

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## Does Protection Protect You?

If Protection really protects you then it is of some value. If not, then, whom does it protect? Are you working for your own benefit and for the benefit of your wives and families? Or are you working for the benefit of a handful of protected manufacturers? Are you keeping food, clothing and educational advantages from your children to help a few already rich men? If so, are you doing right?

## Does Protection Protect You?

AUGUST 28, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

# UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG ESTABLISHED 1845  
 Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000  
 Retained and Undivided Profits 2,175,000  
 Total Assets, over \$7,175,000  
 HON. JOHN SHARPLES, Honorary President JOHN GALT, President  
 Vice-Presidents—W.M. PRICE and R. T. HILEY.  
**DIRECTORS**  
 W. R. ALLAN LIEUT.-COL. J. CARSON S. HAAS G. H. THOMSON  
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 M. BULL E. E. A. McVERRY G. P. REID  
 G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager H. E. SHAW, Assistant-General Manager  
 F. W. S. CRISPO, Superintendent of Branches

**WESTERN BRANCHES OF UNION BANK OF CANADA**  
 MANITOBA—Baldwin, Beulah, Boonville, Brandon, Carberry, Carleton Place, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitoba, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Newdale, Niangua, Rapid City, Rolton, Russell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Verdun, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg  
 Corydon Avenue Logan Avenue  
 North End Portage Avenue  
 Sargent Avenue

**SASKATCHEWAN**—Adams, Alask, Assiniboia, Assinibois, Buchanan, Cabri, Canora, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Cut Knife, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gravelbourg, Gull Lake, Herbert, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kindersley, Kerr Robert, Landon, Lang, Langdon, Lemberg, Lundan, Luss, Lund, Macklin, Maple Creek, Maryfield, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moushon, Nether Hill, Neudorf, Ogema, Outlook, Oxbow, Pense, Perdue, Plenty, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Scott, Strasbourg, Swift Current, Simpson, Sisseton, Southey, Tessier, Theodore Togo, Tompkins, Vanguard, Viceroy, Wapella, Watrous, Welch, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windhorst, Winkler, Yorkton, Zealandia  
**ALBERTA**—Airdrie, Alt, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Bellevue, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Bow Island, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carlstadt, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Grande Prairie, Grassy Lake, High River, Hillcrest, Innisfail, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Ponburg, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Strathmore, Swallow, Three Hills, Wainwright



Head Office, Winnipeg

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**SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS. GRAIN DRAFTS NEGOTIATED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.**  
 Agents and Correspondents at all important centres in Great Britain and the United States.  
 LONDON, ENG., BRANCH: No. 51 THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C.  
 A general Banking business transacted.  
 WINNIPEG BRANCH: D. M. NEEVE, Manager



# ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT

"THE STANDARD BY WHICH ALL OTHER MAKES ARE MEASURED"

There are many kinds of Portland Cement. There is only one kind of "Atlas"—the best. It's a cement that's all cement—a cement made of genuine cement rock—a cement without impurities—a cement of absolutely uniform quality.  
 Others say "as good as Atlas." But the U.S. Government said "Atlas," and is using 5,000,000 barrels of Atlas on the Panama Canal. Remember this in buying for farm use. You cannot get "Atlas" quality under another name and you cannot get the best results unless you use the best cement.

**"Concrete Construction About the Home and on the Farm"**  
 Our free book for farmers  
 Get it. Read it. Follow it. And you cannot go wrong.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Atlas, write to  
**THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, DEPT. 166 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK**  
 Largest productive capacity of any cement company in the world. Over 50,000 barrels per day



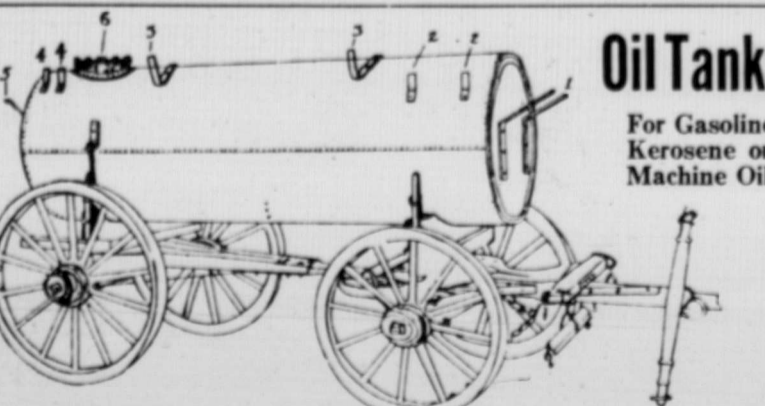
# GROCERIES!



**FREIGHT CHARGES PAID**

Write for Catalog and get full particulars

**DUNGAN & HUNTER**  
 Desk B, 543 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.



**Oil Tanks**  
 For Gasoline Kerosene or Machine Oils

All Sizes and Capacity Stock Sizes and To Order Special Tank for Farm Use  
 Size—5 ft. x 10 ft. long. Capacity—10 barrels or 420 imperial gallons. Weight—900 lbs., steel gauge No. 11. Equipped ready for setting on wagon, \$80 Cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg  
**Vulcan Iron Works, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.**

# WALL PLASTER

The "EMPIRE" BRANDS of WOOD FIBER, CEMENT WALL AND FINISH PLASTERS  
 Should interest you if you are looking for the best plaster results

Write Today for our Specification Booklet  
**Manitoba Gypsum Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.**

# A SPLENDID OPENING

WE ARE JUST PLACING ON THE MARKET a number of 40 acre farms in Central British Columbia on terms of \$50 CASH AND \$15 PER MONTH. This property is within three miles of a railway under construction. Think what this will mean a year from now.  
 THIS IS A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY for the wage earner. The climate is delightful, the soil rich and productive and the market is at your door. Write today for our illustrated booklet F1 showing actual views of land and field notes.

**NATIONAL FINANCE COMPANY**  
 HEAD OFFICE - VANCOUVER, B.C. LIMITED  
 Finest Agricultural Lands in British Columbia. Reliable Agents Wanted  
 Assets - \$2,484,081 Reserve - \$250,000

# GRAIN GROWERS!

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

We believe, that every advertiser who signs by true will take it as a favor will advise to have reason to get any person or firm. We do not advise of schemes, doubtful things classed by. We publish no advertising matter such.  
 Rates for class be seen on the rates may be had. Change of advertisement must reach advance of publication.

# ELEVATOR

At a special meeting of the Grain Exchange the following by vote of 150 to 75.  
 "To amend the number 19 of the Exchange as May, 1912, by words after the on the ninth line printed by-law, 'er, officer or a Stock company, partnership, which ship (whether change or not) to charge less handling of grain commission prov or shall rebate, person, firm or of such commission charges or expen ly chargeable t corporation in consigned grain or offer to pay tion of any person, firm or or procure ship of grain to sue ship, or shall evade the prov regard to commi to be done which, if done by-law or any by-laws of this der such membe suspension or e ever, that not to prevent the said compa ship of legitime men, of registe employment of the same terms ject to the sam set forth in reg same by a mer  
 This amends A. Crerar, pres ers' Grain com vicious in prin also opposed it ly at their bus but that the n elevator compa ages in the cot more will be

# THRESHER

Every three account book profit and los is easy to ke every night. may be han minutes after through the laborers are l always ready wages acct "leakholes." count Book 2 Sheets etc.  
 10 Shee  
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 2 Sheet  
 Losses,  
 4 Sheet  
 2 Sheet  
 2 Sheet  
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 The book covered wit jecting edge stand rough x 11 1/4. Pr BO GRAIN GRO

# The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

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

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

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

Volume V. August 28th, 1912 Number 9

## Free Trade Manufacturer

The Sarnia Fence Company is Ready and Able to Face Competition from American Manufacturers. Does Not Need Protection

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs:—

Replying to your letter of August 6, requesting our views on the tariff question, and how free trade would affect our line, would say that the policy of the Sarnia Fence company differs from that of most Canadian manufacturers. We believe that the price of a manufactured article should be based upon the cost of production, not upon tariff protection. We know of no legitimate reason why the Canadian fence manufacturer should demand a much higher price for his fence than the manufacturer in the United States. The government admits plain wire for fence purposes to come in free of duty, which makes the cost of raw material the same in both countries, the labor conditions in Canada are more favorable to the Canadian manufacturer than they are to the manufacturer in the United States, and if the government will continue to leave plain galvanized wire on the free list we can manufacture in Canada as economically as any place on the continent, and we are not afraid of competition from the United States.

### The Real Secret

Whenever a reduction in the tariff is suggested, the Canadian manufacturer howls most piteously, claiming he will be ruined, and will have to close down his plant, that he cannot compete with the United States. We do not believe that this is so unless he has allowed his plant to become obsolete, and his system out of date in order that fat dividends may be paid his shareholders. The real secret of his opposition to the removal of the tariff is the fear of the loss of the amount of the duty for dividends. A Canadian steel corporation who has received millions of dollars from the people of Canada in the form of bounties, and who are most persistent in their demands for renewal of the steel bounties as well as for higher tariff, made statements to prospective British investors that they had the ore, the lime stone and the coal at their very doors, and proved by figures that they could manufacture steel for less cost per ton than any other place in the world, but when they talk to our own people at home, they must have protection as well as assistance. It is a well known fact that Canadian manufacturers consider the duty their legitimate graft, they consider it perfectly legitimate that the price of a manufactured article in Canada should be the price in the United States, plus whatever duty the government can be led to believe they require.

