of heating or mold in the stack.

In feeding green sheaves, some farmers prefer to feed them loose, while others like them tied. It is practically immaterial which method is adopted, although experience has led the writer to believe that stock will eat green feed better when given to them loose.

Horses, when given a tied bundle, will often eat the heads off and leave the straw, but when given a forkful of loose feed, heads and straw mixed, will clean everything up.

When cut loose, however, it takes more time to stack than when in bundles, and when stacked in bundles it is well to see that the heads are turned in to the centre of the stack, and that the centre is kept good and full, and, if anything, a little higher than the outside edges of the stack.

This allows the water to run off and

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The Mail Bag

A TERRIBLE LOOK

Editor, Guide:—May I be allowed to congratulate you for bringing to the notice of your readers Wilhelm Lamszus' book, "The Human Slaughterhouse." I have just read it. It is a great book; it is a terrible book; it is a holy book. It is a book that should be in the hands of every mother in Canada, especially at this time when the Bordens and the Lauriers and the Sam Hughes are vying with each other as to the best way of delivering the Canadian people, bound and gagged, into the hands of the armament trust. I would recommend it to those twelve gentlemen who at the Calgary convention declared themselves in favor of mechanical murder. I recommend it to every one of the delegates to the last S.G.G. convention who were so peculiarly silent on the question of armaments, so that when they meet again they may take their stand with their fellow farmers of the West, so the word may be sent to the toiling millions of the old world that we, too, are against this damnable thing which the ruling class, for the sake of profits, would force upon humanity.

In the war against war, which the world's workers are now carrying on, this little book of Herr Lamszus will do more than any Carnegie Peace Palace, built with dollars stained with the blood of the butchered workers of Homestead.

In the brighter, cleaner day that is coming, when statues raised to the "glory" of the more successful butchers have been melted into something useful, the children of men will raise a monument to celebrate the Great Victory—the victory over their own inhumanity—and somewhere on the pedestal those who live will see the name of Wilhelm Lamszus.

GERALD J. LIVELY.

Islay, Alta.

BETTER THAN CHEAP LOANS

Editor, Guide:—Ways and means of obtaining cheaper money for farmers have been discussed lately in The Guide. If we had a just form of taxation we

farmers would not be so much in want of borrowed money. By abolishing all taxes, customs, municipal, etc., save one tax on land values, exclusive of all improvements, farmers would be able to make and save money on their farming operations. Under present conditions the farmer pays an indirect tax on everything that he buys, from a cap of corn to a gasoline tractor. With the taxation of land values fully in force, he would not pay any more taxes than the speculator who held the adjoining vacant land. Therefore, by untaxing industry and taxing idleness it would be possible to make more money out of farming than out of land speculation, a thing that is not possible at present.

F. J. PRATT.

Reaburn, Man.

IS DEMOCRACY DETHRONED?

Guide:—I read with a great deal of interest your valuable paper. You are engaged in a noble work and the odds against you are terrible. Some time ago you had an editorial showing "Who Owns Canada," and you asked, "Is Democracy in danger?" Now, sir, it looks as though Democracy, in this fair land, is dethroned, and in its stead reigns the Almighty Dollar. Any reasonable person knows Canada was bought at the last Dominion election. Are the same interests not ready to buy again? As long as the farmers, in their innocence, and, I regret to say, their ignorance, vote for Protection, just so long will the monied monopolists have us in their power. Wishing you all success in your valuable work, Mr. Editor, I am, yours,

FOR A SQUARE DEAL.

Alberta.

A DEMOCRATIC COMBINE

Editor, Guide:—There has been a great deal said about co-operation and co-operative societies, and particularly by the secretary of the Retailers' Association,

who has said that there was not a sound co-operative society in existence anywhere and that the Grain Growers did not know anything about conducting a co-operative business. Well, Sir, I am certain that this man does not know anything about the co-operative societies existing at the present time. I have been a co-operator over forty years, and know the benefits resulting from these societies to the working people in England. I herewith send you a few short sketches I have had sent me from England showing the rise and progress of the Co-operative Wholesale Society of Manchester, England. Hoping they will be of a little service to push on the co-operative movement and let the co-operators of Canada see what co-operation has done in England. I would say to Canada: "Go thou and do likewise."

A SUBSCRIBER.

Alberta.

The sketches enclosed by our correspondent are a series of short illustrated articles from the Manchester Guardian, the foremost English newspaper published outside of London, one of which is as follows:—

Our age admires the big thing in commerce. It admires perhaps too much the vastness of modern trading combines, the gigantic modern consolidations of capital. How many people realize that one of the very biggest manufacturing, shipping and trading combines in the world is the Co-operative Wholesale Society? But it is not like other combines. It is a beneficent combine of small people, a combine for mutual service of millions of small consumers. Other combines are monarchical. This is the great democratic republic of commerce. It is a titanic thing which the captains and kings of industry are bound to respect.

This is the jubilee year of that crowning edifice of British co-operation. "Founded in 1863 on a small scale," says the "Britannica" in a summary of its history, "it now counts its employees by thousands, its capital by millions, and its yearly

sales by tens of millions. Besides its merchant trade it manufactures to the value of £4,500,000, owning factories, warehouses and land in many districts. It imports largely, and runs its own steamships. It is also the bank of the co-operative societies and the chief outlet for the always redundant capital of the well-established stores."

The magnitude of the Society's business is best summarized in the statistics of its membership, capital and trading. We give below the figures for 1911. The C.W.S. is, of course, a co-operative society of co-operative societies. Its members are 1,158 retail societies. They represent an aggregate individual membership of over 2,000,000 people.

The total capital of the C.W.S. is £5,739,238.

Its total sales for the year 1911 were £27,881,000.

Its manufactures for the year were of a total value of £6,834,639.

It imported directly from abroad goods to the value of £6,858,448.

It sold in butter alone during the year £4,639,165 worth, of bacon and hams £1,522,800 worth, of tea £1,110,160 worth.

From the little State of Denmark alone its own direct imports amounted to £3,664,494.

The grocery and provision sales for the Manchester district alone now exceed £12,000,000 a year.

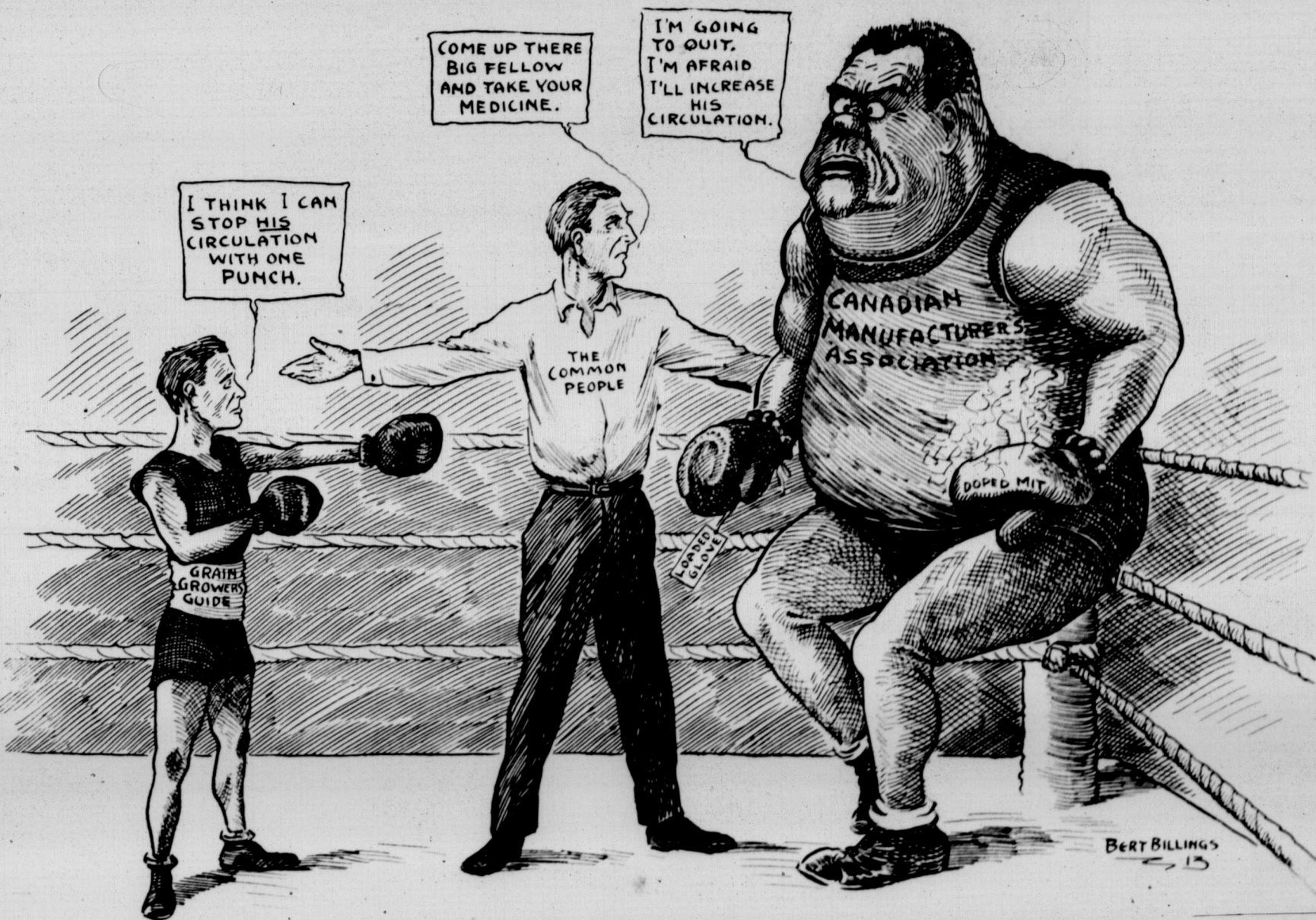
The turnover of the banking department in 1910 was £136,515,611.

Co-operation is not a declining cause. It is not even stagnant nor stationary. It is going ahead at an amazing rate. In ten years, from 1900 to 1910, the membership, the capital and the sales of the co-operative societies rose by more than 50 per cent.

REFERENDUM EDUCATIONAL

Editor, Guide:—Your Referendum for December on eleven propositions of governmental policy is an educational program that will be far reaching in its

Continued on Page 19



A TYPICAL PROTECTIONIST CHAMPION

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

THE WHY OF THE WOMAN'S CLUB

Your neighborhood should not be allowed to peacefully stay dead. If it isn't dead this admonition does not apply to you. But if the years roll around as much alike as two peas in a pod and you and your neighbors have got into the way of not caring whether you ever see each other the time is ripe for a local resurrection. The danger is that in neighborhoods like this people will yawn their lives away while everybody waits for somebody else to start something.

There is another and graver danger—the danger that in such neighborhoods the lives of the women will be so colorless and monotonous that the mind will become unhooked and the certainty that it will lose its vigor and youthfulness.

Having only one life to live we cannot afford to spend it all in drab days of drudgery unbroken by any relaxation. Too many people begin to die at thirty-five and continue the process slowly and steadily until the grave automatically closes over them at the last.

But if one wants to live more completely every year it is necessary to do and think and take an interest in things outside of the daily routine of one's work. It was the realization of this necessity that led to the formation of women's clubs in the cities first, and later in the rural communities. With them a fresh invigorating breath of life swept over the country. The members learned a new spirit of loyalty and a community conscience began to develop among women. The woman's club movement was terribly ridiculed at first in caricature and story and as always the neglect of home and children was dolefully prophesied. And as always woman has used her increased power and broader outlook on life for the betterment of her home and children. Woman invariably does this, but men, while professing to look up to her as a creature raised high on a pedestal above them, never trust her out of their sight. They assert majestically that the fundamental instinct of woman is mothering and home making, but they live in a constant state of terror lest the most trivial incident of life, such as a club meeting every second week will upset this fundamental instinct. The woman's club movement has out-lived this opposition, having demonstrated that its tendency is to make of good wives and good mothers better wives and better mothers.

That is why I am anxious to see the woman's club movement in some form or other spread to every rural community where the state of settlement makes it feasible and I hope that this club number may help in some little measure to give it an impetus.

In conclusion I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all who have taken time at this very busy season of the year to contribute to this number and especially to Mrs. H. W. Dayton, of Virden, Man., and Mrs. Edith Thompson, of Pense, Sask., for their trouble in procuring photos of their rest rooms.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

OWN THEIR CLUB ROOM AND THE LOT WHEREON IT STANDS

The Homemakers' Club of Pense, Sask., was organized in January, 1910, by Mrs. Thomas (Lilian Laurie), of the Free Press, this organization meeting once a month in the Council Chamber. The following spring the Anglicans very kindly donated us their old church building, to be moved and fitted up as a club room. But here our troubles began, for as the building (having been built in two parts) neared its destination it fell apart and we indeed faced a proposition, with the building on the street and no funds in the treasury. However, we set to work, had the building torn down and with the addition of some new lumber built a very comfortable

cottage, with a small kitchen at the back, and we now own this building and intend making our last payment on the lot on which it stands this fall. We use this room for all our club meetings and for social evenings, etc. It is also left open during the summer months and all ladies invited to make use of it, particularly those who are shopping in town. We raised money for this work in various ways, such as a bazaar, sales of home-made cooking, ice cream, candy, etc., an entertainment given by the club members in the Town Hall, and the Horticultural Show, which we hold every autumn and which has been a success in every way.

E. A. THOMSON, Secretary.

Miss Beynon:—I have been unable to procure a later photo of the club room, so am sending an old one. This room has since been painted and vines and trees planted. Perhaps you might just mention this.—E. A. T.

A LONG LIST OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF VIRDEN SOCIETY

Dear Miss Beynon:—It is a pleasure to



A Peep into a Social Corner of the Rest Room of the Virden Home Economics Society.

me to accede to your request for a report from our society for your Club Number. It will help to bring our societies of the West into closer touch and our women's aim is much the same by whatever name we are known.

That our Virden Home Economics Society has been a great help is acknowledged by all. At the annual meeting of our Virden board of trade the men of our town paid a tribute to the good work we have done and we feel we have accomplished much when we have the sympathy of our men, as it is only by united effort that anything worth while may be done.

Our societies tend to bring the women of town and country and of the different churches together for a common aim—to improve our homes and country—and this helps us to better understand each other.

We welcome strangers and invite them to come; our fee is so small no one is prohibited.

Our societies should be conducted with method and dignity, but not oppressively so. We should seek to draw out the timid ones, who should feel that the members were friends and not disposed to harshly criticize, understanding we were there to help as well as learn.

Music is a great help to both young and old, and gives our young women an interest.

One of our first acts here was to give a prize for the best blouse made by a young woman, and last year at our fair we gave a prize for the best laid and decorated

table, which was won by one of our members.

Our members are on our fair board and are directors in different departments and their work is considered invaluable. We hope to extend this work and help our rural schools by giving prizes for garden exhibits and other school work.

Through the united efforts of our society and the town council we have a curfew law which prevents our children being on the streets or in moving picture places unaccompanied after 9 o'clock.

Through the efforts of our society our school trustees have ordered medical inspection, which includes dental inspection. Our H.E.S. provincial directors have asked all the societies in the province to work for this. The parents are pleased to co-operate as they are realizing that the health of the children is of the first consideration. Though Virden is a most healthful town there were many troubles found, some very serious, such as spinal curvature, etc., which if taken in time may be corrected.

Uniting with the W.C.T.U. we maintain rest and reading rooms, which our

PLAN TO HAVE THEIR OWN CLUB ROOM IN TOWN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I saw your request for secretaries of all women's clubs, institutes and other societies to write you a letter concerning their work. As I am the secretary-treasurer of the Webb Homemakers' Club I will endeavor to give you a few notes about our club for the Club Number.

We have not made much progress with our club yet, as we only organized the 14th of July. We have had two meetings since. We meet the second Thursday of each month at the homes of different members. But we intend to have a building in town to have our meetings in this winter. If we do, in that way it will make it more convenient for everyone. For they all say when they come to the club meeting they can do their shopping the same day.