### Protection Breeds Combines

To give you an illustration of how the farmer is deprived of what was to all apparent intents and purposes an advantage for him, the late government as a special concession to the farmer placed plain galvanized wire for farm fencing on the free list. This was done so the farmer could get his fence cheaper; a duty of 15 per cent., however, was retained on manufactured fencing. The result was the Canadian manufacturers based their price upon the prices in

the United States, plus the duty on finished fence, which resulted in the manufacturer reaping the full benefit of the reduction which was apparently intended for the farmer, and the farmer had no option but pay the price if he wished to use fence. This condition would not have been so bad had the matter been left at that, but with the tariff as a basis for protection against competition, a combine was formed for the purpose of further bleeding the farmer. This circle of manufacturers got to look upon the Canadian field as exclusively their own, and all not in the combine must keep out, and they resented what they called the intrusion of the Sarnia Fence company in a most vicious, arbitrary manner. The Ontario farmer has sized up the situation, and has stood at our backs in such a loyal manner that the prices of the Sarnia Fence company (which are not based on the tariff protection) have been acknowledged by the combine.

### Tariff Going Up

According to the statements of Major J. A. Currie, member of parliament in the Dominion House for North Simcoe, made to the Sarnia Fence company that he, as a member of the government, had inside information to the effect that before the end of the present year the government was going to take wire for farm fencing off the free list, and that he was forming a new merger of the fence interests that he might take advantage of the situation. If plain wire for farm fencing were taken from the free list it would compel all fence manufacturers to purchase their raw material from the steel interests in Canada, who bleed the country for millions of dollars in the form of steel bounties, and who endeavored to have the bounties renewed by the present government this year, but were prevented by the Canadian farmers standing together, and giving expression to their disapproval through the 25,000 petitions which the Sarnia Fence company had circulated.

### The "Steal" Gang

This talk of the removal of plain wire from the free list is the result of further efforts on the part of the steel interests in Canada to get control of the wire situation in the Canadian field. It is therefore in the interests of every farmer in Canada to oppose this change as the farmer will be obliged to pay the shot. We have found that some of the most prominent farm papers, which claim to be published in the interests of the farmer, have refused to publish in their columns (even if paid for) matter pertaining to the fence combine for fear of offending some of their other advertisers. Combines and mergers are only possible where a high tariff is maintained which smother competition and reacts to the advantage of a few at the expense of the masses.

We will be very glad to have you publish the above letter in your paper, or use it in any way which will further the interests of the farmer.

Yours very truly,

THE SARNIA FENCE CO.  
Jno. M. McCrae, Sec.-Treas.

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, \$1.50 per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

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

## What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Kingbone, Splint, Curb or Lameness as your poorest. These ailments cannot be prevented but they can be quickly and entirely cured if you always have on hand a bottle of the old reliable

### Kendall's Spavin Cure

For about 40 years this wonderful remedy has been successfully proving its efficiency and value to horse owners everywhere. It has saved millions of dollars in horseflesh and saved time, work and worry.

The experience of Mr. Peter Ouellet of Deseronto, Ont., is merely typical of thousands. He says:— "I have used your Spavin Cure frequently for the last ten years and it has given me entire satisfaction."

Joseph Johnson of Reid Mill, Alta., says: "I wish to recommend your Spavin Cure and also Kendall's Splint. I cured two Bone Spavins and a curb—and although it required nine months treatment for one of the spavins, it is now permanently cured."

"I have been using your Spavin Cure for several years and it certainly is the world's greatest treatment."

Don't take chances with your horses. Have a bottle or two of Kendall's Spavin Cure always on hand—it is a safe and reliable cure. Price \$1.00 per bottle or 2 bottles for \$1.50. Get our Splintable Book, "Treatment of the Horse"—Free of your druggist, or write direct to us.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.



## Get a Business Education

At the



"The Popular School of Business"

Bell Block, Princess Street  
Winnipeg, Man.

FALL TERM NOW OPEN

Write for Prospectus

### COUPON

Please send Prospectus to

Name.....

Address.....

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 "undestorable."

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.

### ELEVATOR COMBINE BUSY

At a special meeting of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange on Friday, August 23, the following by-law was passed by a vote of 150 to 7:—

"To amend section 6 of by-law number 19 of the printed by-laws of the Exchange as amended to the 15th of May, 1912, by inserting the following words after the words 'cut or evaded' on the ninth line of page 53 of the said printed by-law, 'or shall be a shareholder, officer or employee of any Joint Stock company, or a member of any partnership, which company or partnership (whether a member of this Exchange or not) shall charge or offer to charge less as commission for the handling of grain than the rates of commission provided for in this by-law, or shall rebate, or offer to rebate, to any person, firm or corporation, any portion of such commission rate, or any of the charges or expenses incurred and properly chargeable to such person, firm or corporation in or for the handling of consigned grain, or shall pay, or give, or offer to pay or give, any consideration of any kind whatsoever to any person, firm or corporation to influence or procure shipments or consignments of grain to such company or partnership, or shall in any way attempt to evade the provisions of this by-law in regard to commission, or shall do or permit to be done any act, matter, or thing, which, if done by a member of this Exchange, would be a contravention of this by-law or any other of the rules or by-laws of this Exchange, or would render such member liable to censure, fine, suspension or expulsion; provided, however, that nothing herein contained is to prevent the regular employment by the said company or the said partnership of legitimate registered travelling men, of registered track buyer, or the employment of an elevator operator, on the same terms and conditions and subject to the same rules as are herebefore set forth in regard to the employment of same by a member of this Exchange."

This amendment was opposed by T. A. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain company, who regarded it as vicious in principle. MacLennan Bros. also opposed it, as it was aimed specially at their business. There is no doubt but that the new amendment gives the elevator companies additional advantages in the country. It is thought that more will be heard of this matter.

### THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

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

2 Sheets Time Book for "Names," etc.

10 Sheets week's Record Forms.

20 Account Forms.

20 Duplicates of Accounts.

2 Sheets summary of Gains and Losses.

4 Sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger.

2 Sheets Standard Journal.

2 Sheets Standard Ledger.

62 Sheets of Labor-Saving Records

The book is bound in stiff board, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges, a book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book 8 3/4 x 11 1/4. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

BOOK DEPARTMENT  
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

**SALVATION ARMY LOSES LEADER**

London, Aug. 29.—The Reverend William Booth, general and commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, passed away at 10.13 o'clock tonight. He was born at Nottingham in 1829.

The veteran Salvation Army leader was unconscious for 48 hours previous to his death. The medical bulletins had not revealed the seriousness of the general's condition, which, for a week past, it is now admitted, was hopeless.

Twelve weeks ago General Booth underwent an operation for the removal of a cataract in his left eye. Septic poisoning set in and from that time with the exception of rallies the patient's health steadily declined. The general recognized that the end was near and often spoke of his work as being finished.

Rev. William Booth, D.C.L., was born at Nottingham, England, April 19, 1829, the only son of a builder and contractor of that town. He received his early education at a private school and later studied theology with the Rev. William Cook, D.D., and became a minister of the Methodist New Connexion in 1850.

He was appointed for some years to carry on special evangelistic services. For a long period he strove and labored hard in the work of the Methodist church, but when in 1861 conference required him to settle down in the ordinary circuit work, he resigned and began his labors as an evangelist wherever he had opportunity.

He was shortly before this parting of the ways married to Catherine Mumford, who proved his helpmate in as complete a sense as the word can be used, as he himself said "his inspiration from the first day to the last."

At the time of his severing connection with the Methodists she was right in line with the founder of the Army in his action and his enthusiastic supporter in his schemes for the betterment of humanity then beginning to formulate.

He came to London and preached on the curb stone of the Mile End Waste, and there evolved his many-sided plan of saving, helping and employing the people.

The social agencies comprise the following, scattered through 53 countries: Homes for discharged prisoners, labor yards, rescue work for fallen women, cheap lodging houses, homes for old men, Samaritan relief work, industrial homes for boys, food depots, industrial homes for girls, men's shelters, slum work, hospital visitation, nursing homes, jail visitation, maternity homes, summer camps, women's shelters, inquiries for lost friends, inebriates' sanitariums, etc., etc., industrial farm and colonies.

Public interest now centres in the question of the successor to the late commander. Under the constitution of the Salvation Army, the general nominates his successor. That General Booth did several years ago, placing the name in a sealed envelope, which was deposited with the Salvation Army's lawyers, with instructions that it should not be opened until after his death.

While nobody knows what name the envelope contains, the general belief among the Salvation Army leaders is that the name will prove to be that of Bramwell Booth, for thirty years its chief-of-staff.

**SELLING G.G.G. CO. STOCK**

A great deal of stock in the Grain Growers' Grain company is being sold at the present time. A peculiar feature is that applications are coming in even from Western Canada land owners residing in the United States and in England. W. J. Powell, one of the chief travelling representatives of the company, states that he has sold about \$5,000 worth of stock at the different Western fairs he has attended.