We have not made any improvement to speak of yet, but intend to in the future. But there is one benefit we have found in our club, we have got better acquainted with each other, and find it a good way to exchange different ideas.

We have different subjects to discuss at each meeting. At our last meeting our subject was "Canning and Preserving Fruit." It came in the right time, too, as all the members were right in the midst of doing fruit. We have lunch after our business and talk is over, and then go home in time to prepare supper. We passed a bylaw that there would be a fine if the members served more than four articles for lunch. I think this is a very good idea, as some women would go to so much bother and expense and perhaps make club days a drudgery. I think I have written too much already, so I will close to give other club workers space too. I hope there are a great number of letters, so we can see what other women are doing in their work.

Yours truly,
ETHEL SPOONER,
Sec.-Treas. of Webb Homemakers' Club.

TWENTY-SIX ENROLLED AT FIRST MEETING

Dear Miss Beynon:—I shall esteem it a favor if you can find a place for this letter on the Country Homemakers' Page. A meeting was held in the Marshall School, Reid Hill, Alberta, on September 16, to organize a branch of the Women's Institutes of Alberta, and twenty-six ladies were enrolled as members. Much enthusiasm was shown by those present and it is expected that there will soon be a larger membership.

As this is a country district with no public place in which to meet, except the school house, it was decided that the meetings should be held in the homes of the members in alphabetical order; 2 p.m. on the first Thursday in every month being the time chosen. It did not seem as if anything were needed to loosen the tongues of the members, but as the homes are so far apart it was thought advisable for the hostess to provide "the cup that cheers," and not more than two kinds of sandwiches and two kinds of cake. The officers were elected, and a program, consisting of a paper, a song and a recitation, arranged for the next meeting. Will you kindly advise me if you think a report of our meetings will be of sufficient interest for a place in your page, and whether you can allow space for any details of the program.

Yours faithfully,
GRACE CHAPPELL,
Director.

We would be very glad indeed to have regular reports of your meetings and think you are to be congratulated on having so many at your organization meeting.

F. M. B.

REBECCA DAYTON.

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Alberta Section

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

U.F.A. Circular No. 11

Canada Grain Act

Calgary, Alberta, October 1, 1913.—
To the officers and members of
Union No.

Gentlemen:—

In view of the fact that a discussion of the Canada Grain Act by each of our unions has been suggested, and having in mind that the Act itself is somewhat lengthy, it has been thought advisable to reduce the amount of matter to be brought before the union as much as possible, and to aid you in picking out the more important matters, this circular is being sent out. It is not suggested that those clauses in the Act which are not emphasized in this circular are of no importance, but the object in view is to acquaint you more particularly with the powers and duties of the Board of Grain Commissioners, with the rules and regulations governing terminal elevators and especially those regulating line elevators and outlining the rights of the farmer at the initial stage of shipping. Other parts of the Act might be taken up at leisure, but it will be found that the clauses recommended to the unions will take up a considerable amount of time, and bear more particularly on matters of special interest to the farmer.

Clauses:—

- 3-17 Appointment of the Board of Grain Commissioners.
- 3-6 Worth noting. No special comment.
- 27-39 Duties of inspectors. These are important, especially 29-30-32-33-34-38-39.
- 47 Worth reading.
- 70-77 More particularly 70-72-75.
- 94-96 Worth reading.
- 107 Defines the standard grades for the Western inspection division.
- 115-117 Worth noting.
- 122 Important.
- 151 Definition of country or line elevator. Important.
- 157 Important. Note section B.
- 158 Important. Note sections 2-3.
- 159 Important. Note sections 1-2.
- 161 Important. Note section 1.
- 162-163 Worth reading.
- 164-165 Important.
- 166 Very important, especially sections 3-4. Note complete responsibility of elevator operator.
- 167-169 Deals with special binning.
- 172-174 Disagreement as to grade or dockage. Worth noting.
- 175-176 Investigation into complaints. Important.
- 180-188 Rules and regulations for the governing of flat warehouses.
- 189-194 Important. Deals with loading platforms.
- 195-205 Cars and the car order book. Very important, particularly 195-196-199-201-202-204. (Note this well) and 205.

- 210-217 Rules and regulations governing commission men.
- 218-220 Rules and regulations governing track buyers.
- 223-227 Important. General provisions.
- 228 Worth Noting.
- 242 Well worth noting.
- 245 Very Important.

Note schedules A-B-C-D-E-F-G, which are blank copies of the forms to be used in the various stages, and see that the correct forms are used in the shipping of grain from your point.

Having considered the above clauses, it is interesting to note: (1) That the Board of Grain Commissioners have full control of the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William and are responsible for the proper handling of the grain at these points. That their inspectors have free access at all times to the elevators. That their inspectors are responsible for the proper condition and accuracy of all scales in connection with the terminal elevators. That the inspectors appointed by the Commission, and they alone, have power to take samples from the various cars and issue the certificate officially setting the grade of the grain.

(2) That the operator of the internal line elevator in accepting grain from you and giving you a receipt for a certain amount of grain, accepts full responsibility for the safe delivery of the same amount of grain corresponding to weight and grade as he gives you a receipt for. Clauses dealing with the weighing at terminals and the responsibility of the operator at the internal point are particularly important in view of the numerous instances of shortage in weight which are occurring. With the scales at the terminal elevator under government control and thoroughly tested at frequent intervals by government inspectors, there is left only two alternatives which will account for the shortage, either there must have been leakage from the car, in which case you can recover from the railway, or else the amount of grain which you put into the elevator never got into the car and some part is still in that elevator or went into someone else's car. If you were not fully protected at the terminal, the clause making the elevator operator fully responsible for the safe delivery of your grain would be obviously most unfair.

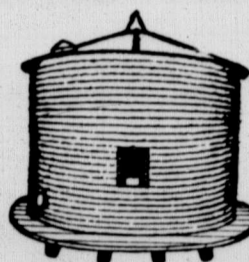
(3) The rules and regulations governing the railway agent at your point and the distribution of cars through the car order book are clearly defined for your information and every farmer should make himself acquainted with same, as it is a duty which he owes to himself and to his neighbor to see that these rules and regulations are lived up to in the fullest degree.

Yours truly,
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

PLANNING FOR CO-OPERATIVE STORE

The following letter has been received from the Gough Lake Union No. 465:
We are in receipt of your recent communications and official circulars. The last few look as if we had now reached the period of results. No. 8 is the best news that has reached the district so far from any source and we trust that No. 6 will result in as great or greater benefits. We are too far off the railway to do anything in the co-operative elevator line yet, but the Pork Packing Plant will receive I believe good support, as this is now a hog raising district, where a few years ago there were none. The public market will receive support (my first shipment is there already) and will undoubtedly prove a great boon to this district. You are entitled to our heartiest congratulations on the arrangements with the Grain Growers' Grain company to open a stall, as a reliable firm at the other end was the essential requirement. We have been purchasing flour and twine co-operatively and have a deal under way for a co-operative store. Meetings every two weeks and gradually increasing our membership.
IRA D. TAYLOR, Secretary.

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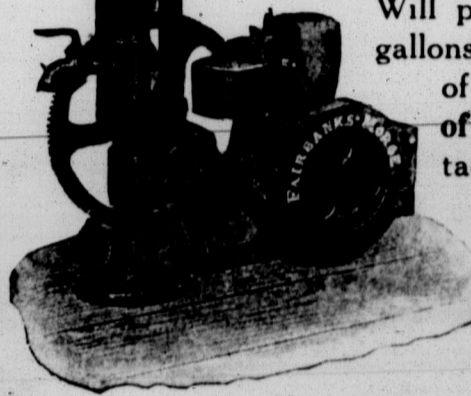
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Dominion Government Elevator

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Storage Capacity

3,250,000 Bushels

Has direct connection with Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific Railways. Will be ready to receive all grain consigned to and arriving at Fort William or Port Arthur by the

For full information write The Secretary

10th October 1913

Board of Grain Commissioners
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

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" 2	M. P. Boody, Rouleau
" 3	Nelson Spencer, Carnduff
" 4	F. M. Gates, Fillmore
" 5	J. W. Easton, Moosomin
" 6	F. M. Redman, Grenfell
" 7	J. E. Paynter, Tantalton
" 8	A. B. McGregor, Davidson
" 9	John F. Reid, Orcadia
" 10	J. L. Rooke, Togo
" 11	Thomas Sales, Langham
" 12	And. Knox, Prince Albert
" 13	Dr. Henry, Milden
" 14	Jno. N. Burrell, Gerowville
" 15	Thos. Conlon, Archive

Saskatchewan

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

EXECUTIVE

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 Pres.: J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw
 Vice-Pres.: Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale
 Sec.-Treas.: Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
 A. G. Hawkes, Percival
 F. M. Gates, Fillmore
 J. F. Reid, Orcadia

DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
 J. B. Musselman, Cupar
 George Langley, Maymont
 C. E. Platt, Tantalton
 A. G. Hawkes, Percival

The following letter from the Grain Commission speaks for itself and refers to a notable achievement. Those remembering Prof. Magill's address at Saskatoon convention last February will now be able to see how the two plants he spoke of will operate side by side, namely, government owned and operated terminals and practically private owned dealers' houses with lines of interior elevators attached and also how the grain going through the government owned and operated houses will be kept separate from the output of the other houses. It is to be hoped a large measure of the terminal business will be secured by this most modern house and doubtless the Commission have means at their disposal by which to procure a good share of the public business and attain the object for which Grain Growers asked the government to own and operate the terminal houses at the head of the lakes.

F. W. Green, Esq.—
 "For your information I beg to advise you that the new government elevator at Port Arthur will be opened to receive grain consigned and arriving here by the 10th of October. The elevator is one of the most modern plants in the world and has a storage capacity of three and a quarter million bushels, and is connected with both the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. We would like your help in making these facts known to as many people as possible."

Thanking you in anticipation,
 Board Grain Commissioners.

The following resolution was unanimously carried at our last general monthly meeting, held on the 19th inst. I am requested to forward same for publication in The Guide.

"That the Rozilee branch of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. view with regret the various attacks that have recently been made upon F. W. Green and hereby express their confidence in him as secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association."

B. H. BUTLER, Secretary.
 J. W. PAYNE, President.

I feel grateful to the Rozilee local for the above, but I have no idea of anything serious in the so-called attacks. As far as I know I have never spoken one word to any of those making the so-called attacks in my life. If they knew me they never would have written as they did. I have many personal letters similar to the above and thank them all. Never fear. I did not go into this work for the fun of it and have still somewhat to say to my critics.

F. W. G.

Enclosed find 50 cents for which mail me one copy of Cushing's Manual.
 ROBERT CAMPBELL,
 Sec'y, Wardenville Association.
 Good! We have lots of them.

Una Band

Yours of the 26th came to hand with receipt enclosed for one membership fee, which I mailed to you some time ago. The letter had been addressed to the old Una P.O. or I should have had same earlier. You say in your letter you would like to have all particulars about the Una Band. I shall be pleased to give you the history of the organization of which I have been a member for the last nine years. We organized nine years ago under the name of the Orpheus Band, in the town of Hansford, N. Dakota, with Chas. Rosvold as leader, and fourteen members in the band. We were all interested in music and never got tired of the band or the weekly practices. In the year 1906 our leader and some of the boys got (what we call down there) the Canada fever. The came out here and filed on homesteads, then wrote down and said there was lots of nice land in the vicinity open for filing, so the rest of us, all being in a position so we could go, decided to come up here also. So here we are, and our band now numbers sixteen pieces. Three years ago we built a hall to hold

our practices in and also entertainments, concerts, etc. We also changed the name of our band from "Orpheus" to that of "Una," that being our P.O. at that time. We have had lots of time for study and practice these years we have been homesteading, and most of us are now able to play any grade of music at sight. During the last two summers we have held weekly open air concerts in the village of Vicroy, and also played at celebrations in the neighboring towns.

Our band has been a good pastime for us, and also has lightened the hardships of homesteading to a great extent. The members of the band are also members of the G.G. Local here, so consequently our programs are well supplied with music. Thanking you for the interest you have evinced in inquiring about our band.

A. E. ROSVOLD,
 Sec'y, Una G.G.A.

I propose to offer a good prize for the best Grain Growers' Band at our next convention.

F. W. G.

The following poem has been used frequently by myself amongst our people. I have had several requests for copies of it, so herewith put it within reach of all. The poem came out in the "Victoria Colonist" some years ago in Victoria's reign. I do not know the author, but it is worth committing to memory and pondering over well.

Hail to the grand old empire,
 Whose drum beat follows the sun,
 Whose flag is proudly flying
 The emblem of victories won;
 Won on the field of honor,
 Won in the hard-fought fight,
 Won by British freemen,
 The guardians of the right.

Out from the little islands,
 That nestle in the sea,
 From England, Ireland, Scotland,
 The sons of liberty
 Have passed o'er hill and mountain,
 Have crossed o'er plain and lake,
 Carrying the open Bible,
 Oft suffering at the stake.

But others, nothing daunted,
 Have followed in their wake,
 And soon the lofty strains of praise
 Replaced the cries of hate
 And soon the church and steeple
 Rose gradually into view,
 And soon the little school house
 Had place and purpose, too.

And thus the wide world over
 The living girdle runs,
 And day by day and week by week
 Is heard the noontide guns
 And men lie down in safety,
 And children play in glee,
 And woman has her honored place,
 And the bonded slave is free.

Where e'er the Jack is floating,
 Where e'er the red-coat's seen,
 Where e'er the mighty navy,
 Of Britain's Empress Queen,
 There human life has value,
 There lynch law is unknown,
 There peace and order reigneth,
 There sacred is the home.

Then join with me in rendering
 The skies with British cheers,
 Then join with me in sending
 Our praise to God who hears,
 That we were born of British blood,
 In British freedom reared,
 And pray that she who sitteth
 Upon the empire's throne
 May well enjoy her subjects' love
 Till God shall call her home.

District Meetings

It has been decided to conduct a series of district meetings throughout the province. There are fifteen districts with a director in charge of each, as per the list of this page. The meetings will be absolutely under the management of the director and delegates of each district. A general plan of operation has been

endorsed by the following directors— Messrs. Spencer, Gates, Easton, Paynter, McGregor, Reid, Rooke, Sales, Dr. Henry, Conlon and John N. Burrell, the author of the plan endorsed.

The following schedule of dates has been set by Central in order to permit Secretary Green and President Maharg to attend the meetings. They will speak or answer questions as they may be requested. It is hoped local Associations in each district, particularly at the point named for the meeting, will heartily cooperate with the district director in making the meetings a success. They may begin or continue longer as delegates and directors decide.

Date	Place of Meeting	Director in Charge	District
Oct. 27 and 28	Swift Current	John N. Burrell	14
" 29 and 30	Vanguard	Thomas Conlon	15
Nov. 4	Expans	Thomas Conlon	
" 5	Assinaboia	Thomas Conlon	15
" 6	Weyburn	M. P. Boody	2
" 7 and 8	Stoughton	F. M. Gates	4
" 11 to 14	Grain Growers' Grain Co. Annual Meeting		
" 18 to 21	Sask. Co-operative Elev. Co. Annual Meeting		
" 24 and 25	North Battleford	Thomas Sales	11
" 26 and 27	Wadena	J. L. Rooke	10
" 28 and 29	Wynyard	J. F. Reid	9
Dec. 2	Elbow	B. M. Hendrickson	1
" 3 and 4	Rosetown	Dr. Henry	13
" 5 and 6	Prince Albert	And. Knox	12
" 8 and 9	Davidson	A. B. McGregor	8
" 10 and 11	Melville	J. E. Paynter	7
" 15 and 16	Alameda	Nelson Spencer	3
" 17	Kennedy	J. W. Easton	5
" 18	Wolsley	F. M. Redman	6

All local officers should get in touch with their district director re the above.
 F. W. GREEN.

Enclosed please find money order for \$12.00 as life membership fee to your Central Association for myself. I received the literatur you sent me re organizing a local here and I have read it. I expect to leave this district in a few days to work on the G.T.P. for the winter, so this will preclude me from doing anything in the matter this fall, but I have handed this literature to Fred Hogarth, Sr., and I think he will be able to get a local started here soon as threshing is finished. I received the copy of Cushing's Manual you sent me and shall enclose another 50 cents herewith for a second copy, which I would like you to send direct to Fred Hogarth, Sr., of Coleville.

ALLAN G. GRANT,
 Coleville.

Complaints from Correspondents.

Frequently complaints reach us from correspondents because their letters do not appear in the Saskatchewan section. In explanation:

The space allotted to us is not always the same. It is adjustable by the editor somewhat according to the exigencies of advertising business offering. Our copy is usually prepared on Monday, sent off to Winnipeg on Tuesday, in the attempt to reach The Guide office about the time the previous issue is off the press, which said issue reaches us on the following Friday afternoon. Frequently we have no time to read aught of it, save to scan the pages for new troubles which may have arisen, before preparing copy which will appear two weeks hence. Should all our copy not have found a place, it is the custom to put it in the following Guide anything left over, so that frequently the head, heart or tail of copy we expected in a certain issue is left off and appears at the head of the next week's matter. Our copy is thus generally in the hands of The Guide people one week or more before it appears in The Guide.

The opportunity is therefore before The Guide editor to get acquainted with any idea or suggestion worthy of note or otherwise in our correspondents' letters. If he so desires he may make mention of it in his editorial columns and so make the matter clearer than it might otherwise be, or he may criticize or discuss it as he sees fit. The matter may, there-

fore, appear old to our readers when it comes out two weeks or more after it was sent out by us, and perhaps it was in our hands two or three weeks before we could place it.

In view of this and the complaints, we suggest that hereafter correspondents having matter intended for publication in The Guide should be sent direct to The Guide editor at Winnipeg. This will not hinder us from using out of our correspondence such as we see fit, as usual, and will be much better, as the editor knows always what is to be in the various pages of The Guide, while we do not.

F. W. GREEN.

Note.—Some additional information

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" 15 and 16	Alameda	Nelson Spencer	3
" 17	Kennedy	J. W. Easton	5
" 18	Wolsley	F. M. Redman	6

from the editor of The Guide seems necessary, lest Mr. Green's above remarks might leave a wrong impression in the minds of those who read it. The Saskatchewan section of The Guide, as well as the other provincial sections, consists of a full page in the winter time, when the farmers have plenty of time for reading, and our advertising pages are larger; in the spring and fall the paper is smaller and the provincial sections are reduced to three columns, and in midsummer, when advertising business is dull, the whole paper is reduced in size and only two columns are available for the provincial sections. Mr. Green and the other provincial secretaries are always notified in advance when the space for the provincial sections is to be increased or decreased. The Guide goes to press on Monday evening and special copies are posted to each of the Western provincial secretaries on each Tuesday. A special proof of Mr. Green's page is always mailed to him on the previous Friday or Saturday in order that he may see it and make necessary corrections by wire, and may know what is printed before sending material for the next week. When any special order for the printing of their Association material is requested by the provincial secretaries, we endeavor to follow it—The editor of The Guide.

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Stock Industry and New Tariff

Saskatchewan. Livestock Commissioner Says it Will Mean Higher Prices and Scarcity of Animals

Regina, Sask., Oct. 9—Increased difficulty in obtaining stocker cattle from Eastern Canada will be experienced by the stockmen of the West as the outcome of the abolition of the United States tariff on imported cattle under the new law. In the opinion of J. C. Smith, livestock commissioner for Saskatchewan, the placing of cattle, sheep and swine on the free list will have a marked effect on the stock industry in the Prairie Provinces, within the next few months, while to the cattlemen the change will be of especial import.

"For the present," said Mr. Smith, yesterday, "the run of beef in the West may not be greatly affected, and it is difficult to determine exactly what the ultimate outcome of the new tariff legislation will be. That our own stock growers will not be able to buy from Ontario, for feeding purposes, however, seems entirely probable. It is extremely difficult to obtain stockers today. Even in the month of September, when the abolition of the tariff was in prospect, and there was, therefore, every inducement offered to Americans to await the passage of the bill, more than 20,000 Canadian stocker cattle were shipped into Buffalo and to points beyond. These were of all ages, but it would, perhaps, be safe to estimate the average price of each animal at \$40. The total value of the shipments would thus be in excess of \$800,000, while considerably more than \$200,000 would be paid in duty, the duty at that time being 27 1-2 per cent. Now that there is no duty to pay it stands to reason that the American purchases will be much heavier, and that the number of stockers that will find their way to the West will be very small indeed.

Increased Prices

"While the market in general will be little affected for the present time," said Mr. Smith, "in the long run it will mean increased prices for the stock growers of Saskatchewan and the Western Provinces generally. This week in Chicago the top prices for steers ranged from \$9.25 to \$9.50, the Toronto prices being from \$7.25 to \$7.50, and the highest price in Winnipeg being \$6.25 for choice steers and heifers. Feeders on the Chicago market have been quoted at \$7.85, whereas in Toronto no higher figure than \$6 per 100 pounds has been quoted, and in Winnipeg the quotation was \$5.50."

Supply Very Small

But while this prospect opens out before the cattle men and mixed farmers, the supply which is even now available is much too small to meet the home demand. Mr. Smith believes that if the Canadian and American markets could be placed on a scale, the result would be to the advantage of both. At present there is a tariff of 25 per cent. on cattle imported into Canada. Its abolition would assist Westerners to place their own industry on a more substantial basis.

"The passage of the Wilson tariff," the commissioner went on, "only serves to emphasize in the strongest possible way the urgency of the beef question in the Dominion, and it should serve to call increased attention to the necessity for fostering the cattle industry in this province.

Quick Action Necessary

"My opinion is that something must be done, and done at an early date, to retain the breeding females. It is ten chances to one that when a rancher sells out, he will let the females go first."

Before inaugurating a definite policy, the Saskatchewan branch is seeking to ascertain the opinions of the stockmen and farmers in all portions of the province, and a bulletin has been sent out in which a request is made for advice as to the method of procedure which might be followed with advantage.

Open Wool Market

That the removal of the tariff on wool will open to Canada a market which hitherto has been almost inaccessible, was the opinion expressed by Mr. Smith. He declared that already large purchases of sheep are being made by Western Canadian stockmen for breeding purposes, that one Southern Alberta breeder alone has recently bought 24,000 sheep on the United States side of the line, and that several flocks, of some 30,000 to 40,000

each, have been acquired by sheep ranchers in Saskatchewan. They believe that in spite of the duty of 25 per cent., which is imposed on all importations into Canada, it will pay to foster the industry, and they anticipate that the abolition of the United States tariff will prove of great advantage to sheep men throughout the Western portion of the Dominion.

Some weeks ago, in anticipation of the removal of the United States tariff, the price of wool in Canada advanced from 1 to 2 cents per greased pound, that is to say, per pound of unwashed wool, while in the United States there was a decline in price. Already the United States importations of Canadian wool are large, and they will be vastly increased, in the opinion of sheep men, within the next few years.

ANGLO-GERMAN PEACE MOVEMENT

The founder and one of the leading figures in one of the most powerful peace movements of the day was recently a visitor to Winnipeg in the person of J. Allen Baker, the Canadian-born member for Finsbury in the British Parliament.

It was primarily due to Mr. Baker's initiative that there came into existence some years ago "the Associated Councils of Churches in the British and German Empires for fostering friendly relations between the two peoples." On the occasion of the second peace conference at the Hague in 1907, Mr. Baker discussed with a German friend, Baron de Neufeld, the possibility of interesting the Christian churches in both lands in the cause of international good feeling. In the following year Mr. Baker, as president of the Metropolitan Free Church Federation, London, was instrumental in forming a large committee, comprising members not only of the Free churches, but also of the Anglican and Roman Catholic communions; and at the invitation of this committee 133 representatives of the German churches visited Great Britain and met the British representatives in conference. Resolutions were passed at the meetings emphasizing the fundamental unity of the German and British peoples. In the following year, in June, 110 representatives of the churches of Great Britain paid a return visit to Germany, where they received a most cordial welcome. The delegates were also welcomed to Potsdam by the Kaiser in a gracious and friendly speech.

Permanent Organization

Following these reciprocal visits a permanent organization was formed. The British council has for its president the Archbishop of Canterbury, while Mr. Baker is president of the executive committee. The 250 vice-presidents include the leading dignitaries of every church, and eminent public men of all parties, while the general membership in Great Britain numbers ten thousand. The council publishes the Peace-maker, which is widely distributed. The German council now numbers over 4,000 members drawn from all parts of the empire and comprising many men of position and influence. It also publishes a journal, Die Eiche, devoted to advocating a better understanding between Germany and Great Britain. Andrew Carnegie recently agreed to give £1,000 a year for five years to enable a wider distribution of Die Eiche.

Movement in Canada

The movement has also spread to Canada and though the Canadian council has only been organized this year it already has over a thousand members. Sir Wm. Mulock, of Toronto, is president, and W. D. Gregory, of Toronto, secretary. The vice-presidents include Archbishop Matheson, Primate of all Canada, many of the Anglican bishops, the lieutenant-governors of most of the provinces, public men, judges and clergymen of all denominations. Mr. Baker went from Winnipeg to Toronto to consult with the officers of the Canadian council on matters of importance to the movement. A council is also being formed in the United States, which will result in the movement being widened to include the three great nations of Teutonic stock. A triple alliance of peace between Germany, the United States and the British empire, which is the object aimed at, will insure, it is believed, the peace of the world.

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Insure success by a business training. Get it in the best Business College—the College that has made the greatest success of its business. This is the Success Business College, with schools at Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Weyburn, Calgary, Lethbridge and Vancouver. We use 309 typewriters. Send to the nearest school for free prospectus, beautifully illustrated. Don't put it off. Act now!

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GET A GALLOWAY

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

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

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

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

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

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are coming into such general use that we have been frequently asked for a practical book in ordinary language dealing with these machines. We have selected "Gas, Oil and Steam Engines," by J. B. Rathbun, as the best book at the lowest price. You will find whatever you want to know on this subject in this manual. Postpaid \$1 10

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Great Dispersion Sale

Of Pure-Bred Clydesdales, 22 Head of Stallions, Mares, Colts and Fillies

Mr Geo. O'Brien's Ranch, 4 1/2 miles E. of Calgary

On the Chestermere Lake Trail, on

Thursday, 30th October, at 12 o'clock

THERE will be sold three aged Stallions; one two-year old and three yearling colts; ten mares, averaging five years old; one two-year old and four filly foals.

The Stallions include "DUNOON," 15202, and "SLOGARIE," 15619, well known prize winners at Calgary shows, and among the mares are "GEORGINA MURRAY," 25533, and other prize winners. All the stock are strong in the blood of "Baron's Pride," "Hiawatha," "Everlasting," "Darnley," and "Prince of Wales." The young stock are all sired by "Dunoon."

Catalogues with full pedigrees ready about 18th October

There will also be sold:

10 Teams Geldings, 5 and 7 years, weighing around 32-3400 lbs. a team.

1 Team grade mares, 4 and 5 years, weighing 2950 lbs

6 head of good grade cattle; and all the farm machinery.

TERMS CASH NO RESERVE

Layzell & Durno, Auctioneers

106 Sixth Avenue East

Calgary, Alta.

DISPERSION SALE

Of the Royal Stock Farms' Clydesdales and Shorthorns Exhibition Grounds, Regina, November 19 and 20

60 CLYDESDALES

70 SHORTHORNS

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

TERMS OF SALE—1/2 cash, balance in one year with 8% interest on approved note. 5% off all cash paid over half of purchase amount. Single fare over all Railroads for passengers to sale; return free on certificate plan. Be sure and get standard certificate when purchasing ticket and have it signed by J. C. Smith, Live Stock Commissioner at Regina. Half rates for pure bred stock. Read our sale notes in next two issues and watch our advertising columns. Catalogues ready shortly

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

R. W. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., Prop.

DISPERSION SALE

Of Pure Bred and Grade Clydesdales and Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle

There will be sold on Wednesday, 29th October, 1913, at the farm of John Stevenson, Souris, Man., four miles east of Souris on the Souris-Regina branch of the C.P.R. and three miles from Carroll Crossing on the G.N.R. from Brandon, seven head of pure bred Clydesdales, comprising the stock horse "Dorme Lodge Prince," 10191, by "Perpetual Motion," 5473, five years old; two aged mares of high class breeding; a two year old and three year old filly by "Silver Clink," 7492, and a couple of male colts by "Dorme Lodge Prince." These are all exceptionally good stock. Also nineteen head of high class grade mares and geldings from two to six years old. There will also be offered eight-teen head of pure bred milking shorthorns, all registered, of good families, made up of head bull "Ellerslie Chief," 81496, by "Crested Ware," 66966; eight breeding cows, mostly young; three bull and five heifer calves; and a yearling heifer. The cows are all splendid milkers.

Terms—1/4 cash, balance in one year, with interest at 7 per cent.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

T. C. NORRIS, Auctioneer.

Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

produced foods. While it is practicable for individual farmers to test their own cows, it is infinitely easier and cheaper for them if some form of co-operation is adopted. This is clearly brought out in bulletin No. 33 of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Branch, entitled "Cow Testing with Some Notes on the Sampling and Testing of Milk." This work, which is published for free distribution by the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, explains clearly how cow testing associations are formed and worked as well as the benefits these are to those who take advantage of them.

SASKATCHEWAN STALLIONS

The following list of enrolments during the first twelve months of the operation of the new Horse Breeders' Act in the province of Saskatchewan will give some idea as to the success with which part one of this statute is being attended, and also will permit of some comparison as to the relative number of stallions of each breed which stand for service in the province. The enrolment fees are as follows:

Pure-bred horses registered in the name of the owner in the Canadian National Records, \$2.00.

Grades, sired by a stallion recorded in the C.N.L.S.R., \$3.00; Cross-breds, \$4.00; scrubs, \$5.00.

Stallions enrolled between August 1, 1912, and July 31, 1913, inclusive

Breeds	Pure	Grade
Clydesdale	953	110
Percheron	315	88
Standard Bred	71	21
Belgian Draft	35	14
Shire	36	20
Hackney	27	1
Thoroughbred	15	1
Suffolk	14	1
German Coach	5	1
French Coach	2	..
Irish Hunter	1	..
Saddle Horse	1	..
Pony (Shetland)	1	..
Cleveland Bay	1

1497 258

Scrubs, 249.

QUESTIONS FOR STOCKMEN

The Livestock Commissioner of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, with the object of securing information which will assist the department in co-operating with farmers in developing the livestock industry, has addressed the following questions to livestock men throughout the province:

1. Is the livestock industry in your district increasing or declining?
2. What in your opinion are the three chief reasons for the increase or decline?
3. What would you suggest as being the most efficient means of placing the livestock industry in your district on a sound and profitable basis?
4. Are there many calves slaughtered or shipped out of your district every year? At a rough estimate, how many?
5. Are there many breeding females slaughtered or shipped out of your district? At a rough estimate, how many?
6. What classes of stock find most favor in your district?
7. What increase in output, if any, will there be in your district in 1914 over 1913?
8. Do you consider that any of the following would benefit the livestock industry?

1. A law against the slaughter of heifer calves and breeding females up to five years of age?
2. A law prohibiting the importation of cattle unless these had passed the tuberculin test?
3. The bonusing of pure bred sires in certain districts?
9. What have you to say about the following, as regards your own district? Marketing conditions, including prices. Shipping facilities, freight rates and rapidity of transportation. Herd or fence law.