**CUTTING ALBERTA SPRING WHEAT**

Stettler, Aug. 19.—Notwithstanding the excessive rains of the last month the crops in this district are over two weeks ahead of last year's crop at this time. Mr. H. Addison Johnston, Stettler, commenced the spring wheat harvest by starting to cut his Marquis wheat today. This field was a prize winner in the standing grain competi-

**One Tractor-Day Equals One Team-Month**

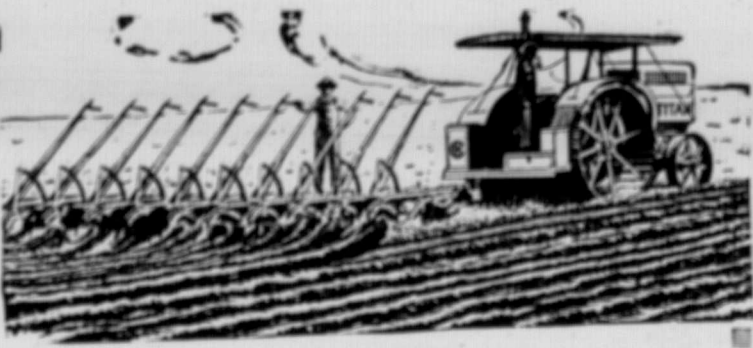
**A**N IHC tractor saves time, and time is money. As an illustration, a 45-horse power Titan or Mogul drawing an engine gang turns as much ground in one hour as could be turned with a walking plow in a day. If necessary, a tractor will work twenty-four hours a day, doing almost a month's work for a team and walking plow.

An IHC tractor saves money. If your seed bed must be prepared at a certain date to insure a profitable harvest, the tractor way is the cheapest way to plow, harrow, and pack it. To hire extra teams and help to accomplish the same amount of work in the same time would cost far more than doing the work with a tractor. Furthermore, this saving holds as true of the harvest time as of planting, and on a small farm as well as on a great bonanza ranch. There are few farm machines that save as much time and money as a reliable

**IHC Kerosene-Gasoline Tractor**

Nor is this all. An IHC tractor furnishes power for your threshing. It will haul the grain to market. It will grade the roads over which the grain is hauled. You can use it for well drilling, concrete mixing, irrigating and other pumping, and for many other purposes. Time, money, labor—these are the things that IHC tractors save.

IHC tractors are made in various styles, and in 12, 15, 20, 25, and 45-horse power sizes, for use on large and



small farms. IHC general purpose engines are made in all styles and sizes from 1 to 50-horse power. They furnish power for pumping, sawing, grinding, running the cream separator, feed grinder, or any other farm machine to which power can be profitably applied. They do satisfactory work in mill, shop and factory. The IHC local agent will give you catalogues and full information. See him, or, write the nearest branch house.

**Western Canadian Branches International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated)**

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

**IHC Service Bureau**

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

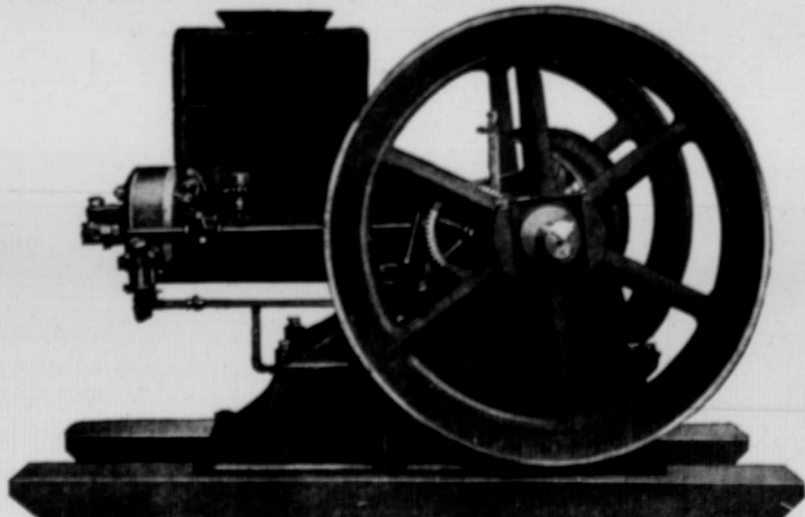


**Mr. Farmer! Here's Your Chance!**

We'll lend you this engine for thirty days so you can test it to your entire satisfaction alongside of any engine sold in Western Canada, regardless of name, make or price, just to prove to you the quality is right and the engine is right. Endorsed and used by the leading farmers of Western Canada.

Of course you are looking for the best engine that will do the most work, wear longest and cost least for fuel maintenance; an engine that runs smooth, has no vibration, and is properly designed.

Well, here it is! You will find just the kind you need for your particular kind of farm work in our big line of "Judson" Engines, and you can save \$50.00 to \$150.00 by buying your own engine direct. Don't be persuaded to buy any other engine until you have read our engine catalog. It is free.



1 1/2 H.P. at \$42.50 up to 25 H.P.

Stationary or Portable

Our big 7 H.P. at \$197.50 is the size you require. It develops 8 H.P. and weighs 1500 lbs.

**FROM FACTORY TO YOU**

We offer you this opportunity by selling direct and saving you considerable money on our "Factory-to-Farmer" method of merchandizing. We know exactly what the farmers' gasoline engine must do and we have the engine that will do it; perfect in quality, power and durability. Sold under a thirty days' free trial and a five years' guarantee.

Let us send you free OUR ENGINE AND FARM SUPPLY CATALOG, with full particulars of our big thirty days' free trial offer on the Judson Engine. Use the coupon now.

**C. S. Judson Co., Winnipeg, Man.**

**COUPON G.G.W.**

C. S. JUDSON CO., Winnipeg, Man.

Send me full particulars of your Engines, Grinders, Saws, Power Washers, Cream Separators, Pumps, Farm Trucks, and your Thirty Days Free Trial Offer.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

tion and is an exceptionally fine crop, the estimated yield being 45 bushels per acre.

**HUGE COST OF PANAMA CANAL**

Washington, Aug. 10.—The purchase and building of the waterway to date has cost the United States \$276,487,000. Of this amount \$137,886,000 has been paid out of the general fund of the treasury and the remainder from bond issues.

Balancing its books for the fiscal year just closed, the Treasury Depart-

ment issued a statement showing that the army cost \$150,182,000, against \$160,136,000 the previous year; the navy \$135,556,000, against \$119,380,000, and pensions \$153,597,000, against \$157,981,000.

**TAFT SIGNS CANAL BILL**

Washington, Aug. 25.—President Taft signed the Panama Canal bill at 7.15 o'clock Saturday night. Following this he sent to Congress a memorandum suggesting the advisability of the passage of a resolution which would declare that

his measure was not considered by this government a violation of the treaty provisions regarding the canal.

In discussing the British protest against the exemption of American shipping from the payment of tolls for the use of the canal, Mr. Taft says the irresistible conclusions to be drawn from it is that, "although the United States owns, controls and has paid for the canal, it is restricted by treaty from aiding its own commerce in the way that all the other nations of the world may freely do."

**A FREE**

In another letter from concern that of the tariff Fence comp works and by the Cana This compa asks only f under such competition first manuf we have loc its own feel for the tari our readers letter from shows that t facturers t they will n product.

**SASKATO**

The resul the Saska company a cates that t made a suc large finan give some companies Saskatchewan by the farr farmers as ness in W that shoul growers an keting the men who success of Elevator c farmers th loyally sup operating growers w method to upon them own eleva first year's most grati ers. The elevators over the c panies. D will have tors in ope requireme future ce the farme of their c businessli road. Th general w fact that t vator com on each wonder th hard to b business? farmers a realizing power." to be mor ed elevat We hav ly from in letters cannot tr that all r office ord order. B impossibl

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 28th, 1912

## A FREE TRADE MANUFACTURER

In another column in this issue we publish a letter from a Canadian manufacturing concern that does not require the protection of the tariff for their business. The Sarnia Fence company shows clearly how the tariff works and why it is so strongly supported by the Canadian Manufacturers' association. This company, manufacturing wire fence, asks only for a fair field and no favors and under such circumstances is willing to face competition from any quarter. This is the first manufacturing concern in Canada that we have located that is willing to stand upon its own feet and is not continually crying for the tariff nursing bottle. We urge all our readers to give special attention to the letter from the Sarnia Fence company. It shows that the proper policy is to give manufacturers their raw material free and then they will need no protection on the finished product.

## SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS' SUCCESS

The results of the first year's operation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company as shown in another column indicates that the farmers of Saskatchewan have made a success of their elevator scheme. The large financial profits made by the company give some idea of what the line elevator companies have been doing to the farmers of Saskatchewan in the past. The profits made by the farmers' own company belong to the farmers as is fair and right. The grain business in Western Canada is essentially one that should be conducted by the grain growers and whatever profit there is in marketing the grain should be returned to the men who have produced the grain. The success of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company is due to the fact that the farmers themselves are behind it and have loyally supported it. The elevators they are operating are their own. Saskatchewan grain growers were long ago determined to find a method to prevent the extortion practiced upon them by the elevator combine and their own elevator company is the result. The first year's showing of the company will be most gratifying to the Saskatchewan farmers. The superior equipment of their new elevators gives them a decided advantage over the obsolete elevators of the line companies. During the coming year the company will have nearly treble the number of elevators in operation and will be able to meet the requirements of a much wider territory. The future certainly looks very bright. When the farmers of a country begin to take hold of their own business and conduct it in a businesslike manner they are on the right road. The farmers in Western Canada in general will have food for thought in the fact that the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company cleared approximately \$1,000 on each elevator in operation. Is it any wonder that the elevator combine has fought hard to keep the farmers out of the grain business? But times are changing. The farmers are becoming educated and are realizing more and more that "knowledge is power." Co-operative elevators have proved to be more successful than government owned elevators.

We have received several complaints lately from subscribers who sent loose dollar bills in letters to renew their subscriptions. We cannot trace such letters. We would urge that all money be sent by postal note, post office order, express order or bank money order. By keeping the receipt slip it is then impossible to lose the remittance.

## A USEFUL LIFE CLOSED

The founder and for thirty-five years the father and general of the Salvation Army has answered his last roll-call. His death leaves a wide gap in the ranks of the world's real benefactors. Active to the last, planning new ways of serving his fellows, the veteran religious leader and humanitarian had the solid satisfaction of outliving the venomous hostility directed against the Army in its early years. During the past generation the devotion of his own followers in every country has been matched by the universal respect accorded him and by the many honors which kings and governments, universities and public bodies were glad to bestow. To General Booth Christianity meant more than a smug and self-satisfied adherence to orthodox creed and conduct. It meant hard, unselfish work. It meant uprooting social and industrial abuses, even though this involved uprooting cherished friendships and the favor of the great. Getting no help from the church, he got out of the church and organized a Christian body whose single purpose was to translate the gospel into present-day conditions and make this world a decent place to live in, even for the poorest. This is why the Army found it necessary to establish shelters, homes, hospitals, farm colonies and industries of its own. For sixty years the beloved General has spared not himself if he could but do something more for humanity, especially for those who had no helper. His was the "greater love," for he made his life one long sacrifice of willing service. General Booth has gone, but his influence remains and the work to which his life was given will go forward to carry sunshine and happiness into thousands of lives that have been unsuccessful in life's struggle, and the Salvation Army will long remain a beacon to the weary and disheartened wayfarer.

## CHINA AND LAND REFORM

The nations of Christendom seem to be too busy with their own problems, too concerned with their own troubles to pay much attention to events so far away as Asia. Only some such explanation can be given for the comparatively slight notice taken of the revolution in China and the immediate future in store for that country. The European powers, fearful lest the overthrow of the monarchy should mean a long period of internal warfare and foreign unrest, have given precious little help to the young republic, and its very existence still trembles in the balance. Yet despite all obstacles the government has thus far survived, and if only it can continue to hold the country in peace and stability until the people get accustomed to the change, the crisis will be passed in safety. Had we insight to see it, one of the marvels of history is being enacted under our very eyes. What other people ever drove out its conquerors and rulers, fortified by centuries of autocratic rule, with hardly a life being lost or a shot fired? When ever before did social and political teaching play the part of sword and gunpowder, and do it, moreover, more effectively than a score of bloody battles could do? But not alone in its peaceful character is this revolution unique, but also in the vast millions affected. England's driving out of the Stuarts with the setting up of the Commonwealth has always bulked impressively on the horizon of history. Yet England was at that time a nation of but few millions, and after eleven years of iron rule the monarchy was restored to continue unbroken to our own day. In China on the contrary the rights of about

four hundred million people are now for the first time recognized, and whatever changes may be in store the restoration of the Manchus is not one of them. The wonder-worker is Dr. Sun Yat Sen. As the republican leader in the successful overthrow of the Manchus he is a world figure. But even more than a political hero, he ranks in the forefront as a social reformer. To good purpose has he travelled through all the leading nations of the earth. A man of action, he has proved himself. As a thinker, a political economist, and a radical reformer he now desires to win his people's gratitude as he has won their respect. He has accomplished the astounding change of Chinese government in the simplest, most original and most ideal way possible. Hounded by the royalists, in constant danger of assassination by reason of having \$500,000 placed on his head, this humble patriot counted not his life dear, but made his way on foot throughout the whole kingdom preaching the gospel of human rights. So quietly was this done that outside of China his name was not known until the Imperial Government which had stood for thousands of years crumbled into ruins. Dr. Sun Yat Sen was the only logical man to become the first President of the Republic, but this position he has deliberately resigned in order to devote himself to what he called "the greater task." To expel the Manchu conquerors and restore the supremacy of the Chinese race was a great work. To abolish an unlimited monarchy and put in its place a responsible government was still greater. But the greatest reform yet remains, which is, in his own words "that the people be supreme in wealth production." In the Western nations he sees the few with immense fortunes enjoying every luxury that money can buy, while the great mass of the people are hard pressed to earn the most meagre living. Reason denies that such an arrangement of society is proper, because it is founded on injustice. Although a convinced republican and Free Trader Dr. Sun Yat Sen realizes that more is amiss than the form of government or the tariff policy, since the same wide gap between rich and poor exists alike in monarchies, republics and even under free trade. The land question, he urges, is the root of the problem. Let the people have free access to the land and the natural God given opportunities it affords, and the acute economic evils of the nations would find a speedy remedy. "Let us take time by the forelock," pleads Dr. Sun Yat Sen before his countrymen, "and make sure that the unearned increment of wealth shall belong to the people and not to private capitalists who happen to be the owners of the soil. In Britain, Canada and America capitalists with their vested interests are entrenched, and it is therefore difficult to dislodge them. In China capitalists and vested interests have not yet appeared; hence the revolution of society is easy." Led by such a man and fired with so noble a mission, the outlook is bright for the Chinese people, free from the yoke of the landlord, and possessing what is claimed by long odds to be the richest country in the world in natural resources, accomplishing the land reform which will put to shame our Western civilization with all its boasted wisdom, energy and experience. The main difference between us and these Oriental people appears to be that we sin against the light, generation after generation, by allowing proved abuses to flourish simply because justice to all would touch ill-gotten fortunes of privileged classes, whereas these simple people of the Far East have a strange way of looking after the welfare of the whole nation.

**WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES**

The Winnipeg Telegram has been devoting considerable attention recently to a comparison of the cash prices of high grade wheat in Winnipeg and Minneapolis and endeavoring to prove thereby that reciprocity would be of no benefit to the Western Canadian farmer. The Telegram has also been taunting those in favor of reciprocity for not giving these facts to the people. Now, as usual, the Telegram has been giving only half of the truth in the comparisons. The whole truth would not suit its purpose. We wish to give the whole truth and see if the Telegram will challenge it. We have selected for our comparisons the market records at Winnipeg and Minneapolis on August 19th and 20th, as they are most convenient and are typical of the recent market conditions. Let us first take the inspections at each place, to see how much grain of the various grades is being offered. At Winnipeg the following cars of wheat were inspected on August 19th and 20th:

Grade.	19th.	20th.
1 Northern	6	3
2 Northern	22	12
3 Northern	41	13
No. 4	11	7
Feed	9	9
Rej. 2	1	1
No Grade	22	7
Rejected	1	6
Condemned	1	..
No. 5	6	5
No. 6	20	10
Winter Wheat—		
No. 2 Alberta Red	..	1
No. 3 Alberta Red	3	3
4 Red Winter	5	1
	148	78

Now we compare this with the cars inspected at Minneapolis on the same dates:—

Grade.	19th.	20th.
1 Hard	17	5
1 Northern	162	65
2 Northern	78	46
3 Northern	51	42
No. 4	3	1
Rejected	24	13
No Grade	72	19
Durum	5	..
Mixed Wheat	6	..
Winter	107	43
	525	234

Now let us compare the prices of grain at the two markets on the same days. Here are the Winnipeg cash prices:—

Grade.	19th.	20th.
1 Northern	106½	106½
2 Northern	104½	104½
3 Northern	101	101
No. 4	89	89
No. 5	71½	71½
No. 6	61½	61½
Feed	58½	59½
3 Red Winter	97½	98
4 Red Winter	90	90
5 Red Winter	72½	72½

It would require a large amount of space to publish the full report of the cash sales on the Minneapolis sample market for the two days in question in this column, but as we publish these each week on our market page, we will give the averages here for the higher grades. The average cash prices for the higher grades of wheat on the Minneapolis market on August 19 and 20 were as follows:—

No. 1 Hard	98¼ to 105¼
1 Northern	92¼ to 106½
2 Northern	90 to 105¼
No. 3 Spring	86 to 101¾
No. 4	86 to 100
Winter	83 to 95¼
Rejected	85½ to 95
Durum	96 to 96½

The prices paid on the Minneapolis market for "no grade" grain on the same day were as follows:—

No Grade.	Aug. 19th.
3 cars	85
1 car	91¾
7 cars	86
1 car	85½
1 car	91¾
3 cars	87
1 car	88½
Part cars—old	89¾
1 car—tough and smutty	84
1 car—b. b. old	85
1 car	85½
1 car	90

1 car—barley bot	87
1 car—beating	83
1 car—smutty	86
No Grade.	Aug. 20th.
1 car	90
1 car—tough V. C.	85
1 car	97¼
1 car	67¼
1 car	97
1 car	95½
2 cars V. C.	90
3 cars	85
1 car	95¼
1 car—old	95¾
1 car	82
2 cars	86

Now let us note the prices of "no grade" wheat on the Winnipeg market and we find that the following are the best prices that were offered to the Grain Growers' Grain company for tough and damp wheat on the two days in question:—

2 Northern	90
3 Northern	87
No. 4	70
No. 5	56
No. 6	45
Condemned (tough)	20

Now with these prices before them our readers can compare the two markets. In the higher grades the Winnipeg market is more favorable. It must be remembered, however, that there is practically no high grade wheat in the hands of the farmers in Canada, it having already been purchased by the millers. Winnipeg prices are based on old wheat, while the Minneapolis prices are based on the new crop. The new wheat is going into Minneapolis every day in large quantities, while so far only one car of new wheat has passed inspection in Winnipeg. It is particularly in the sale of tough grain, under contract grades, where the Minneapolis market would today be of tremendous advantage to the Canadian farmers. The lowest quotation given for tough wheat at Minneapolis was 82 cents, while the highest was 98¼, which shows that on a large portion of the tough grain the Canadian farmers have lost from 25 to 40 cents per bushel by not having the southern market open to them. Let those who opposed reciprocity consider this, because the facts cannot be disputed. As to the present prices on contract wheat in both markets this is not the first time that Winnipeg has been higher than Minneapolis, and we will venture the assertion that when the new Canadian crop begins to come on to the market in large quantities that the Winnipeg market will sag far below the Minneapolis market, as it has always done in the past. It is of little advantage to Canadian farmers to have the best market when they have no high grade wheat to sell. The time when they want the best market is when they are selling their crop. We have no desire to give anything but the truth in regard to the Minneapolis and Winnipeg markets. The figures we have quoted above are taken from the Minneapolis Market Record, and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Those who favored reciprocity in the past need not be alarmed at the prices quoted by the Winnipeg Telegram, because the Telegram as usual prints only that part of the truth which best suits its purposes.