Glencarnock Stock Farm

Champion Aberdeen-Angus Herd of America

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

JAS. D. MCGREGOR, BRANDON

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

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

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

Bonnie Brae Stock Farm, Okotoks, Alta. HOLSTEINS

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

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

GEESE per lb. 13c
LIVE OLD HENS " 12c
LIVE OLD ROOSTERS " 11c
SPRING CHICKENS " 14c
TURKEYS (old or young) " 17c
DUCKS " 13c
BEST BUTTER, No. 1 " 22c
FRESH EGGS per doz. 25c

SHIP US YOUR POTATOES, WE WILL PAY THE BEST MARKET PRICE

These prices are all f.o.b. Winnipeg Poultry Crates sent on request Cash sent immediately upon receipt of goods

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How can she use her talents in business? The opportunities offered through Stenography fully set forth in our Catalogue. Write for it.

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BIG FARM

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THE PROGRESS OF DAIRYING IN CANADA

Conditions affecting the marketing end of the dairy industry in Canada have undergone rapid changes during recent years. In the past it has been the custom to estimate the growth of the industry on the export trade. This, however, has become an entirely unreliable guide because Canada no longer has butter to spare, but, on the other hand, finds it necessary to import from other countries. Cheese exports, too, have greatly decreased. These facts were brought to the attention of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization during the past session of Parliament by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, who showed very clearly that the industry is not losing ground, but is making steady progress. It was brought out that the Canadian people are consuming relatively more milk and milk products than heretofore and that an increasing quantity of milk is being manufactured into condensed milk, casein, and other products.

During the course of Mr. Ruddick's evidence he gave out a great deal of interesting information concerning the tendency of the industry. This has now been printed in a pamphlet of fourteen pages for free distribution to all who apply for it to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

BIG FARM FOR SOUTHERN ALBERTA

A big farm, capitalized at \$100,000, is to be established at Spring Coulee, in Southern Alberta, for the purpose of importing and raising pure bred stock. The company who own the farm are John M. Nelson, Madison, Wis., C. H. Nelson, Cardston, Alta., and N. H. Nelson, K. E. Sherman and H. O. Bibble, of Spring Coulee, Alta., and under its incorporation the company has power to construct elevators, manufacture flour, operate lunch counters, conduct slaughter houses, lend money, make roads, etc.

GOOD SALE OF CATTLE

Joseph A. Laycock, of Bonnie Brae Stock Farm, Okotoks, has just sold to Horace Forbes, Calgary, fifty-seven head of good grade Holsteins. Mr. Laycock has at present some pure bred bull calves for sale, as well as some bulls ready for service, and some good registered foundation stock.

SALE OF GOOD CLYDESDALES

There will be sold on Thursday, October 30, at the ranch of George O'Brien, 4 1/2 miles east of Calgary, some twenty-two head of registered Clydesdales, comprising three aged stallions, a two-year old, three yearling colts, ten mares, a two-year old filly, and four filly foals. Mr. O'Brien purposes going to California, hence the reason for selling his stud, which is made up of animals sired by some of the best stock horses the Old Country has ever produced.

Among the aged stallions are the five-year old "Dunoon," 15202, by "Dunure Blend," one of the best sons of "Baron of Buchlyvie," the four-year old "Slogarie," 15619, by "Baron Cedric," by that sire of sires "Baron's Pride," and "Prince Imperial," 4 years old, also by "Baron's Pride." The two-year old "Dunure Jack," 12380, by "Dunure Libble," is a nice good chunky colt, while the three yearlings are all by "Dunoon."

The females are all a well bred lot, among them being "Georgina Murray," 25533, 5 years, sire "Plebian's Pride," by "Baron's Pride," "Patricia Grey," 25539, a granddaughter of the \$17,500 horse, "Baron of Buchlyvie," with Darnley blood on her dam's side, the six year old granddaughter of "McGregor," "Lady Baroness," the five-year old "Miss Newton," 25538, by "Casabianca," "Beryl Anderson," 22977, six years old, by "Pride of Blacon," dam by "Up to Time," "Minnie Blacon," 22985, six years, by the same sire, and others by "Plebian's Pride," "Geo. I.," "Woodburn," "Diploma," etc. The two-year old filly is a daughter of "Everlasting," while her lineage on her dam's side goes back to that sire of champions, "Sir Everard." The yearling fillies are also all by "Dunoon." Many of the aforementioned stallions and mares have headed their class at the Calgary shows of the past three summers and are fit to hold their own in the best of company in any show ring.

Catalogs with description and pedigrees will be ready about the 18th October and can be had by dropping a post-

card to Messrs. Lazelle and Durno, the auctioneers, of 106 6th Street, Calgary.

The sale is unreserved, and the terms are cash. There will also be sold a team of grade mares, four and five years old, weighing 2950 lbs., several teams of high class geldings, weighing around 32-3400 lbs., half a dozen good grade cattle, and all the farm machinery.

FEED SOME STEERS THIS WINTER

Instead of sending your straw piles up in smoke this fall, try, if possible, to get hold of a bunch of steers and feed them the straw that in former years you treated as of little or no account, and the only use you made of it was to bed down your stock.

Prices for beef in Western Canada are going to run high for at least a few years, and the man who winters a nice bunch of steers is going to be money ahead next spring.

Western farmers, and the farther west you go the fact is more apparent, are beginning to realize that the raising of wheat is not going to be the Alpha and Omega of their existence.

Climatic conditions, frosts and hail soon play havoc with crops, and the man who is altogether dependent on the result of his yield and the grade he will get, is taking a big risk.

Sell the product of your soil on the hoof, whether it be in the shape of cattle, sheep or hogs, and you will save yourself many a sleepless night wondering and worrying whether it is going to hail or whether you will get up in the morning and find your crop frozen.

And there is not, after all, much trouble in feeding a bunch of steers during winter. They only require some sort of rough structure, or natural bluff in very inclement weather, a good oat straw stack, an abundance of good water and plenty of oxygen from the clear winter air.

We heard the other day of a farmer from Prince Albert who sold a three-year-old steer for \$96, and the steer had never been inside a barn.

This steer got nothing but wheat straw and water, and what it picked up outside.

The old idea of stall feeding steers is declining, and although many a primely finished animal has gone to the block from the stall, still it is beginning to be realized that steers fed in the open like the one above referred to—taking cost of feeding and looking after into consideration—can compete with the most carefully fed and housed animal.

Of course we admit that a few green sheaves and some turnips, or frozen grain go a long way to help to put flesh on wintering stock, and if you have such feed by all means feed it to your stock, you will be dollars ahead in the spring.

But, when all is said and done, rather than send your straw stacks up in smoke, get a few steers, feed the straw to them, give them some attention, finish them off with a little grain and see how much you will be in pocket.

WHY MILK SOURS

The souring of milk is almost entirely due to the action of bacteria. These bacteria reach their greatest activity when the temperature is high, and therefore, as soon as possible after milking the milk should be cooled in running water tanks, and kept cool by a constant stream of running water. Sometimes, however, souring is caused by dirt accumulated in the pail while milking.

It is generally believed that the souring of milk is hastened by thunder storms. Experiments have shown that the electricity in itself does not have any effect on the milk; the reason is the high temperature of the atmosphere immediately preceding the thunder storm, which creates more favorable conditions for the rapid multiplication of germs in the milk.

The utmost carefulness should be observed for insuring proper sanitary conditions. The milk should be strained immediately after milking. If the milk is to be put through the separator it should be done while it is still warm. A careful dairyman will waste no more time than necessary in putting the milk in a cool place, and the cooler the better. That is the way to keep the milk sweet longest.

Joint Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

THE undersigned will offer for sale their entire herds of Shorthorns, about 100 head, all ages and both sexes, on Thursday, 23rd inst., at the Agricultural Stables, Virden, Man., commencing at 10 a.m. Terms: Cash or twelve months' credit on negotiable paper bearing interest at 8 per cent. Necessary hotel expenses will be deducted from purchases made. Reduced railway fares on standard certificate plan on both C.P.R. and C.N.R.

W. M. PINEO and T. C. NORRIS, Auctioneers

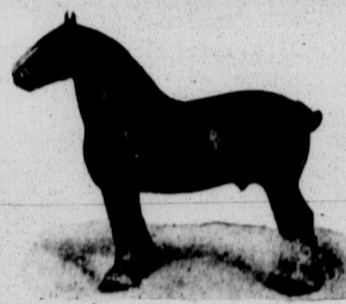
Virden, Manitoba

K. and E. McIVER, Vendors

SALE of Pure-Bred Clydesdales, Stallions, Mares, Fillies

At Camrose, Alta.

Wednesday, October 29, 1913



"Golden Sovereign" 10198

Among the stallions are "Mark Twain" 11853, 9 years old, by "Black Prince," by "Cedric;" the choice "Gallant Sovereign," 5 years, by "Golden Sovereign," by "Goldfinder," and 6 colts, one and two years old, some of them prize winners. The mares, 9 in number, with the exception of two good aged brood animals, range from one to five years old, and all the stock carry a wealth of ancestry from such sires as "Baron's Pride," "Cedric," "Darnley," "Prince of Wales," and other noted sires.

Catalogues, with full pedigrees and other information ready October 15th. Send for one.

GEO. OWENS, Wetaskiwin, Auctioneer

T. L. WIBRAY, Ashwood Stock Farm, New Norway, Alta., Proprietor

When in need of a Pure Bred, Top Notch Percheron, Belgian or Shire Stallion

TRY THE PIONEER STOCK FARM, LAMPMAN, SASK.

GEORGE RUPP :: PROPRIETOR

WOODLANDS AYRSHIRES OF QUALITY

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

J. J. Richards & Sons, Woodlands Stock Farm RED DEER :: ALTA.

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

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

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

BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

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

MICHENER BROS., BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM RED DEER, ALTA.

FARM MANAGEMENT, by G. F. WARREN.

is the first real attempt to give farmers practical aid in solving their chief problems. Too many farmers waste their time by having no system. The most successful farmers today are those who have their business properly organized and their program of work mapped out ahead. On an average Western farm a saving of several hundred dollars a year can be made through good management. This book is one that will repay every farmer from ten to twenty times its cost. Postpaid \$1.95

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

The Guide Referendum

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

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

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

The Questions

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

RULES

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

WOMEN MAY VOTE

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

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

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

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

News and Views on U.S. Tariff

Continued from Page 7

a great new market for Canadian hard wheat, the Government should at once remove the duty on wheat entering Canada and thus enable Canadian wheat producers to ship their products duty free into the United States.

But it may be urged that the United States produces a surplus of wheat for export as we do, and is a rival and not a prospective customer. People who advance that argument do not understand the situation. Nature has dowered Canada with the greatest available area of land in the world suitable for the growth of hard wheat. Our wheat is of the highest value as a mixture with soft wheat. It brings up the grade of flour to a very high standard. The soft wheats of the relatively warm regions of America and of Europe, Asia and Australasia are far greater in volume than the hard wheat of the Canadian and American West, and of the Baltic and Siberia. Canadian hard wheat can command the highest prices in the world's markets on its merits. It should be sold wherever there is need for it. If our output increases during the next ten years, as it has done in the past decade, we shall need every market into which we can secure entrance.

The market of the United States stands open to us. It is ours to choose. By taking off our import duty of twelve cents a bushel on United States wheat, we automatically take off also the American duty of ten cents on our wheat. We solve the problem of congestion along the line of least resistance. When the demand from Europe is keen our wheat exports will seek the ocean ports. If that route becomes blocked, it is quite certain that the millers of the United States will buy our wheat for mixing purposes the moment prices ease off because of the blockade. We shall have two strings to our bow. We shall accustom the people of the greatest wheat consuming nation on earth to look upon Canadian supplies as a necessity. One of Canada's greatest assets in world commerce is her hard wheat. Let us seek to market it wherever men need foodstuffs, confident that with it we can hold our own against all comers.

A People's Measure

(Saskatoon Phoenix)

The bill as passed by congress shows that the pledges made by the Democratic party have been rigorously fulfilled, and it is remarkable and significant that the republican senate entered into the spirit of the bill and went in many instances even further than the lower house in the reduction of certain duties. In introducing the measure in the House of Representatives, Mr. Underwood said that they had "kept in mind the distinction between the necessities and luxuries of life, reducing the tariff burdens on necessities to the lowest points commensurate with revenue requirements, and making luxuries bear their proportion of tariff responsibilities. Many items of manufacture controlled by monopolies have been placed on the free list." This, in a few words, adequately describes the purpose and the content of the bill. The majority of food stuffs are on the free list; the duties on cottons and woollens have been considerably reduced; the more generally used farm implements are on the free list, and on articles of daily use, and especially those used by the poorer classes, there has been a great reduction in the duties. It is essentially a people's measure, designed especially to increase the comfort of the great mass of the people by placing within their reach the necessities of life, and by shifting the incidence of taxation so that those who can the more easily meet it shall bear the greater part of the burden of the cost of government.

Practically for the first time the people of the United States have succeeded in overcoming the sinister forces in the political life of the country. The new tariff is a victory for the people and the final discomfiture of that organized conspiracy of special privilege, which, for nearly a century, has subverted public right and corrupted the wells of political virtue. The United States has taken the first long stride towards industrial freedom. How long will it be before Canada follows suit?

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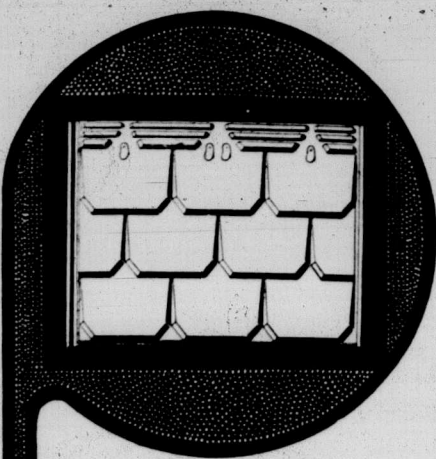
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Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man

America's New Tariff
(London "Daily Chronicle")
The whole edifice of American industry has been for generations shaped, and mis-shaped, by protection. A bill to remove all this artificial underpinning at once is unthinkable. But a bill which sets free the importation of wool, wheat, flour, cattle, meat, and eventually sugar, and effects sweeping reductions in the duties on the principal manufactured articles, can scarcely be reproached with timidity. When these drastic proposals were first unfolded, there was a general howl from the "interests"—much such an outcry as greeted, in 1909, the Lloyd George Budget. But the protected manufacturers of the United States, unlike the privileged landlords of the United Kingdom, have not a separate hereditary branch of the legislature all to themselves. Their only chance was to raise the cry of ruined industries in the country, and at Washington to employ corrupt lobbying. In both they signally failed. The bill proved impregnable popular, and their attempts at corruption were fearlessly exposed by President Wilson. In the United States the consumer will get a welcome relief from high prices, and may look for some easing not only of the tariff tyranny, but of the trust tyranny which the tariff has helped to breed.

The Food Taxes
(Toronto "Star")
We believed two years ago, and we still believe, that the removal of reduction of our own food taxes would be beneficial to Canada. It would benefit the Canadian consumer, and it would benefit the American producer. That matter is now in our own hands, and we believe that the reform will come. The example of Great Britain's most powerful rival means that food taxes are doomed all over the world. The sooner Canada gets rid of them, the sooner she will take her position in the front rank of civilized nations.

Helps Canadian Tanners
(Berlin, Ont., News Record)
The Democratic tariff bill was last night signed by President Wilson, of the United States, and went into effect this morning. In conversation with Mr. J. C. Breithaupt, the News Record learns that the Breithaupt Leather Company contemplates opening an office in Chicago, and in the very near future leather will be sold there, imported free of duty. The lifting of the tariff will affect other manufacturers, who will also sell their wares in the country to the South, free of duty.

No Relief for the Consumer
(Regina Leader)
The lowering of the American tariff means wider markets and increased profitable business for many Canadian producers. The American tariff reduction will bring no benefit to the Canadian consumer.