**THE SITUATION IS CLEAR**

The application made by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Dominion Government for permission to issue \$60,000,000 additional stock is of vital importance to every Canadian. At the present time the Canadian Pacific Railway stock with a par value of \$100 per share is selling on the stock exchange at about \$280 per share. This high price is due to the huge profits which the company has made through its excessive freight rates. Those rates are coming down. Nothing is surer. It may take some little time to accomplish the matter but the change is not far away. In view of this there should be no issue of stock by the Canadian Pacific Railway at the present time. The stock cannot be issued unless by the express permission

of the government to whom parliament delegated that power some years ago. If the stock is issued today at the market value of \$280 per share a serious reduction of freight rates would undoubtedly reduce the value of this stock. Then we would hear tales of the suffering of the "widows and orphans" who had invested their money in the Canadian Pacific Railway stock and who "must be protected." On the other hand, if the stock is issued at considerably less than \$280 a share it would all be gobbled up immediately by the magnates who now own the Canadian Pacific Railway. Suppose the stock is issued at \$150 per share the magnates would then turn round and put it on the market at \$280 per share and thereby make \$130 profit on every \$150 invested without giving the slightest return. No new issue of the Canadian Pacific Railway stock can be made in justice to the people of Canada until the freight rates are adjusted. The railway no doubt needs money for development. If so, its credit is as good as the credit of the Dominion Government. Let the Canadian Pacific Railway borrow money or sell debentures. In that way there will be no addition to the capital liability to form a barrier against freight rate reduction.

**FOOD FOR THOUGHT**

From Webster's dictionary we take the following definitions:—

**Jingo**—One who boasts of his country's preparedness to fight or who in general supports an aggressive or bellicose policy in foreign affairs; a chauvinist.

**Chauvin**—Any person affected with exaggerated patriotism, excessive military enthusiasm, or the like.

We recommend these definitions to the consideration of Colonel Sam Hughes and others suffering from similar troubles.

For the benefit of those who claim the demand for reciprocity is not strong in the Prairie Provinces we would point out the following figures of the popular vote on September 21, 1911:—

	Against.	For.
Alberta	29,675	40,100
Saskatchewan	34,700	54,343
Manitoba	40,356	37,340
	104,731	131,783

If the question of reciprocity alone were put to a referendum in the Prairie Provinces the result would show ninety per cent. of the farmers in favor.

Those who noisily declare that the people of Canada overwhelmingly defeated reciprocity last September should not forget that the vote stood 637,926 for and 669,537 against, not very far from an even break. Also it should be remembered that in several constituencies the candidates for both parties declared in favor of reciprocity. As far as reciprocity was concerned the decision cannot be regarded as final.

The appointment of George Langley to a position in the Saskatchewan government brings to the assistance of Premier Scott one of the most prominent members of the Grain Growers' organization. His wide knowledge of rural conditions and needs will undoubtedly be of great value in framing legislation for the development of Saskatchewan.

Sir Max Aitken announces that he is retiring from the presidency of the Royal Securities Corporation and will devote more of his time to British politics. Probably he will now set out to "save the Empire" by the cement process.

How does the action of the manufacturers in placing their insurance with American companies work in with their Made-in-Canada propaganda? Some patriotic manufacturers might explain.

No. 115. All goods...  
 2. All grain...  
 3. All grain...  
 4. All grain...  
 5. No grain...  
 116. In the...  
 117. All ins...  
 Terminal El...

123. No per...  
 2. Subsectio...  
 (a) which...  
 3. Subsectio...  
 (b) which...  
 4. If the...  
 Duties  
 157. The...  
 (a) Receiv...  
 (b) Upon...  
 (c) Insur...  
 (d) Keep...  
 (e) At t...  
 in the form

# Canada Grain Act

The Law that Regulates the Western Grain Trade

Continued from Last Week

## No Grade Grain

115. All good grain that has an excessive moisture, being tough, damp or wet or otherwise unfit for warehousing, shall be entered on the inspecting officer's books as "No grade," with his notations as to quality and condition.

2. All grain that is in a heating condition or is badly binburnt, whatsoever grade it might otherwise be, shall be reported and entered upon the inspecting officer's books as "Condemned" with the inspector's notation as to quality and condition.

3. All grain that is unsound, musty, dirty, smutty or sprouted, or that contains a large admixture of other kinds of grain, seeds or wild oats, or from any other cause is unfit to be classed under any of the recognized grades, shall be classed as "Rejected," with the inspector's notations as to quality and condition.

4. All grain shall be weighed and the weight per bushel recorded in the inspecting officer's book.

5. No grain that has been subject to scouring or treatment by use of lime or sulphur shall be graded higher than No. 3.

116. In the inspection of grain the weight shall not alone determine the grade.

117. All inspecting officers shall make their reasons for grading grain, when necessary, fully known by notation on their book.

## Terminal Elevator Owners Barred

123. No person owning, managing, operating or otherwise interested in any terminal elevator shall buy or sell grain at any point in the Eastern or Western Inspection Division.

2. Subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to any person who owns, manages, operates or is otherwise interested in any terminal elevator:—

(a) which, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, has been leased to the Board for operation, or has been leased to any person for operation with the approval of the Board, or is managed and operated by persons approved by the Board; or

(b) which is used or operated in connection with any flour mill situate at the same terminal point as such elevator. Provided, however, that such elevator shall be subject to such restrictions and regulations as are imposed by the Board, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

3. Subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to any person by reason only of the fact that he is an owner or holder of stock or shares in a railway company which owns or operates a terminal elevator which does not as a business buy or sell grain.

4. If the person mentioned in subsection 2 hereof owns, manages, operates or is otherwise interested in any terminal elevator other than a terminal elevator coming under the provisions of subsection 2 hereof, he shall not be exempted from the provisions of subsection 1 hereof.

## Duties of Warehouseman

157. The person operating any such country elevator shall:—

(a) Receive the grades of grain established and described in Part II. of this Act;

(b) Upon the request of any person delivering grain for storage or shipment, receive such grain without discrimination as to persons, during reasonable and proper business hours;

(c) Insure the grain so received against loss by fire while so stored;

(d) Keep a true and correct account in writing in proper books, of all grain received, stored and shipped at such country elevator, stating, except as hereinafter provided, the weight, grade, and dockage for dirt or other cause, of each lot of grain received in store, for sale, storage or shipment; and,

(e) At the time of delivery of any grain at such country elevator, issue, in the form prescribed in the schedule

to this Act, to the person delivering the grain either a cash purchase ticket, warehouse storage receipt, or storage receipt for special binned grain, dated the day the grain was received, for each individual load, lot or parcel of grain delivered at such country elevator.

158. The owner, lessee or manager of every country elevator equipped with grain cleaners shall, if requested so to do, clean the grain before it is weighed.

2. Persons interested in the weighing of grain at any country elevator, shall have free access to the scales while such grain is being weighed and shall, if the facilities exist, and if they so desire, have ample opportunity after the cleaning is done, of personally ascertaining the net weight of the grain cleaned.

3. The net weight of the grain cleaned shall be specified on the face of the certificate given the seller by the purchaser.

## Warehouse Receipt

159. The person operating any country elevator shall, upon request of any person delivering grain for storage or shipment, deliver to such person a warehouse receipt or receipts, dated the day the grain was received and specifying:

(a) The gross and net weight of such grain;

(b) The dockage for dirt or other cause;

(c) The grade of such grain when graded conformably to the grade fixed

## Ordering Cars to Elevator

162. Any person having grain stored or binned in not less than car lots in any country elevator whether in general or special bin, may order a car or cars to be placed at such elevator for the shipment of such stored grain, and may have the said car or cars loaded at such elevator after he has surrendered to the operator thereof the storage receipt or receipts therefor, properly endorsed, and has paid, or tendered payment of all lawful charges as hereinbefore provided; and the grain shall not be subject to any further charges for storage after demand for such delivery is made and cars are furnished by the railway company.

In the case only of grain in special bin, should the storage receipts and lawful charges against the grain not be delivered or paid at the time of the billing of the car, the elevator operator may hold the bill of lading until the owner has surrendered the storage receipts therefor and paid all lawful storage charges due thereon; provided that it shall be an offence under this Part for the elevator operator to sell or dispose of such bill of lading without the consent of the owner of the grain, and the bill of lading shall be made out in all cases in the name of the owner of the grain shipped.

2. The grain represented by such receipt shall be shipped within twenty-four hours after such demand has been made and cars have been furnished.

3. This section shall not be deemed

warehouseman in writing of the fact and both parties thereupon shall forward the sample sealed, charge prepaid, to the chief inspector to be compared with the shipment. The decision given by the chief inspector in such cases shall be final and binding on both parties.

## Grain Out of Condition

170. In case any country elevator warehouseman discovers that any portion of the specially binned grain in his elevator is out of condition or becoming so, and it is not in his power to preserve it, he shall immediately give written notice thereof by registered letter to the Board and to the person on whose account the grain was received, if the address of such person is known.

2. Such notice shall when possible state:—

(a) The kind and grade of the grain and the bin in which it is stored;

(b) The receipts outstanding upon which the grain is to be delivered, giving the numbers, amounts and dates of each;

(c) The name of the party for whom the grain was stored;

(d) The amount of grain stored and the date of its receipt.

3. He shall also at once post up a copy of such notice in some conspicuous place in such elevator.

4. Such grain shall be delivered upon the return and cancellation of the receipts.

5. In case the grain out of condition is not removed from store by the owner thereof within ten days from the date of the notice of its being out of condition, the warehouseman where the grain is stored may sell such grain at public auction for the account of the owner after:—

(a) Giving ten days' notice by advertisement in a newspaper published in the place where such elevator is located, or, if no newspaper is published there, then in the newspaper published nearest to such place;

(b) Posting up such notice in a conspicuous place in his elevator for the ten days immediately preceding the sale; and

(c) Ten days from the mailing of notice of the time and place of the sale to the owner by registered letter.

## Warehouseman Liable for Neglect

6. Any warehouseman guilty of an act of neglect, the effect of which is to depreciate property stored in such elevator under his control, shall be held responsible personally as well as upon his bond, and in addition thereto, the license of such elevator may be revoked.

7. Nothing herein contained shall be held to relieve the warehouseman from exercising proper care and vigilance in preserving the grain before or after such publication of its condition; but the grain shall be kept separate and apart from all direct contact with other grain and shall not be mixed with other grain while in store in such elevator.

## Grade or Dockage Disputes

172. In case there is a disagreement between the purchaser or the person in the immediate charge of receiving the grain at such country elevator and the person delivering the grain to such elevator for sale, storage or shipment at the time of such delivery, as to the proper grade or dockage for dirt or otherwise, except as to condition, on any lot of grain delivered, a fair and proper sample shall be drawn in the presence of the person delivering the grain out of each hopper load as delivered and at least three quarts from samples so taken shall be forwarded in a suitable sack properly tied and sealed, express charges prepaid, to the chief inspector of grain, and shall be accompanied by the request in writing of either or both of the parties aforesaid, that the chief inspector will examine the sample and

Concluded Next Week

## Get The Grain Act

Every grain grower should have a Copy of the Canada Grain Act. They may be obtained free by sending a post card to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

by law and in force at terminal points; and

(d) That the grain mentioned in such receipt has been received into store.

2. Such receipt shall also state upon its face that the grain mentioned therein has been received into store, and that upon the return of such receipt, and upon payment or tender of payment of all lawful charges for receiving, storing, insuring, delivering or otherwise handling such grain, which may accrue up to the time of the return of the receipt, the grain is deliverable to the person on whose account it has been taken into store, or to his order, from the country elevator where it was received for storage, or, if either party so desires, in quantities not less than carload lots, on track at any terminal elevator in the Western Inspection Division, on the line of railway upon which the receiving country elevator is situate, or any line connecting therewith, so soon as the transportation company delivers the same at such terminal and the certificate of grade and weight is returned.

## Delivery at Duluth

3. In the case of a country elevator on the line of railway formerly known as the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway, or on any line of railway operated therewith, or the Great Northern Railway, if either party desires such grain to be shipped to a terminal point, it may be delivered on track at the proper terminal elevator, at or adjacent to Duluth.

4. Nothing herein shall prevent the owner of such grain from, at any time before it is shipped to terminals, requiring it to be shipped to any other terminal than as hereinbefore provided.

to limit or curtail the right of any applicant, whether he has or has not grain stored or binned as above stated.

## Special Bins and Samples

167. Whenever the person operating a country elevator agrees with the owner of any grain to store it in such a manner as to preserve its identity, it shall be stored in a special bin or bins, and shall be called special binned grain, and in such case only the weights, insurance and preservation of the identity of the grain shall be guaranteed by the said operator, and he shall mark on the storage receipts given therefor the words "Special bin," and the number or numbers by which such special bin or bins are known in such elevator.

2. In every case where grain is stored in any country elevator in a special bin the warehouseman shall draw a fair and proper sample, in the presence of a person delivering the grain, out of each hopper load as delivered, and such sample shall be properly preserved in a suitable receptacle, which shall be numbered and sealed, until after such special binned grain has been shipped and inspected, and the owner thereof has notified the warehouseman that he is satisfied the identity of the grain has been preserved.

3. The receptacle shall be provided by the warehouseman and the sample shall be placed therein in the presence of the owner. The receptacle shall be secured by a padlock which the owner of the grain shall provide, and the key of which he shall retain. The warehouseman shall be the custodian of the receptacle and sample.

168. In case, after the shipment has been inspected, the owner is of the opinion that the identity of the grain has not been preserved, he shall notify the

# The Mail Bag

## WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS

Editor, Guide:—I notice of late that a good deal of noise has been made by some of our Western papers, because they have found that Minneapolis and Winnipeg cash prices are equal for No. 1, 2 and 3 Northern wheat, but those wise writers did not tell us what the spreads are on the lower grades, the only kind of wheat we have to sell at the present time. The following table will give the facts: On August 8, and right up to August 12 and 15, the following prices for cash wheat were much the same every day:—

	Minneapolis	Winnipeg
1 northern	\$1.95 1/4	\$1.97
2 northern	1.93 1/2	1.93 1/2
3 northern	1.91 1/4	1.90 1/4
No. 4	.99	.85

This shows a spread in Minneapolis between No. 1 northern and No. 4 northern of 6c and a fraction. The spread in Winnipeg between No. 4 northern and No. 1 northern is 22c. The No. 4 northern selling in Minneapolis 16c higher than in Winnipeg, and in low grades and "no grades" and rejected grades, the spread widens out much greater, going to 30c or more on many of those lower grades. The most of our low grade wheat except rejected contract grades is selling today from 30c to 50c per bushel, while you can find nothing in Minneapolis, low grade or "no grade" or rejected grades, selling less than 70c and up to 90c. Then again it is the new crop that is selling in Minneapolis at this date, and sells less than the old crop. It is the old crop that is selling in Winnipeg. The Canadian wheat is well out of the farmers' hands, and what there is, is in the speculators' hands. Manipulators are doing good work for themselves just now. A similar situation came about two or three times in the last seven or eight years and usually lasting from August to October 1, but just as soon as the new crop is going freely to market, then you will find the old spread of 10c to 12c in favor of Minneapolis coming back, at least that is just what has happened in the past. It will be interesting to watch closely that spread return for return it will just as sure as manipulators "play the game." Another fact is that No. 1, 2 and 3 grades are scarce and our millers are free takers as evidenced by the fact that Winnipeg cash quotations are above export values. That is so in No. 1, 2 and 3 northern, but not so in the lower grades, which is here in large quantities. It is lamentable that we should have papers printed in this country that try to place misconstruction on the existing facts by giving a portion of the facts. Of course it does not affect the grain referred to, as we have none or little if any to sell, but we have large quantities of grain to sell that is not referred to, and we are compelled to sell that grain about 40c less than can be obtained for it in the American markets. The situation at our terminals is serious, much oats are selling at 14c per bushel; that is, tough and damp oats; and low grade wheat is being sold as low as 25c per bushel. There is between two and three million bushels of this grain that has been handled and will be handled at our terminals, and large quantities of it laid there for weeks and months for the want of drying space, and when the drying charges, the shrinkage through drying and freight were deducted, and an unreasonably small price obtained for dried wheat, it left the farmers little or nothing, and in many cases it did not meet all the charges against it including the freight, whereas if the bars to the south of us had been laid down, even temporarily, while the off grade

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

grain was being handled it would have meant many thousands of dollars to those farmers who suffered under those conditions. It is to be hoped that so long as we labor under such unfair conditions as are existing in the marketing and transporting of our grain, that we will not meet with another year such as the last one has been.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Winnipeg, Man.

### MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—In view of the paramount importance of the scheme for "Hail Insurance by Municipalities" now before the municipal councils of Saskatchewan and of my intimate acquaintance with the question, I venture to offer a few arguments in support of the measure. It would be superfluous to argue the need of insurance against damage to standing crops by hail. Everyone knows its imperative need. All other dangers which threaten our crops may be either combated or guarded against with at least some measure of success; but against hail we are absolutely helpless. Nor will wet, drought, weeds, rust, smut or frost so entirely destroy a crop as will the dreaded hail which, in a few moments, will annihilate the fruits of years of planning, hard labor and privation. The risk is a common one. No evidence has been found to show that any part of the province is immune from hail. Investigation has brought to light many instances where districts had been farmed for as long a period as twenty years or more without hail loss, and which, later, have suffered very heavily indeed from hail. The scheme is purely co-operative and mutual; and possesses all the best features of advanced economic thought. The measure is introduced as a referendum to those whose interests are involved, being entirely optional with the ratepayers themselves. It contains all the elements of Direct Legislation; and our treatment of it will show our ripeness or otherwise for that important and greatly-to-be-desired political reform. Surely no council will deny its ratepayers this referendum and so prove itself arbitrary where the government is the reverse. Those alone who pay the rate must be the judges of whether they will come under the act or not. Let the measure go before the ratepayers everywhere. The administration of the Act will be entirely free from partisan influence. Those directly interested will manage their own business, in their own way, for their own ends, through a commission of their own choosing. The plan is so simple and its administration so inexpensive that no company or even other mutual undertaking can ever hope to do business at a cost for administration less than many times the outlay under this measure. Whereas, by enabling the land speculator to bear some share of the cost of attaining this measure of security in grain growing, those insured will have their insurance carried for a mere fraction of what they can purchase it for elsewhere. Nor is this in any sense unfair to the holder of unimproved prairie land. The paltry four cents per acre, which he will be called upon to pay, will result in stability of land values vastly more than commensurate with this small outlay. Indeed the Act ought to receive its very best support in those municipalities where the settlers are engaged principally in ranching, for the reason that the uncultivated quarter sections used wholly for grazing being exempt from the assessment, only the absentee owners and such settlers as are actually farming will be required to pay the rate, and these latter only on such quarter sections as they are actually cultivating. Under the operation of this measure the man without the cash will cease to pay 25 per cent. for three months or at the rate of 100 per cent. per annum for accommodation on his hail insurance premium as he is now doing, unless, indeed, his natural resentment of this injustice causes him to forego his insurance entirely. The rate becomes a tax against the land and every acre of

grain is insured from the date the assessment is levied. He need not worry in the midst of the season about means to purchase hail insurance; nor will it ever happen that the farmer has neglected insuring until the fatal day has come upon him without a moment's warning. Once he comes under the Act he is insured continuously without further attention on his part. The privilege of any municipality to withdraw at any time is fully provided for, thus showing forth the irreproachable fairness of this thoroughly democratic measure. Truly this is a people's measure; of the people, for the people, and by the people, and one that cannot fail to appeal to every thinking man who familiarizes himself with its provisions and the benefits to be derived under its operation. Let no council, by neglect or otherwise, deprive its ratepayers of the privilege of at least pronouncing themselves upon this measure at the first annual election, and I am sure that practically all the resident ratepayers of the province will support it.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

Cupar, Sask.

### RE FARMERS' PARTY

Editor, Guide:—I notice in your last issue a letter from N. W. Dann, of Nately. The latter part of this raises a point on which there is always a certain amount of discussion going on privately, in spite of the fact that our best thinkers have decided that it is advisable to profit from the experience from those farmers' organizations which have flourished for a time, and then passed away in years gone by, and have nothing whatever to do with the formation of a third party. There is an old saying, which I am sorry to think does not receive the prominence that it should in the minds of every Britisher, which runs somewhat along these lines: "Come the four quarters of the world in arms, and we will shock them, if England to herself be true."

My sentiment is this, that we can say the same of the farmer if we will but learn to be true to ourselves. I do not suggest for an instant that there are not common grounds on which the workingman of all industries can work side by side, but it is certain that there are many things of importance to each industry which are absolutely of no interest to some other industry at all. On points which are to the benefit of the city laborer and the farmer as well, they undoubtedly should work shoulder to shoulder. Their influence would be stronger thereby. But that they should unite under one organization is to my mind absolutely unnecessary, and simply shows a lack of self-reliance, which would weaken their case accordingly.

I believe in centralization, and that we must first learn to unite ourselves in one solid body. We have a saying in Alberta in answer to a suggestion of this kind, to the effect that we are not organized to support any party at all, but to place ourselves in that position that each and every party, whether under the name of Grit, Tory, or any other variety of politician, should support us, and not we them. We are proving that it is possible for us to reach that stage as we grow, and when we have succeeded in reaching the majority of the farmers in this province, we shall find there is no need of third parties, or alliances with other labor organizations, though I trust we will never be too proud to work side by side with other organizations, if they desire us to do so in matters of legislative reform. Mr. Dann says that farming is not the one industry on which all others depend. My impression is that the farmer was working at his industry on this earth and managing to exist very nicely long before the grocer, dry goods manufacturer, etc., etc., came into existence. It might cause some inconvenience to them to do without these people in these days, most of us having been born and bred to the artificial luxuries which they produce, but there would have to be some new invention before these producers of artificial luxuries could exist without the produce of the farmer, namely,

food. I agree with Mr. Dann that neither free trade nor protection will solve completely the economic evils of today, though I protest most emphatically against the manner in which some people try to make out that the condition of the workingman in England is worse than it is in Canada. I have seen what we call slums in many of the big cities of England, Eastern Canada and the United States, and I cannot say that the average factory hand in England lives under any worse, if as bad, conditions as the average factory hand in Canada and the United States. I contend that the farmer is the most independent of the wealth producers. By which I mean that he is independent of any other class of wealth producers, but I do not mean by any means that he is independent of his fellow farmer. We must learn to appreciate this difference, that while we are independent of other classes of laborers, we are dependent upon the co-operation of each other, if we are going to make ourselves felt and have that influence which it is absolutely necessary for us to do if we are to protect our own interests.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

Calgary, Alta.

### MR. ROBERTSON RETURNS

Editor, Guide:—In replying to Mr. Cliffe's letter in your issue of the 14th inst., my intention is merely to make a few comments on his effusion, and refute his statements. Evidently Mr. Cliffe considers himself a sort of second Gamaliel, and an authority on both protection and free trade. He says: "Mr. Robertson ought to know that there is absolutely no comparison between Western Canada and England." I should like to know what country Mr. Cliffe would like to compare Western Canada with? The cry of The Guide is for "free trade as it is practiced in England." It is interesting to know that Saskatchewan alone is larger than the United Kingdom, and is essentially a farming country. All the more necessary that it should in the interests of the farmers remain a protectionist country. I do not see what the size has to do with it. The area of the German empire (in Europe) is less than Saskatchewan, and the area of the United States is about twelve times larger and yet both these great progressive nations are protectionists. The editor of the Wilcox Herald does not approve of large landowners here, but he says: "Still there are a goodly number of what we might call workingmen farmers who own their own land or hope to do so some day, a thing which is practically unknown in England."

I think I can safely say that not only a goodly number but nearly all the farmers in the West are working farmers, and further, it is a fact that many farmers both in England and in Scotland farm their own properties. Within the last twenty years or thereabouts, numbers of scattered farmers have bought farms in England and settled there, so that he is wrong in his statement that such a thing "is practically unknown in England." Mr. Cliffe goes on to quote Mr. Obed Smith in proof of his assertion that farms can be bought in Western Canada for a figure representing three years' rent in England. This is, of course, absurd, and shows pretty plainly that Mr. Cliffe is out of his depth, for he must know even with fifteen months' experience here, that a well located, good farm in Saskatchewan, with suitable dwelling house and other buildings, cannot be purchased under \$45 or \$50 an acre; whereas the rent paid in many counties in England for good arable farms with substantial buildings and every convenience and in close proximity to the markets, runs from 14 to 16 shillings an acre, which is equivalent to \$3.50 and \$4.00. The presumptuous Mr. Cliffe continues: "Mr. Robertson will not dare to maintain that this state of affairs is due to either free trade or protection." This unintentionally humorous sentence, reminds one of the

Continued on Page 13

### FROM ODE

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# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

## FROM ODE ON INTIMATIONS OF IMMORTALITY

And O, ye Fountains, Meadows, Hills  
and Groves,  
Forbode not any severing of our loves!  
Yet in my heart of hearts I feel your  
might;  
I only have relinquished one delight  
To live beneath your more habitual  
sway;  
I love the brooks which down their  
channels fret  
Even more than when I tripped lightly  
as they;  
The innocent brightness of a new-born  
day is lovely yet;  
The clouds that gather round the setting  
sun  
Do take a sober coloring from an eye  
That hath kept watch o'er man's mor-  
tality;  
Another race hath been, and other  
palms are won.  
Thanks to the human heart by which  
we live,  
Thanks to its tenderness, its joys and  
fears,  
To me the meanest flower that blows  
can give  
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for  
tears.

—William Wordsworth.

## FATHER, MOTHER AND THE SCHOOL

I don't believe any of you parents who read this article would be guilty of deliberately cheating your children out of an education, but you might allow them to cheat themselves out of one, to their everlasting regret when they grew old enough to realize what they had done.

In the present state of civilization a great many children don't want to take an education. But neither do they want to take castor oil, and yet castor oil is at times good for them. So is an education. I believe in making children go to school, rain or shine.

I liked the spirit of two brothers in Southern Manitoba, who, in the winter and on rainy days, used to take turns in driving the children of both families to school and they appeared there with the unflinching regularity of the rising sun. One day one wee little chicken, about six years old, froze her cheek very badly indeed, and I expected that that would be the end of her schooling for the winter. But I reckoned without my host. Back she came the next morning, the sore on her cheek carefully dressed and wearing extra wraps to prevent it happening again. They were not the kind of people who allowed their children to stay out of school for any reason, little or big. In a few years I venture to say that you will find the children of these two families looked up to by the other young people in the district as being a little above the average and their company at parties will probably be very greatly sought for.

There is a great deal in forming a habit of regular attendance, and if you keep your boy or girl home today to pick currants and a few weeks later to pick potatoes you need not be surprised if the children begin to lose their interest in school.

But without any fault on the parents' part even bright children will often at a certain stage in their development balk against school. No set rule for meeting this emergency can be given, for it must be regulated by the disposition of the child and his inclinations. But I think that from the very first children should be taught to look upon an education as a necessity. It should be in the very air they breathe.