The Reciprocity agreement of two years ago meant increased profitable business for our producers and a reduced living cost to our consumers. It meant benefit to the producer because it would have brought him necessary wider markets and it meant benefit to the consumer since it removed the taxation upon articles of food, some of which are cheaper in the United States at certain seasons of the year, because of climatic conditions, than they are in Canada. The agreement was defeated through the combined efforts of a number of allies and for two years our people have been deprived of the benefits which its passage would have brought to them. Now, through the action of the United States in endeavoring to lessen the cost of living to its own people, our producers are to obtain some of the benefits which Reciprocity would have brought them two years ago, but the Canadian consumer's position will not be improved in the least.

Last year Canada imported over \$16,000,000 worth of fruit. Most of it was brought in during seasons when there was no Canadian fresh fruit available. Under similar conditions Canada imported more than \$3,000,000 worth of vegetables in 1912. Both on the fruit and on the vegetables unnecessary duty was collected by the Dominion government, and their cost to the Canadian consumer thereby increased. Such instances as these indicate the burdensomeness of the food taxation which Canada imposes, taxation which bears most heavily upon the poor man and the man in moderate circumstances, rather than upon the rich man, since the proportion of his income which the rich man has to spend for food is far below

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Corsican . . .	Nov. 25				

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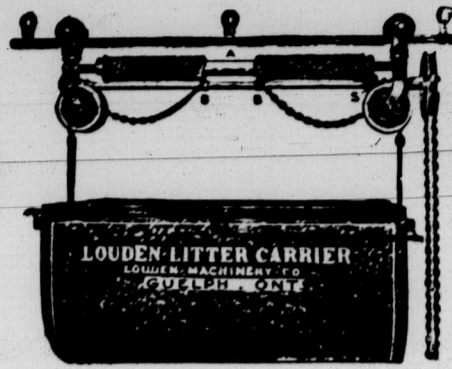
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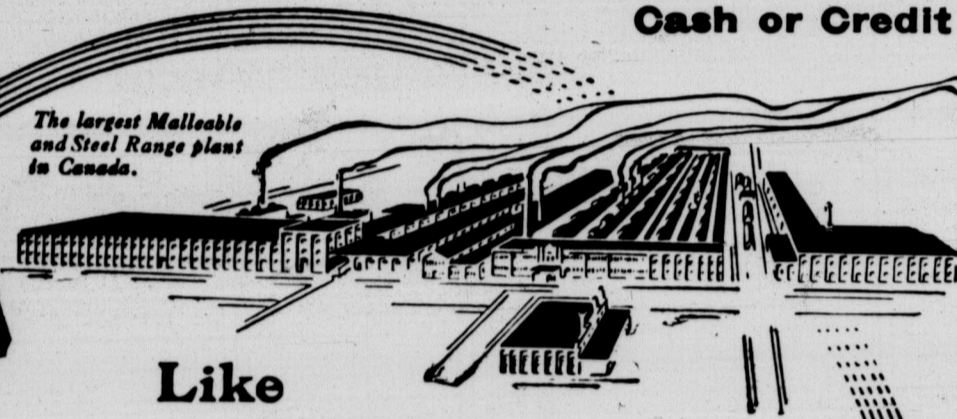
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Relief for the Canadian people, so far as the taxation upon the necessities of life is concerned, must come from the Borden Government. Other nations may benefit our producers by their tariff action, but Ottawa must act if our consumers are to be helped.

Will Ottawa act? Two years ago Mr. Borden and his allies took a course which denied our people the benefits which the Reciprocity agreement would have brought them. Now that our producers are to benefit through the action of a foreign country, will the Premier and his associates continue to allow our consumers to be burdened by utterly indefensible taxation upon their food and clothing? Will they continue to allow our people to be oppressed by an outworn tariff system which operates to the advantage of a privileged few and to the disadvantage of everybody else?

Livestock Industry Benefited

(By James E. Poole, Chicago)

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Speculation is rife in live stock trade circles as to what developments of the free trade period will be. President Wilson sits pen in hand ready to sign the tariff bill, and that action will cause a radical change in present conditions. Toronto is already alarmed at the prospect of losing a portion of its live stock supply, and, to counteract Buffalo competition, is holding a Monday market.

Toronto Fears Competition

But Buffalo is not the only competitor Toronto has to fear. Buffalo is merely an order market and is easily congested, while Chicago has idle slaughter facilities and needs cattle to put them in operation. So far the cross-frontier movement has been mainly one of stockers bound for the Pennsylvania tobacco regions, the 27½ per cent. duty being an effective barrier to fat cattle, but Chicago packers have been scouring New York and Pennsylvania for cannery stock these many weeks past, and if Ontario has any dairy yard culls to dispose of they will speedily disappear in the ravenous maw of cannery trade. "Hatracks" and "shells" command more money nowadays than fat steers, when merit is considered, and what speculators will not do to that kind of trash with the duty wiped out can only be guessed.

Chicago is getting canners from far-away Virginia, while Western Ontario is little farther away than Michigan. Virginia grass steers of the 88.00 variety have been sold on the Chicago market recently, and that is the kind Ontario grows in profusion.

A Limitless Market

Buffalo can digest a few such cattle, while Chicago's capacity is limitless, especially since the Pacific Northwest began hogging the big end of the Montana crop. Two years ago Chicago receipts of range cattle from the Northwest up to Oct. 1, were 190,000, this year barely enough have arrived to fill a one-seated buggy and packers miss them. Ontario packers and consumers will regret that cattle went on the free list and it will be regret of the red-eyed variety.

Trade in Sheep

Free trade in sheep ought to present an opportunity to Western Canada for finishing sheep and lambs. This is a vast and growing industry in the trans-Missouri region. During the coming winter Montana will feed 300,000, South Dakota 200,000, Wyoming 250,000, Idaho 100,000 and Colorado 1,500,000. Part of these will find their way to the Pacific Coast, the rest being destined for Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha. The sheep enable Western hay and small grain raisers to market their crops at a profit, whereas if these bulky commodities had to be hauled to the railroad and freight paid East, the operation would show a loss. In the Judith basin of Montana wheat and hay produced remote from the railroad has no other profitable outlet but sheep and lamb feeding. Of course there is an element of chance in the business, but there is a certain fascination in the uncertainty of the draw. In any case the business is expanding annually and the proof of the pudding is the manner in which it digests.

Good for Alberta

Alberta ought to have one of the greatest sheep growing sections of North America now that it has the assurance of a market.

final result will set the cause there to be determined in Dominion. power is attained by able condition is on the power be g may yet influence special privilege the real po hence comp in both pr

Chaplin, S.

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Editor, C on the Ref Question better.

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Langvale, Man.

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NOTE.—"The l may be obtained Department, Price

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

final results. Anything, in fact, that will set the people thinking will ultimately cause them to act; when they act it will be to dethrone those forces now represented in the Triple Alliance in this Dominion. To rob this Alliance of its power is the one important factor to be attained before we can hope for reasonable conditions on the farm. The Guide is on the right track and may more power be given it, to the end that Canada may yet be freed from the dominating influence of those who have been given special privileges and have grown to be the real power with both political party's, hence complete control over all legislation in both provinces and Dominion.

J. R. LOWE.

Chaplin, Sask.

REFERENDUM QUESTIONS DISCUSSED

Editor, Guide:—Here are my opinions on the Referendum:

Question 1—Certainly, the sooner the better.

Question 2—Most emphatically, but why not say free trade within the British Empire, but, maybe, one step at a time is best.

Question 3—I am certainly in favor of free trade in Canada, same as it is in England, but cannot see my way to the "complete abolition of the Canadian customs tariff," as I consider tobacco, wines, spirits, silks and jewelry are a very legitimate source of revenue as they are luxuries not necessities. To my mind it would never do to allow free liquor, for instance. Tobacco is a luxury, so are jewelry and silks or satins. All necessities, such as tools, clothes, food, fuel, should never be taxed under any circumstance. A tax on food is the cruelest tax on earth and taxes on tools or implements, clothes or fuel are very little less cruel than on food. So that I am rather in doubt how to vote on this question.

Question 4—It appears to me that if I vote "Yes" on this question, I must to be consistent also vote "Yes" on question 3 when I am up against the difficulty of doing away with taxes on liquor, tobacco, etc., as you say "All Federal and Provincial Revenues."

Question 5—I see no difficulty in answering "Yes" to this.

Question 6—If I say "Yes" to question 5, it seems to me only just to say "Yes" to this.

Question 7—Certainly by the public, not, as we have had, so-called government owned. As long as we are cursed with party politics government ownership is doomed to failure.

Question 8—Certainly. I fail to see how it is possible for women to make any worse mess of politics than we men have.

Question 9—Should have been done long ago.

Question 10—Certainly, but they should be bona-fide farmers, not feather-bed ones.

Question 11—Seems rather vague, as if I vote "Yes," it would be considered into meaning that I was against any help of any sort to the British Navy, whereas under present conditions I fail to see how we are to belong to the British Empire and shirk our duty to the navy. Of course, I can't vote "No," as no sane man but what is agreed that the sooner all armaments are done away with, the better, but to bring about this condition of affairs is bound to be a slow process. To do away with the navy at the present time is an impossibility. It appears to me very much the same as if I am held up by a footpad and have a club in my hand. I throw away the club first and then undertake to "arbitrate" it with him. The only "arbitration" would be he would get all the valuables I had about me, whereas if I had kept the club, possibly I might have laid him out. The same applies to nations. If Great Britain does away with her navy, how long before we should be held up by some other nation?

C. S. WATKINS.

Langvale, Man.

There will never exist anything permanently noble and excellent in a character which is a stranger to the exercise of resolute self-denial.

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NOTICE

Pursuant to the resolution of the Directors of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, at a meeting held in Winnipeg, April 3rd, 1913, Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held in the Assembly Hall in the Industrial Bureau (corner Main and Water streets), in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, on Tuesday, November 11th, A.D. 1913, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

WM. MOFFAT, Secretary.

Winnipeg,
Sept. 25th, A.D. 1913.



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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

STORIES ARE VERY INTERESTING

I have been having such a good time lately reading the fairy and adventure stories. Some of them are splendid, but there is one thing that makes me feel very sorry. In spite of the fact that I said most emphatically that no one was to send me a story they had read in a book, I am very much afraid that some of you have done just that very thing.

It isn't very pleasant to think that boys and girls would try to get credit and even a prize for a story that was not their own work. I would much rather have a poor story written by the sender than a good one copied from a book.

However, I have many good stories written by the young folk who read this page and you must know that one who is familiar with children's work can generally see signs of the copied story, though of course not always.

Some weeks ago I printed a story which I knew that little girl had re-told and expected that every one would know that it was not original.

It was not sent in for a contest and was not certified. I don't think the little girl who sent it meant to pretend that she had written it all herself, but I received a very indignant letter from a reader saying that it was copied. Now that story was printed merely because it was a pretty little fable, and whether it was original did not matter.

But in this contest it is different. I asked for original stories and those that are known to be copied will not receive any notice.

DIXIE PATTON.

A NIGHT IN THE BARN

The boys at Evenlode Farm were very excited, for Uncle Harry had come to visit them, Tom, Charlie and Len Arkell. They had other uncles, those quiet stay at home people who came for tea or for one day, as Charlie said. They never did anything particular, were nothing to Uncle Harry, who had been all over the world either doing or seeing wonderful things.

This time he had just returned from British Columbia, full of praises of shooting, fishing, hunting and with plenty of stories to tell his nephews.

"Where did you sleep when you were in the wild country you were talking about?" asked Len.

"Out in the open," replied Uncle Harry, "or in a barn, if I was lucky enough to be near one."

"We have a barn," shouted Len.

"Well, what about it?" asked their uncle.

"Why, we can sleep in it to-night," answered Len.

"Mother," he said, as Mrs. Arkell came by, "may we sleep in the barn to-night, Uncle, Charlie, Tom and I? We can have no adventures in the house all the time."

"Well of all the unreasonable children! Just as if your poor Uncle hasn't had enough of roughing it."

"Oh, mother," cried Len. Then he turned to Uncle Harry. "Uncle, may we? Oh say yes, just for this one night."

"Yes, Ellen, let them do it if they want to."

So that night the four went out to the barn loaded with rugs and pillows and a big lantern. When they got out there they went to bed.

In the night Len heard a scratching noise. He shouted to Uncle Harry, who said it was only the rats hunting for grain, but Len was afraid still. Just as they were asleep Charlie shouted that there was a monster there. Uncle Harry said it was nothing but the harmless old cow. Next Tom heard a stealthy step and grabbed and caught hold of something. He kept hold and called for help. Uncle Harry jumped up and lit the lantern and found it was a tramp trying to hide in the straw and burn the ricks in the morning.

In the morning Uncle Harry asked the boys which they liked best, home comforts or to sleep in the barn? They said they would rather have home comforts.

VIOLA SLUGGETT,

Ardsley, Sask. Age 10 years.

MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY

My first recollections date back to one day some years ago when I found myself in a sort of big square box with my mother standing beside me, with her head bent proudly over me.

I tried hard to get up, but my wavering little legs were not strong enough to support my body, so I sank back on my soft bed of straw again. I made several unsuccessful attempts before I managed to get up, but when I did accomplish it, I fancy you will easily guess the first thing I did; of course it was to get my breakfast.

I began to look around me to see what my home was like. I went from one corner of my house to the other on my wobbly legs.

Very soon, however, the door of our stall was opened and the farmer came in to see me. He patted me and smoothed my mane, and seemed very pleased with my general appearance.

He got my mother some oats and gave her some hay and then went to attend to the other horses, who were making funny noises.

Nothing ever happened worth relating till I was a little over a week old, and then the farmer harnessed my mother and took her out to work with the other horses in the fields.

I fretted for my mother a great deal and thought she was never coming back. I was very hungry, too, when she got in, and, oh! she was so pleased to see me. But I soon got accustomed to that.

Nothing much happened only when the halter was put on me and I was trained to lead. One day the farmer's son came in beside me and put a nasty big round steel bar in my mouth, which went on top of my tongue, and I did not like it at all. This was called a bit.

And then he very gently put the harness on me and got it all buckled up. Then he took me outside and led me around to get me used to it, I suppose.

But one day he put my mother beside me and took us outside. Then hitched us up to a wagon and started to lead us around.

But I did not like pulling the heavy wagon around and I'm sorry to say I reared up and got a little balky and tried hard to have my own way. He was very nice, however, and with a little coaxing and patting I soon trotted along quite contentedly. Presently he got into the wagon and drove us about a little, calling me by the name of "Dandy" till I got quite familiar with it.

Then there were the "Haws" and the "Gees" and "Whoas" and several other words I had to learn the meanings of, until very soon I was working on the land with the rest of the horses.

At the present moment I hear the farmer getting the other horses ready for work, so I fancy I had better finish my chatter, as well as this nice bundle of hay, and get ready to earn my food at least, or my master may be selling his "Dandy" to some one who may be less kind and gentle.

ANNIE G. STEPHEN,

Heron P.O., Sask. Age 14 years.

THE GOPHER

I am a small animal, about six inches long, people call me a gopher. My coat is a light brown and I have a short tail.

My home is a hole in the ground, where I store my food for winter, which consists of grain, grasses and roots. I am very happy when spring comes and when I am able to get out in the warm spring air and get something to eat, for I am very hungry after being in the ground all winter. I come out very early in the spring, as soon as the snow is off the ground.

One spring day I was getting some food to put in my store house. I saw a collie dog creeping up on me. I was very far away from my hole and was beginning to get very frightened. I started to run to my home, but the dog ran after me and was only a few feet behind me. I saw a hole some yards away and was running towards it. After a while I reached my home tired and out of breath. When I got there I told my friends what a narrow escape I had from being caught by a dog.

One of my worst enemies is the badger, an animal almost as large as a dog, whose chief food is gophers and other small animals.

Many of my friends are killed by poison, which is put out by farmers, who think we are very destructive to grain. Besides poisoning us they set traps for us and make the life of a gopher very dangerous.

JAMES McMAHON, Age 12

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7720



6236



7699—Work Apron

7839—House Gown or three-quarter without pocket

7578—Fancy Waist

7572—Six Gored Skirt natural waist

7531—Semi-Princess sleeves, with

7720—Breakfast Jacket

7612—Corset Cover

7872—Gathered Blouse

6236—Child's "Tea" sleeves, stan

7081—Child's Apron

7189—Boy's Russian

7482—Girl's Costume square or round

The above pattern paper, on the rec

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



PRETTY AND PRACTICAL PATTERNS

- 7699—Work Apron, Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.
- 7839—House Gown or Nurse's Costume, 34 to 46 bust. With four gored skirt and set-in sleeves in full or three-quarter length, with soft rolled-over collar or stock collar and applied box plait, with or without pockets.
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- 7572—Six Gored Skirt, 26 to 40 waist. With high waist line, with or without point at back, or with natural waist line.
- 7531—Semi-Princess Gown, 34 to 50 bust. With four-piece skirt, square or high neck, elbow or long sleeves, with or without fancy collar and revers on skirt, in round or walking length.
- 7720—Breakfast Jacket, 34 to 44 bust. With collar or square neck, three-quarter, long or short sleeves.
- 7612—Corset Cover with straight upper edge, 34 to 42 bust. Especially adapted to embroidery.
- 7872—Gathered Blouse with square yoke, 34 to 42 bust. With rolling or high collar, long or elbow sleeves.
- 6236—Child's "Teddy Bear" night drawers, 2 to 8 years. With or without feet, with gathered or plain sleeves, standing or rolled-over collar.
- 7081—Child's Apron, 2 to 6 years. With high or square neck, with or without sleeves.
- 7189—Boy's Russian Blouse Suit, 2 to 6 years.
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The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on the receipt of ten cents for each.



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By Appointment

To
H.M. King George V.

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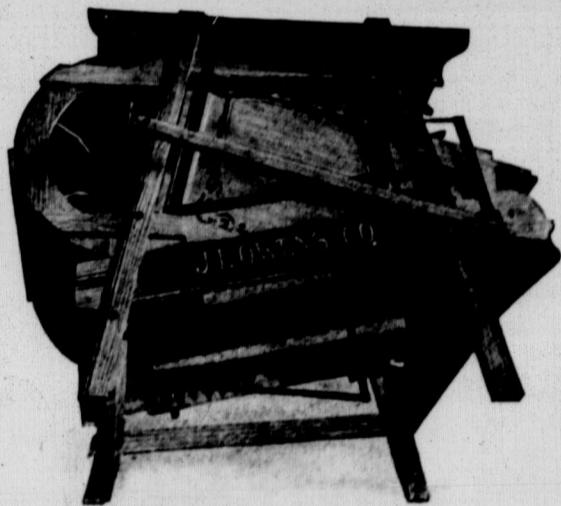
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are provided so that blast is always under control. Can blow out as much or as little as you like, making it a perfect oat cleaner and grader. The lower shoe is fitted with a cleaning rack that is adjustable, never touching the sieve, but just close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

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

COULDN'T WAIT FOR ORGANIZER

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am under the impression that a question corner in the Women's Club Number would not be out of place, it may give more exact information re the organizing of a club. The women of this neighborhood organized a branch of the Women's Institute recently; doubtless you have the report from the secretary by this time. The department at Edmonton were to send us an organizer, but this lady could not come until in November, so we decided to do the best we could ourselves instead of waiting till that time of the year. We found that the hand-book given out by the department is somewhat meagre in its instructions, especially for organizing.

I am also sending you a clipping from our home newspaper, which you may be

needed to distribute and collect the ballots?

7. Who counts the ballot, the tellers or the secretary?

8. After the ballot is counted, does the secretary announce the number of votes for each candidate or does the president simply announce the one elected?

Pardon my mistake in using the word "chairman" instead of "chairwoman."

I believe "chairman" is quite allowable and even correct.

R. C. F. M. B.

Answers

1. It is usual for the woman who called the meeting to call it to order and suggest the election of a chairman and secretary pro tem.

2. The chairman presides until the



Interior View of Pense Homemakers' Club Room, where Town and Country Women Come to Read and Rest.

able to use some time. I never heard you say that clippings would be accepted so I hope you will not be annoyed.

"ROSYCHEEKS."

Thanks for the clipping. I am only sorry that I have not the space to use more of such help in each issue.

F. M. B.

Question Bureau

1. In the absence of an organizer and after one certain woman has faithfully interested others to organize, then calling a meeting, does not this certain woman take the place of an organizer by simply taking the chair, calling the meeting to order and proceeds with the meeting, without being elected as chairman?

2. When one woman is elected as chairman is she not supposed to preside during the whole meeting?

3. Does the chairman appoint her own secretary to take the minutes of the meeting when organizing or is the secretary for the term elected at the very beginning of the meeting, so that she may at once begin with her secretarial duties?

4. Is the secretary for the term elected before the president?

5. As soon as the president is elected does she relieve the chairman by taking the chair and presides over the remainder of the meeting.

6. How many tellers or scrutineers are

president is elected, when she takes the chair.

3. The secretary pro tem elected by the whole meeting acts for that meeting, when she hands her report of the meeting over to the new secretary.

4. The usual order of election is president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

5. See answer to Question 2.

6. The number depends entirely upon the size of the meeting.

7. The scrutineers count the ballots.

8. The president announces the result of the election. It is not usual to announce the number of votes cast for each candidate.

KEELER WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I will send you a report of the Keeler Club doings. We have met regularly the first Thursday of each month since we organized. Our meeting in July was held at Mrs. Wilson's and we talked jam and pickles and visited and had a very nice time. The August meeting was held at Mrs. Gore's, in Keeler. It was a miserable day, but there were three ladies came from eight to ten miles. We were entertained with readings by Miss Dolly Doughty, of Williston, N.D., and piano selections by Miss Gladys Gore. Mr. Green's petition was presented and signed by all present.



The Pense Women Make their Last Payment on this Property this Fall.

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We returned the petition to Mr. Green full as it would hold. Every lady who saw it signed it. Not one refused.

The September meeting was held here at my home and considering the busy time was well attended. We knew our secretary was a loyal suffragette, but we were surprised when she and another member arrived with a huge banner on one side of the carriage reading "We Will Have Our Rights," and on the back "Votes for Women." But we were disappointed in her enthusiasm as it was the work of the children and not of her loyalty. "No wonder every one we met had such a broad smile," said the secretary.

I think we talked more of flowers than anything. You know my fad. Now maybe you think we aren't very progressive, we haven't discussed any very weighty questions, but I am sure our little club is a great success. It brings us together and we feel so much better acquainted now. There are five school districts represented in our club and most of these schools have their own library, but we can talk over books and school helps, ways of helping the library fund, etc., and we do.

We now have sixteen members, and others have sent word they would like to join.

We have spoken personally to our representative, Mr. Bordreau, of the Thunder Creek district, about woman suffrage. He said he was surprised to find us so interested in the equal suffrage movement. He promised to think the matter over and we are hoping for his co-operation, as he has always been considered a fair-minded man.

I will enclose a couple of recipes handed in by Mrs. Warbeck that I have never seen in print and both are excellent.

Our next meeting will be held at Mrs. Fowlis, at the post office store, Keeler,

on the afternoon of the first Thursday in October.

Yours for the W.G.A.,
MRS. S. V. HAIGHT.

My dear friend, I think you have made a splendid beginning. Rome wasn't built in a day, but even if your club did no more than to help your district socially it would be worth while.

F. M. B.

FIRST BABY HEALTH CONTEST IN THE WEST

Dear Miss Beynon—I will tell you of our Mair Homemakers' Club for your Woman's Club Number. We have a very prosperous Homemakers' Club of enthusiastic workers. Had a fair this year, August 6, which was a success, paid forty dollars in premiums and hope to at least double our premium list next year.

The crowning feature of our fair was a Baby Health Contest, conducted by two doctors and two nurses, under the rules of the American Baby Health Contest Association. They were kept very busy from 2 o'clock till 7 with the babies. All were country children entered in five classes. Will send an account of it as it came out in the Leader. We expect a much larger contest next year. Shall devote at least one whole day to it.

MRS. I. E. McLEAN,
Mair, Sask.

HAS 100 NAMES TO SUFFRAGE PETITION

Dear Miss Beynon—Today I turned to Homemakers in The Grain Growers' Guide. I am delighted to see suffrage discussed or will be at your meetings. I think it the most important subject just now and we women cannot say or do too much towards the great and good cause, for if women do not have a voice in the choosing of our legislators matters will go on in the same old way and our province will be gradually degenerating from year to year. Women need the vote as a protection.

I could write my experiences since starting out with petition forms. I find where men indulge in drink (with few exceptions) the women will not give their names, mostly from fear, and some give their signatures withholding it from their husbands, but in our town and district there are many good women anxious for the franchise for women and I am justly proud of our Hanley women. There are exceptions in every town. I believe the time is here for women's votes: the best women are the ones who are doing the work. I sent to F. W. Green, Moose Jaw, for petition forms and I have (with the help of a few ladies) one hundred names, but I do not hear or see any one with forms. I attended a Homemakers' meeting and every woman gave her name and also I had the honor of taking home on this form Miss Baldwin and Miss Wells' names, of Homemakers: they help along woman suffrage everywhere. Now let us all work hard till November and we hope soon to see the fruits of our labor. I will tell more another time. Hope this reaches you in time for October 4. I live in Falkingham district and our town is Hanley, Sask.

Yours in good work,
MRS. H. AIKMAN.

BOOKS BOOKLETS AND MAGAZINES FOR CLUB READING

The teacher of Domestic Science in the Kelvin Institute very kindly informed us that there are some excellent farmer's bulletins sent out by the American Department of Agriculture, which will be sent to any address for the small sum of five cents each. If you are interested it would pay you to write to Superintendent of Documents, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., for a catalog of the Farmer's Bulletins.

Splendid ones are also distributed in connection with the Cornell Reading Courses, Cornell University, Ithica, New York, but these are rather more difficult to get.

The Superintendent of Technical Work recommended: Mrs. Blair's book on sewing, St. Paul Agricultural College; "Good Housekeeping Magazine," 381 Fourth Ave., New York, price \$1.50 per year; "The Journal of Home Economics" and "The Household Art Review," and I would like to add "The Mother's Magazine," The David C. Cook Publishing Co., Elgin, Illinois, price \$1.75 per year.

The following is a list of books for club reading suggested by the Delineator: "Way Stations," by Elizabeth Robins, Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

"The Woman with Empty Hands" (The Evolution of a Suffragette), from the same publishers.

"Women as World Builders," by Floyd Dell (another view of the Woman movement), Forbes & Company, Chicago.

"Making the Farm Pay," by C. C. Bowsfield, Forbes & Company.

"A Table for Two," by Eldene Davis. "The Man and the Woman," by Arthur L. Salmon (a wholesome study of human life). Forbes & Company.

New books specially recommended to club women: "Bergson's Creative Evolution" (Henry Holt & Co., Publishers, New York).

"The Montessori Method," by Maria Montessori, translated by Anne George (Frederick A. Stokes & Co., Publishers, New York).

"A Wayfarer in China," by Elizabeth Kendall (Houghton, Mifflin Company, Publishers, Boston).

For study with eugenics or for young people, the following from Forbes & Co., Chicago. The Lowry Books (sex-education fit for the young to read). "Boy Wanted," by Nixon Waterman; and "Girl Wanted," same author.

And I would like to add "Woman and Labor," by Olive Screiner, and sold by The Grain Growers' Guide at \$1.25, one of the best all round books on the woman question I have ever had the pleasure of reading.

NO SLUMP IN THE LABOR MARKET OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Jerome K. Jerome in his "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" says that he never enjoys being idle except when he has work to do. So I think you will find it works out with women's clubs, that while they promote sociability and a neighborly spirit among the members, they do it best when they have some other aim in view. So I would recommend that each club form some policy or get some object in life and work consistently towards it.

With all the things there are to know about and to do your society would have to hold all night sessions to cover them in ten years. But in case you can't think of a place to begin I am printing in this issue columns of program suggestions.

In addition to this I might suggest that one club in an Eastern town had a clean-up day when they looked into the back yard and considered the empty tomato can and the heaps of yellowed papers in the fence corner. You never saw such a spic-and-span town as that was when at nightfall men, women and children sank to rest with aches in their backs and much self-righteousness in their hearts.

Other clubs have undertaken tree planting and flower culture and have generally made beautiful the waste places. Pense and Virden have rest rooms for women that should fire the ambition of every woman's organization in the West, but we are leaving the story of them to be told by their own representatives.

THE HILLTOP CLUB

It is usually a difficult thing for farmers' wives to keep thoroughly posted on the change of styles and the variations in the cost of goods, but in a village about twenty miles out of Utica, New York, the wives of more than a score of farmers recently formed a society to do just that thing. They call it the Hilltop Club. They meet every two weeks at the homes of the members and discuss their buying and selling experiences during the two weeks. Points like the following are brought out at the meetings:

Mrs. A. sold thirty dozen eggs for thirty-five cents a dozen, but Mrs. B. received only thirty-three cents the same day. The names of the dealers are given, and Mrs. B. soon finds out why her buyer didn't pay as much as Mrs. A.'s. The same comparison is made in the sales of butter, apples, potatoes and other farm produce. Styles and variety and prices of dress goods are also discussed. The society is a thoroughly live one, so much so that the men of the neighborhood recently joined as an auxiliary, and they talk over all kinds of farm business, labor, supplies, etc. The organization has furnished not only pleasant social gatherings for the members, but has brought about a great deal of actual good to the farmers and of real economy to their wives.

M. R. S.,
Utica, New York.

By adversity are wrought the greatest works of admiration and all the fair examples of renown out of distress and misery are grown.—Daniel.

The Cooking Top
of the Sask-Alta is burnished by a special process, making the surface perfectly smooth—thus being easily kept clean WITHOUT BLACKING. This point appeals strongly to the woman who prides herself on a clean, highly polished range.
Sold everywhere by good dealers who back our guarantee
McClary's Sask-alta Range
London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

This New Fall Dress in Heavy Melton Cloth (Navy) for girls age two to eight, post paid \$1.20; age ten to twelve, \$1.70. We pay the duty.
ORDER TODAY
GIRLS' DRESS MFG. CO.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
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Equip Your Horse Stable For All Time
A Horse Stall like this lasts 100 years and looks almost as good at the end of that time as when new. The Stall Posts are iron—no amount of battering will disfigure them. The Guards on the Stalls are iron too, consisting of 1/2 in. rods secured in a heavy frame. The horses cannot crib these. There is an iron oat bow and a manger made of iron rods.

BT Iron Horse-Stable Fittings
A BT Iron Stall Post pays for itself for it outlives a dozen wood posts. And that's true of BT Iron Guards and Mangers. They save all worry and expense of repairs. The BT Iron Fittings add value to the Horses, for they give them a better groomed appearance. A buyer can look right through the row of open guards and see all the horses, with the sunlight flooding over their sleek coats. He'll make a better price. Mail postcard for free book that fully describes and illustrates these fittings.
Beatty Bros. Limited
Dept. B56, Winnipeg



An armful of COLUMBIA Grand Opera makes an evening full of pleasure.



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WINNIPEG PIANO CO
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FOUR PRETTY FALL DRESSES
For little girls age one to five. Navy or Garnet Cashmerette. Post paid \$1.15.
DUTY PAID
Girls' Dress Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.

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Prices Seem Low Enough

With our wheat relatively the cheapest in the world, prices seem low enough. Farmers can now very well consign. We are in a first class position to look after your consignments, and sell same when a little strength in the market comes. Get our bids on track. They will interest you.

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(A. M. BLACKBURN) (D. K. MILLS)

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N. M. Paterson & Co.

262-266 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

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MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Option Flax, Barley
Lots Trading

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to
the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at every point where we are not represented. Write at once for terms

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THE SQUARE DEAL GRAIN CO. LTD.

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

B. A. PARTRIDGE, W. E. McNAUGHTON,
President and General Manager. Office and Sales Manager.

OFFICE: 414 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN to PETER JANSEN CO.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

328 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

You Want Results We get Them for You

Write for Market Quotations. Send Samples and ask for Values

Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR" or "FORT WILLIAM"

Please mention The Guide when writing to Advertisers

**MIXING IN MINNEAPOLIS
ELEVATORS**

Millions of Bushels Raised in Grade

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 11.—The terminal elevators in Minnesota gained more than five million bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat as a result of mixing the wheat of lower grades during the crop year ending August 31, 1913, according to figures just made public by the state railroad and warehouse commission.

Practically all of the inferior grades lost in amount in the elevators as a result of the gain made in the No. 1 Northern. During the year the elevators received 17,566,059 bushels of No. 1 Northern. These same elevators shipped out 17,866,598 bushels, and on September 1 still had on hand 5,303,218 bushels. The total number of bushels of No. 1 Northern the elevators had and shipped out was 23,172,816. The total average amounted to 5,606,757.

The grain was purchased from the farmers on the grades that it went into the elevators and was naturally sold for the grade that it came out. The profit to the terminal elevators during the past year was enormous, according to those interested in the grain business.

Much of the No. 2 Northern that came in during the last crop year went to swell the No. 1 Northern in the elevators. While there were 11,148,039 bushels received only 7,622,650 bushels were shipped out, and there were on hand on August 31, 2,091,021. Here then there was a shortage of 2,091,021 bushels. This amount had been raised to No. 1 Northern.

The same story is told in the case of No. 3 Northern. The total amount received by the elevators was 3,288,412 bushels. By August 31 a total of 3,024,904 bushels had been shipped out and there was on hand 52,752 bushels. The shortage here was 210,756 bushels, all of which had gone to make up the higher grades.

With No. 4 Northern the same proposition is clear. The amount received was 15,246, and the amount shipped out was only 5,525. There was none on hand on August 31. The shortage in this grade was 11,723.

No Grade Shortage

In the No Grade classification the shortage is larger than in any other. The total amount of No Grade wheat received was 4,212,150. The amount shipped out was 1,210,295, and the amount on hand 282,954. The shortage was 2,718,901 bushels.

There was an average in the rejected class of 131,522 bushels. The amount received was 886,185, and the amount shipped out was 912,831, and the amount on hand was 104,876. Much of the surplus here came from the No Grade wheat, according to inspectors in the service of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

With the publication of the figures on mixing for the crop year that has just ended Minnesota and Dakota farmers are again beginning to wonder just what they have gained by the mixing right which the elevators possess.

The figures only cover the public terminal elevators. There are hundreds of private elevators that do even more mixing than the public elevators. If the figures for all of the elevators in Minnesota that mix could be obtained, representatives of the Railroads and Warehouse Commission say, the results would be much more evident.

Farmers Were Anxious

Farmers who were interested in the legislative investigations into the grain situation last winter have been anxiously awaiting the publication of the results of mixing for the past crop year.

The crop was one of the largest ever harvested in the northwest. Much of the wheat was of a high grade.

Representatives A. F. Teighen, of Chippewa county, and C. M. Bendixon and others are considering some sort of legislation that will give the farmer more of a share of the result of the mixing. Representative Bendixon has been quoted as saying that he did not believe that the farmers were getting their full share of the enormous profit.

The farmers are paid for the wheat at the grade it goes into the elevators, he said, when the question was brought up. "The elevator men are the only ones who gain by the right to mix. There ought to be some legislation that will give the farmer some benefit from the privilege that is now permitted the elevator men." Congressman James A. Menahan, just

Grain Growers

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

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

The Pioneer Grain Co.
LIMITED
Third Floor D, Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

before leaving for Washington, voiced the same sentiments. He has been considering for some time the feasibility of making some change in the laws governing the mixing of grain.

WHEAT IN STORAGE AT COUNTRY POINTS

The following figures show the amount of grain "in store" in country elevators (interior) west of Winnipeg, these figures being furnished by the three railway companies, viz:

Total grain in store—	
C.P.R., Oct. 6	15,197,000 bus.
C.N.R., Oct. 6	7,680,000 "
G.T.P., Oct. 7	638,887 "

Total 23,515,887 "

The C.P.R. figures show 11,376,000 bushels of wheat and 3,830,000 bushels of other grain, which, in proportion, based on grain already inspected (new crop), would be as follows, viz:

C.P.R., oats	1,532,000 bus.
C.P.R., barley	1,532,000 "
C.P.R., flax	766,000 "

Total 3,830,000 "

The C.N.R. figures show 7,680,000 bushels—total grain—which, in proportion, based on grain already inspected (new crop), would be as follows, viz:

C.N.R., wheat	6,144,000 bus.
C.N.R., oats	614,400 "
C.N.R., barley	614,400 "
C.N.R., flax	307,200 "

Total 7,680,000 "

The actual figures reported by the G.T.P. line were:

G.T.P., wheat	394,189 bus.
G.T.P., oats	207,313 "
G.T.P., barley	24,803 "
G.T.P., flax	12,582 "

Total 638,887 "

GRAIN GROWERS' FLOUR MILL ACTIVE

Rapid City, Man., Oct. 10.—The output of the mill is proof of the immense business they are doing. Tuesday's shipment amounted to seven cars of flour, five via the C.N.R. and two via the C.P.R. The same afternoon an order was received for no less quantity than six carloads. This is a record for a day's business by the Milling Co. There is a great and growing demand for their product, which all are pleased to see.

The Grain Growers' new elevator is in operation and is receiving most if not all the grain from this district. The prices given before this elevator was in operation this fall were very unfavorable and the dockage very high, but it is hoped that this hold-up game is at an end.—Rapid City (Man.) Reporter.

IMPERIAL NATURALIZATION LAW

Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, the British postmaster-general, addressing the Canadian Club of Montreal on Friday announced that a bill had been prepared and would probably be passed at the next session of the Imperial Parliament, to make all persons who are British citizens anywhere in the Empire British subjects everywhere in the Empire. At present a foreign born settler who is naturalized in Canada is a British subject only while he remains in this country and ceases to be a British subject when he goes to Great Britain or to any other portion of the Empire. Joint action by all the overseas dominions will be necessary to carry the proposal for imperial naturalization laws into effect.

When a much loss for the day inquired of Foreign grain on Canadian continued crop condition finishing Oats—Demand for Barley—Flax—last Satur

Wheat—
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Oats—
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Flax—
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Date	1*
Oct 7	811
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**THE
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Cash Wheat
No. 1 Nor.
No. 2 Nor.
No. 3 Nor.
No. 4 Nor.
No. 5 Nor.
No. 6 Nor.
Feed

Cash Oats
No. 2 C.W.

Cash Barley
No. 3

Cash Flax
No. 1 N.W.

Wheat Futures
October
December
May

Oat Futures
October
December
May

Flax Futures
October
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May

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, October 11, 1913.)

Wheat.—Prices were somewhat irregular this past week, weaker at the outset but towards the middle a much firmer feeling settled in, later reaching to within 1 cent of last Saturday's close for October. May for the week being about 1 cent.

The demand on the whole has been indifferent, but towards the close of the week all grades were well inquired for. Arrivals were very heavy and quality is keeping up well.

Foreign news wired. Dry weather continues and holders of wheat there are asking advances. Hungarian countries were taking more of this grain. These conditions at least partially offset the effect of continued free offerings by Russia and Canada, coupled with the better outlook in Australia. Foreign crop conditions by cable say that in the United Kingdom everything has been favorable for seeding and finishing the harvest. In Germany seeding for the new crop is favorable.

Oats.—Oats held fairly steady all week and the close was 1 over the October Option last Saturday.

Barley.—Demand very poor practically all week and the close sees no buyers for either 3 C. W. or 4 C. W.

Flax.—Situation unchanged, trade fair and prices steady, closing 1 lower for October compared with last Saturday's closing figure.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May
Oct. 7	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	87
Oct. 8	81	81 1/2	81 1/2	86 1/2
Oct. 9	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	86 1/2
Oct. 10	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	87
Oct. 11	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	86 1/2
Oct. 13	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	86

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

1913		1912	
Wheat	197,095 30	23,391 40	
1 Nor.	4,230,383 20	785,604 10	
2 Nor.	1,850,392 40	1,193,750 20	
3 Nor.	1,400,288 30	731,477 30	
No. 4	63,576 40	118,335 50	
Others	1,236,984 13	109,806 20	
This week	7,979,260 53	5,818,633 50	
Last week	8,061,690 43	5,606,488 30	
Decrease	82,429 50		
Oats—			
1 C. W.	20,434 05	19,311 32	
2 C. W.	2,042,369 07	91,489 01	
3 C. W.	574,194 13	29,715 15	
Ex. 1 Fd.	30,549 16	34,309 04	
Others	281,238 13	4,950 10	
This week	3,928,745 20	215,528 31	
Last week	3,124,874 06	423,132 08	
Increase	804,871 14	388,292 29	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, October 11)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, dock	\$0 88
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dock	87 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample sale	88
No. 2 Nor., 3 cars	84 1/2
No. 2 Nor., 3 cars	82 1/2
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	83
Rej. wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	79
No grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	77
No grade wheat, 1 car	84
Durum wheat, 1 car, No. 2 barley	75 1/2
Durum wheat, 1 car, No. 2 smutty	86 1/2
Screenings, 1 car	13.50
Mixed wheat, 1 car, No. 1	85 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	37 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	36
No. 3 oats, 1 car	37 1/2
No. 3 oats, 1 car	35 1/2
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	36
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	36
Oats, 1 car, N. G.	35
Rye, 3 cars, No. 2	53 1/2
Barley, 1 car, sample	48
Barley, 1 car, sample	48
Barley, no grade, 1 car	81
Barley, no grade, 1 car	68
Barley, No. 2 feed, 1 car	54
Barley, No. 2 feed, 3 cars	62
Barley, No. 1 feed, 1 car	54
Barley, No. 1 feed, 1 car	65
Barley, No. 4, 2 cars	56
Barley, No. 4, thin, 1 car	56
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dock	1 1/4
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1 3/4

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from October 7 to October 13 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						Feed	OATS				BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*		2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW
Oct 7	81 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	78			34 1/2	33	33 1/2	33	32	45	42	40	40	118 1/2	116 1/2	104 1/2	
8	81	80	78 1/2	78			34 1/2	33	33 1/2	33	32	45	42	40	40	118 1/2	116 1/2	104 1/2	
9	81 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2			34 1/2	33	33 1/2	33	32	45	42	40	40	118 1/2	116 1/2	104 1/2	
10	81 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2			34 1/2	33	33 1/2	33	32 1/2	45	42	40	40	118 1/2	117	105	
11	81 1/2	80	78 1/2	78 1/2			34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	44	40 1/2	39	39	117 1/2	115 1/2	103 1/2	
13	81	79 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2			34	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32	44	40 1/2	39	39	117 1/2	115 1/2	103 1/2	

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce			
								MON. DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	81	81 1/2	94	Extra choice steers	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	8 c. 8 c.	Fancy dairy	24c-25c	24c-25c	27c
No. 2 Nor.	79 1/2	79	91 1/2	Choice butcher steers and heifers	6 3/4-6 5/8	5 3/4-6 1/8	6 00-6 2 1/2	No. 1 dairy	22c	22c	25c-25c
No. 3 Nor.	77 1/2	78 1/2	89 1/2	Fair to Good Butcher steers and heifers	5 7/8-6 2 1/2	5 5/8-5 7/8	5 50-6 00	Good round lots	20c	20c	23c-24c
No. 4	74 1/2	72 1/2	84	Best fat cows	5 50-5 7 1/2	5 35-5 50	4 75-5 00	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	74 1/2	74	74	Medium cows	5 00-5 8 1/2	5 40-5 50	4 85-5 00	Candled	27c	25c	25c
No. 6	74 1/2	74	65	Common cows	4 50-5 00	4 35-4 7 1/2	4 15-4 40	Potatoes			
Feed			58	Best Bulls	4 50-4 7 1/2	4 25-4 50	3 50-3 85	In sacks, per bushel	35c	35c-37c	35c
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls	3 50-4 00	3 50-4 00	3 00-3 25	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	34	33 1/2	40 1/2	Choice veal calves	7 00-7 50	7 00-7 50	7 00-7 50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	52c	52c	55c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	6 00-6 50	6 00-6 50	5 00-6 50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	27c	27c	27c
No. 3	44		56	Best milkers and springers (each)	8 70-8 80	8 65-8 75	8 50-8 70	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and springers (each)	8 45-8 60	8 40-8 50	8 40-8 50	Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.	117 1/2	118	162	Hogs				No. 1 Red Top	211-212	211-212	215
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	88 75	89 00	9 00-9 50	No. 1 Upland	210	210	216
October	81 1/2	81 1/2	93 1/2	Heavy sows	87 00	87 00	5 50-6 50	No. 1 Timothy	215-215	215-216	219-221
December	80 1/2	80	89 1/2	Stags	85 00	85 00	85 00				
May	86	86 1/2	94 1/2	Sheep and Lambs							
Oat Futures				Choice lambs	6 00-6 50	6 50-7 00	6 50-7 00				
October	34 1/2	34	40 1/2	Best killing sheep	5 00-5 50	5 00-5 50	4 75-5 00				
December	34 1/2	34 1/2	36 1/2								
May	38 1/2	38	34 1/2								
Flax Futures											
October	118 1/2	119	145								
December	118 1/2	120	146								
May	125 1/2	124	135								

Liverpool, Oct. 11.—The steady Winnipeg market yesterday and firm Canadian offers stimulated some covering by shorts here and there was an improved demand from the continent for cargoes. Later, market was dull but steady, with speculative effort, notwithstanding the expected liberal shipments from America, as indicated by Bradstreet's, talk of heavy Russian shipments, favorable weather and crop advices from Argentine, and freer native offers. Market closed steady, unchanged to 1 higher.

Broomball says during the past period of large production, price of wheat has not been depressed as average price of contract wheat in Liverpool during the past four seasons has been but 6 shillings per 100 lbs., or 36 shillings per 480 lbs. Prices are now well below that level, and it appears that we are not far from the bottom, as the pressure of Russian and Canadian supplies is now about as severe as it will be at any time this season.

EDMONTON LIVE STOCK

Edmonton, Oct. 11.—Prices on livestock weighed off cars at Edmonton.

Select hogs, 150 to 250 lbs. dock

Light hogs, 100 to 150 lbs. dock

Stags, up to 250 lbs. dock

Good fat steers, 1,200 lbs. and up, must be choice

Good fat heifers, 1,050 lbs. and up

Good fat cows, 1,000 lbs. and up

Good bulls and stags

Choice calves, 150 to 200 lbs.

Choice calves, 250 lbs. and up

Choice sheep

Choice lambs

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Well directed pressure on the selling side Saturday, broke the price of wheat. There was no good support. The market closed nervous, 1 to 1 1/2 off. Corn finished 1 to 1 1/2 cent down, and oats at a decline of 1 to 1 1/2.

Notwithstanding that cables were firm; the bear captured control of wheat almost at the outset and managed throughout the session to prevent any important rally. Brokers for a well-known speculator were conspicuous in the selling, but many of the larger houses joined in the raid on prices. Wheat longs had to contend with the fact that receipts here this week were larger than shipments, the first showing of the sort in some time. Besides, Winnipeg arrivals were about equal to last week and far in excess of a year ago, with stocks piling up at Duluth and Minneapolis, despite a falling off in the movement from first hands.

LIVERPOOL LIVESTOCK

Liverpool, Oct. 12.—Frank Desvany and Company report that with the advent of cooler weather the demand for beef has been improved somewhat and therefore cattle at the stock exchange are firmer. Prices, however, are not notably higher and remain at 13 1/4 to 14 cents per pound for Irish steers and heifers.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Oct. 12.—Cattle receipts, dull. Reeves, \$7 10 to \$7 25; Texas steers, \$4 80 to \$5 80; stockers and feeders, \$5 25 to \$7 75; cows and heifers, \$3 65 to \$8 55; calves, \$7 00 to \$11 00.

Hog receipts, 10,000; market strong. Light, \$8 00 to \$8 65; mixed, \$7 90 to \$8 65; heavy, \$7 80 to \$8 60; rough, \$7 80 to \$8 05; pigs, \$4 50 to \$8 00; bulk of sales, \$8 05 to \$8 50.

Sheep receipts, 2,000; market slow. Native, \$3 90 to \$4 95; yearlings, \$5 00 to \$6 00; lambs, native, \$5 90 to \$7 15.

THANKSGIVING DAY HOLIDAY

The Dominion Government has decreed that Monday, October 20, shall be Thanksgiving Day.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, October 11, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0 81 1/2	\$0 86
2 Nor. wheat	80	84
3 Nor. wheat	78	82
No grade		75-84
5 White oats	33 1/2	37
Barley		48-68
Flax, No. 1	1 18 1/2	1 41

Futures—

	Winnipeg	Chicago
October wheat	81 1/2	84
December wheat	81 1/2	84
May wheat	86 1/2	89 1/2

Beef Cattle, top

Hogs, top

Sheep, yearlings

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the local yards for the past week amounted to 2,927 cattle, 842 calves, 1,906 hogs and 2,885 sheep, as compared with the previous week's figures of 3,509 cattle, 999 calves, 1,172 hogs and 699 sheep. For the corresponding week last year the number amounted to 4,309 cattle, 1,230 hogs and 2,974 sheep.

The taking of the American duty off cattle imported from Canada has had the immediate effect of stimulating the trade and raising the price from 25 to 50 cents per hundred. Choice butcher stuff advances to \$6 50, best fat cows to \$5 75, best bulls to \$4 75 and so on all along the line. A keener demand was felt from Western buyers especially on stockers and feeders. Best feeders, 900 lbs or so, commanded \$5 60 to \$5 85, and the fair to good sort, weighing 100 to 200 lbs less, sold \$5 35 to \$5 60. Best milkers and springers have gone up to \$7 00 to \$8 00, and common and medium milkers and springers are worth \$45 00 to \$60 00. The outlook is good for continued better prices. Some dealers are complaining that the opening of the American market will clean out too many cattle and leave Canada quite depleted, but up to the present the main effect has been the stiffening up of prices. A big offering of veals kept the prices down to \$7 00 and \$7 50 for the best, \$6 00 to \$6 50 for the medium good.

Moderate supplies of hogs came to hand during the week, but prices held level up to Saturday. With the new week hogs went down to \$8 75, with the 2 cent cut on roughs. Little change is expected in this level.

Nearly 3,000 sheep and lambs were received during the week and the trade was slow. Values are unchanged, best sheep worth up to \$5 50, best lambs \$6 00 to \$6 50.

Country Produce

Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter
No changes have occurred in the butter market during the week, fancy dairy still being worth 24 to 25 cents. No. 1 dairy 22 cents and good round lots 20 cents. The reduction of the American duty is expected to have some effect before long, but as yet there has been no appreciable effect on price. The American demand for round lots of butter of the common sort will be large, as they can renovate butter in their own plants.

Candled eggs have jumped up to 27 cents, while 35 cents will gladly be paid for 27 cents of the strictly new laid as dealers can get their hands on.

Potatoes are offering freely, and are worth 55 cents, shipped in sacks. This is expected to be the level for a good while, as the supply in sight is quite large.

The same scale of prices as have prevailed for two weeks will hold until the middle of the month, when there will be an increase, but the dealers have not determined what the new schedule will be.

Dressed beef is up 1 cent, now being worth 11 cents for choice. Other meats are about the same, 14 cents for veal, 18 cents for dressed hogs, 12 1/2 cents for mutton and 15 cents for fresh spring lamb.

Wild hay is unchanged, at \$11 00 to \$12 00 for best Red Top, \$10 00 to \$11 00 for best Upland. Timothy is down a couple of dollars, \$13 00 to \$15 00 for best grade. No effect is yet seen locally on account of the U.S. tariff reduction.

Hides—Cured hides, 12 1/2 cents per lb., delivered in Winnipeg; green hides, 11 1/2 cents; western branded hides, 10 to 10 1/2 cents; shearings and lambskins, 15 to 35 cents each.

Tallow—No. 1 tallow is worth 5 to 5 1/2 cents lb. No. 2, 4 to 4 1/2 cents, delivered to the trade.

Wool—Manitoba wool is bringing 10 to 11 cents per lb. for coarse; 11 to 15 cents for medium. —Beneca Root—45 to 45 cents per lb.

FURS
Badger, 75 cents to \$1 75; bear, black, small, \$2 00 to \$10 00; medium, \$6 00 to \$12 00; large, \$9 00 to \$18 00; bear, brown, small, \$2 50 to \$8 00; medium, \$4 50 to \$12 00; large, \$6 50 to \$18 00; weasel, 25 cents to 75 cents; wolverine, \$2 00 to \$8 00; fisher, \$4 00 to \$25 00; fox, red, \$2 00 to \$8 00; fox, silver, pale, \$75 00 to \$150 00; dark, \$150 00 to \$750 00; lynx, \$5 00 to \$18 00; mink, \$1 50 to \$8 50; marten, dark, \$8 00 to \$25 00; rats, spring, 35 cents to 50 cents; rats, winter, 15 cents to 40 cents; rats, fall, 10 cents to 30 cents; skunk, 75 cents to \$1 75; wolf, timber, \$1 50 to \$5 50; prairie, \$1 50 to \$4 50.

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

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LAWTON RANCH, STREAMSTOWN, ALTA.
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HERE'S A SNAP — HALF SECTION AT
Kenton Man., for \$6,000, half cash. North half 31 12 23. Apply owner, 667 McDermot, Winnipeg. 41-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LANDS—FIVE
pedigreed Missouri Jacks and one imported Percheron Stallion and one Grade Percheron Stallion, all in good condition, and from four to eight years old. Hugo Gouthrod, Ranfurly, Alta. 42-43

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—RUMELY 30-60 OIL PULL
and Rumely 8 bottom breaker plows. Output in first class shape. Worth far more than price asked for. Engine, \$2,150.00; Plows, \$400.00. For terms and particulars write to J. A. Bolling, Hawarden, Sask. 41-2

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

FOR SALE—SIXTY HEAD REGISTERED
Shorthorns and Berkshires. Both sexes. Choice breeding. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 41-4

W. J. HOOVER AND SONS, SUN-EI FARM, Bittern Lake, Alta. Breeders of Hampshire hogs, Indian runner ducks, buff orpington poultry. Visitors always welcome at farm.

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WM. GILBERT, MINBURN, ALTA.—PURE
bred Southorns and Holsteins. Berkshires swine. Stock for sale. Prices moderate. Phone or write.

REGISTERED CATTLE AND SHEPHERD
Lions—(only) vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park farm, Hartney, Man. 31tf

A CARLOAD OF YOUNG SHORTHORN
grade females. Registered Clydesdales, Southorns and Yorkshires. Farm near station. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man. 34tf

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WA-WA-DELL FARM OFFERS: SHEEP—
Registered Leicesters, 20 mature rams, 30 big lusty ram lambs, 50 choice breeding ewes, 20 ewe lambs, 300 young grade ewes, 150 high grade ewe lambs, choice foundation stock. Large, prolific, bacon-type Berkshires—60 spring and summer farrowed pigs, bred from winners, pairs not akin. Milking Shorthorns—young bulls. Prices moderate. Can ship direct on any railroad. Every shipment must satisfy or return at my expense. Money refunded. A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man. 39tf

BERKSHIRE BOARS—THREE MONTHS OLD, \$15.00 each; from choice stock. Mackie Bros., Headip, Man. 42-44

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3,000 CHOICE YOUNG GRADE BREEDING
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TURKEYS, GESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS,
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FINE WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS FOR
sale—\$2.00 each, from first-class stock; no culls shipped. H. Mosson, Alexander, Man. 42-44

FOR SALE—ROSE AND SINGLE COMB
Red Cockerels from prize-winning stock, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$5 each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 40-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE WYAN-
dottes and Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels for sale. Also Pullets. James Partridge, Carnduff, Sask. 41-6

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

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Solving the Housing Problem

One of the heartening signs of the times is the active interest taken in the problem of housing the poor. That such a matter should have been so long neglected is a reproach to civilization; and too much vigor cannot be put into the movement to remove the disgrace, writes Stoughton-Cooley, in the Chicago Public. Overcrowding, families living in one room, families in two rooms keeping boarders, day and night workers using the same bed, windowless rooms, cellar dormitories and general lack of sanitation is the burden of all reports and testimony. And this, too, in spite of laws, inspectors and public opinion. The movement to correct this shameful state of affairs is proceeding along two lines. One is proceeding along the line of palliation. It would enact laws of minimum requirements, where they do not now exist, and enforce those already on the statute books. It would have severe penalties for keeping unsanitary premises; it would compel landlords to put windows in all rooms; and it would prohibit families from living too many in a room, or in cellars, or using beds night and day; in a word it would correct these abuses by arbitrary fiat. It would also have the state assist private capital to build low-priced model houses for workers. Three reasons might be offered in support of such a campaign: It may produce immediate results, even though they be small; it will enlist the support of well-meaning people who cannot at this time be reached otherwise; and it will soon demonstrate the necessity for more fundamental work.

Fundamental Remedy

The other force directed toward the solution of the housing problem is proceeding along fundamental lines. The work is not so spectacular, nor will the results be so immediate; but they will be more far-reaching and permanent. This plan is simply to reverse the forces that have led to the objectionable conditions. It is an aspersion on human nature to suppose that any landlord would build windowless rooms or maintain unsanitary premises, except that he thereby obtained a larger income from his investment. And it is a reflection upon human intelligence to think a family would live in one room, when it could afford two, or use a bed night and day, when it could have double the number of beds. The conditions complained of are not due to the niggardliness of nature, nor to the natural depravity of human beings; they are due wholly and solely to man-made laws. The modern city has grown up under laws that have made it the interest of the landlord to do as he has, and compelled tenants to submit to their environment.

Windows Still Taxed

We smile in a superior way at the ancient tax on windows; and we are moved with compassion at the sight of rheumatic peasants doomed to live in windowless houses. But it was a condition that confronted the home-builder. The law said, in effect: The more windows, the more taxes; no window, least taxes. And his house was built without a window. But have we not said the same thing to our builders? We have not only said that, but we have said: The more windows, doors, gables, porches and rooms, the more taxes. The landlord, possessed of a lot, about which the city has built walks and pavements, sewers, water, and gas, and within reach of which it has placed schools and fire and police protection, can keep the present disgraceful tenement, and be taxed lightly; or he can put up a good building and be taxed heavily. If it be said that a better building would command more rent, it may be answered that the increase in the value of the lot—under its comparative exemption from taxes—amounts to more than the gain to be had from the better building.

The Better Way

The new force on behalf of better housing says: The effective way to

abolish windowless rooms is to take the tax off the windows. The way to multiply rooms and beds is to take the taxes off of rooms and beds. In a word, take the taxes off of houses entirely and lay them upon the lots. It is the lots, not the houses, that increase in value with better police and fire protection, better schools, and a larger and better population. Hence the burden should rest where the benefit lies. Have your minimum housing requirements if you will, to curb the avaricious few who are slow to see wherein lies their self-interest; but make it the pecuniary interest of the landlord to put up good buildings, instead of maintaining poor ones.

More Houses and Lower Rents

The result of such a law will be two-fold. By causing the construction of more and better houses rents will tend to fall, and by employing more labor to build the houses wages will tend to rise. Hence the victims of overcrowding will find larger quarters at a lower price, and at the same time they will have more with which to pay. That this is not a wild and visionary scheme, but is, on the contrary, a sound business proposition, may be seen from what has already taken place. Vancouver, Edmonton, and other cities in Western Canada, have exempted buildings and improvements from taxation. Whether or not all cities shall take up this effective line of work is for their citizens to say. The matter is absolutely in their hands. They now have the alternative of confining the movement for better housing to palliative measures, which may relieve some of the more glaring conditions; or they may, in addition to palliative measures, adopt fundamental means that will go to the root of the evil, and effect permanent results.

MEAT PACKERS' CONVENTION

The American Meat Packers' convention has come and gone. It merely developed the fact that the killers are seriously concerned over the prospect, if not certainty of a short supply of raw material. The association appropriated \$500,000 to encourage production. Presumably a publicity bureau will be established to print circulars in red ink, telling the grower how easily wealth may be amassed by raising cattle, hogs and sheep, but such procedure will be a joke. The grower is no fool; he dropped live stock production because it was unremunerative, and he will resume beef, pork and mutton making whenever a favorable opportunity exists.

Proof of this is afforded by current demand for breeding stock cattle, also sheep. The most effective method of restoring production is to maintain a stable and remunerative set of markets and there is no other way.

The Cranks

Of course the cranks were at the gathering. They wore their hair variously, but each of them had a chimerical idea to exploit. One rattle-brained idiot proposed to put the United States army raising cattle, and for that matter it might as well be engaged in that stunt as acting flunky for commissioned officers and doing chores around army posts. But with equal consistency the food supply might be expanded by turning the navy into a fishing fleet. Another wanted to bonus the livestock grower; still another to penalize him by placing an expert duty on meat products, while the gigantic idiot of the bunch proposed mandatory legislation requiring every farmer to maintain a certain number of cattle, hogs and sheep. On top of this came a report that the federal authorities at Washington proposed to remedy meat shortage by organizing boys' pig raising clubs and building municipal abattoirs. Don't laugh immoderately, please; it's dangerous. The packers' convention furnished certain newspapers with material for "screams" and the "dollar beefsteak" headline was worked to the limit.—Jas. E. Poole.

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

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

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

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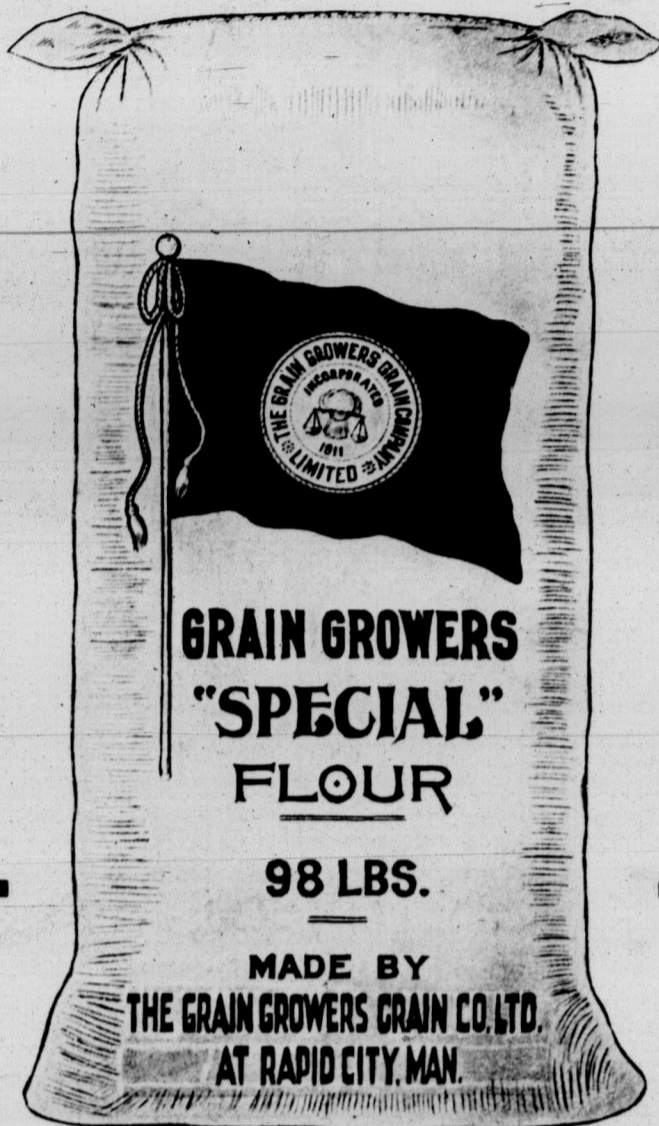
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