There used to be an idea abroad that if a boy was to stay on the farm and a girl to keep house they did not need an education. Now we are beginning to realize that in rural, as well as city life, education means power, and there is no danger of having too much power. Then if your boy or girl should at any time decide to leave the farm they will find a good education an open se-



"Dove Cottage," the home of poet Wordsworth for many years

same to many of the pleasantest and most profitable fields of labor.

So I beg of you, whatever else you give your children to give them a good education and in this country so full of opportunities they should need little else.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Dear Editress:—

Having read your column for women I wish to say it interests me very much indeed. We have not started any women's club down here yet, but are looking forward to doing so in the near future.

About your book of imparting knowledge to children. I will just give you an instance why it should be done by their own parents. At our school there are a lot of little tots going, and one day they came home and repeated a story that they had heard at school from one of the older scholars. It so disgusted the mothers that they had him expelled.

If the lad had been instructed in the right way there would have been no need for it, as I have conversed with him since, and he was quite innocent of any evil intent, but merely thought he was imparting knowledge which every child should know.

Kindly forward your booklet "How to Teach the Truth to Children." Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

SCOT.

I am glad you are interested in the matter of Women's Clubs. If later on when you have more leisure you would like it I would be glad to furnish you with a tentative constitution.—F.M.B.

Dear Miss Beynon:—

Thanks for your message in The Guide. I am much interested in social work on the prairie, but think that Sunshine Guilds would reach more people than Women's Clubs. We have the "Homemakers' Clubs" in Saskatchewan, for districts that prefer clubs. Don't you think that guilds would bring the young people of both sexes together, to their mutual benefit? We could arrange debates, perhaps you would suggest subjects and give us points to work up, on each subject, and then occasionally we could have a lecture or a concert, for we do not know what talents our young people have until we help them to develop them. We would have a class for needle-work too, and would teach and help one another. We are having a meeting this week to try and form a Sunshine Guild, but I think it would make it so much more interesting if we could be joined up to a central. Will you give us your opinion, please. I am very pleased to know you are "Sunshine." It is what I want to be, too.

Yours very sincerely,

EMILY J. STEPHENS.

I don't really think it matters much whether we call them clubs or guilds so long as they do the work for which they are intended. But what do the

rest of the readers think about the question?—F.M.B.

## SANDWICHES FOR THE SCHOOL LUNCHEON

### Meat Sandwiches

Any cold meat that has been passed through the meat chopper, seasoned, then mixed with a little gravy or melted butter to form a paste that will spread, makes a nice filling for sandwiches; this can be prepared the night before, and packed down in a bowl or jar until morning. If liked in the morning a little chopped celery can be added to the meat, or a little mayonnaise or made mustard. Beef loaf made out of round steak and cut into very thin slices, makes fine sandwiches which are generally liked. Cold roast beef or boiled beef can be cut into thin slices and used for sandwiches. Butter the bread before putting on the meat. A little bit of made mustard added to chopped ham makes a tasty filling. Chopped ham in combination with hard boiled eggs makes a good filling, and not so strong a one as when the ham is used alone. To half a pound of chopped ham add three hard boiled eggs that have been minced fine. Use enough cream, melted butter or mayonnaise to make a paste, then spread thinly on thin slices of bread. It is best to omit ham sandwiches from the lunch of delicate or small children. Chicken sandwiches are general favorites.

Put some of the meat through the meat chopper; add enough butter or gravy or mayonnaise to make a paste, and spread on the bread. For a change a little chopped celery can be added or a few chopped nuts. Salmon and all other kinds of fish make good fillings for sandwiches. Salmon mixed with a little mayonnaise dressing, or a few drops of lemon juice is nice. Any cold fish can be flaked, creamed, then spread between slices of bread.

### Egg Sandwiches

Eggs are one of the most nutritious and dependable fillings for sandwiches, since we usually have them in the house. To make them, boil the eggs until the yolks are dry and mealy, then rub these to a paste with a little cream or melted butter. Chop the whites very fine, and add to the yolks. The egg can be simply seasoned with salt and pepper, or with a little chopped celery, parsley, or a little mayonnaise can be added as liked.

### Cheese Sandwiches

Cheese is one of the most concentrated of our foods, and makes an excellent and nutritious filling for sandwiches. It is nice used with graham, brown or rye bread. Cheese and chopped nuts make a good combination. Equal quantities of cream cheese and chopped walnut meats can be mixed into a paste with the addition of a little cream or mayonnaise and spread on thin slices of bread. A few chopped olives added to cream cheese is also good. An excellent filling for sandwiches is made as follows: Bread together in a double boiler, one tablespoonful each of butter

and flour, then add one cup of milk and stir until smooth and thick; add a half cup of grated cream cheese, add salt to taste and a little pinch of red pepper. Boil until the cheese is melted, then add a half cup of nut meats that have been passed through the meat chopper. When cold spread on thin slices of bread; this should be made the evening before, then in the morning it will take only a few moments to prepare the sandwiches.

### Nut Filling

Nuts make a good filling for substantial sandwiches, since they contain much food value. They are nice combined with other ingredients or used alone. Peanut sandwiches are generally relished. Peanut butter spread on saltine crackers make nice sandwiches. English walnut meats chopped and mixed with mayonnaise dressing make a good filling, or any kind of nuts mixed with a little cream, are nice spread on whole wheat bread.

## ESPECIALLY FOR MOTHERS

### September Precautions

The first cool days after the torture of the summer heat are such a relief that they may be dangerous to the little ones of the household.

First one of the baby's garments and then another is left off during the hot days, and this is just as it should be for the oppressive, still heat of the summer, when there is no breeze day or night.

But in the early September days, and sometimes in August, comes a subtle change that adults will scarcely notice. The atmosphere becomes heavy and damp and penetrating after sunset. The midday hours are still oppressively hot, and because of this the welcome cool of the evening and the heavy dew are not recognized as dangerous. They are not so, if the proper care is taken. When the first damp evening comes, it is well for the mother to put long cotton stockings on the young child. A little band, or, better, a shirt that has some wool in it, should go on the child at this time. Babies need to be kept warm, for a sudden chill will bring on the dreaded intestinal disturbances.

When the little body is still and the muscles relaxed while baby has his bottle, it is wise to throw some light covering over him.

The early autumn days are trying to the child that is run down from the heat and summer troubles. It is most essential that the legs and abdomen of the baby be kept warm.

Babies over two and between two and five can safely wear short stockings. Their skin is not so sensitive to changes of temperature, and they are not so much on the floor.

Children under eight should begin wearing the shirt as soon as this change in temperature is noticed.

A child suffering the effects of a sudden chill will be listless and generally miserable, and he will not want to eat. The entire intestinal canal is influenced by this condition; the activities are sluggish, digestion is checked, and the child is constipated. The impurities that should be thrown off are taken up by the blood and distributed in the various parts of the system, poisoning the whole body. This child needs a physic, a dose of syrup of rhubarb, he needs a hot bath and a vigorous rubbing all over to stimulate the circulation of blood and to increase the activity of the pores of the skin.

If put to bed after this, he will get up wonderfully refreshed and invigorated.

This condition results from children playing barelegged in the grass, with only a little slip or rompers.

Intelligent precautions will save the baby much suffering and the mother many anxieties.

It is surely worth the effort required.

The teacher asked: "Elsie, when do you say 'Thank you!'" Elsie's face lighted up, for that was the one thing she knew, and she confidently answered: "When we have company."

## THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

### QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum upon the paid up Capital Stock of the Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st August, 1912, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd September, 1912. The Transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st August, 1912, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES MASON,  
General Manager.

Toronto, July 17, 1912.

Winnipeg Office:  
426 MAIN STREET.

Crystal City, Man.	Neepawa, Man.
Goodlands, Man.	Sintaluta, Sask.
Grandview, Man.	Welwyn, Sask.
Lyleton, Man.	Weyburn, Sask.
Moose Jaw, Sask.	

## TABLE LAMP

Elegant Safe and Sure

One filling of 3/4 pint will last 25 hours of the full lamp. Can be turned down and regulated just like city gas. It is cheaper to operate than electricity, gas or kerosene.

All the advantages of a coal oil lamp but no smell and the oil cannot be spilled if lamp is knocked over.

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Highest quality G Brand, British made, for infants and girls up to age ten. Natural shape, lace or button, black or tan, calf or kid, all one price. Send cash with order, give particulars of size and style wanted. Guaranteed. Money back if not satisfied. Delivered free. Sizes 2 to 6, \$1.50; 7 to 10, \$2.00; 11 to 12, \$2.50. Send for catalogue. DEALERS WANTED.

SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SPECIALTY CO.  
134 1/2 Princess Street Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

### WHY NOT BUY YOUR BREAD AND CAKES?

Threshing time with its sickening load of extra work is looming large on the horizon and the thought has come to me during the past few weeks that it might be lightened by purchasing bread and pies and cakes from the nearest bake shop. I visited one of the largest bread factories in Winnipeg and they assured me they would send bread from here in quantities of forty loaves or over to any station and that if any of our contributors were interested they would gladly give an estimate of what any given quantity would cost laid down at the station.

I am sorry to have to relate that the shipping of cakes and pastry from the city to any distance was discouraged. They claim that these lighter foods are nearly always mused and broken too badly for use.

However, many of our readers live near a town where there is a good baker who will be glad of the extra business.

Of course it will cost money, but what is money for if not to be spent, and a few loaves and cakes are a deal less costly than doctor's bills.

Talk it over with your men folk who are after all pretty generally kind at heart and anxious to save their women folk work when they know how to go about it.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Dear Sunshine:—

I read "Urgent's" letter asking for a girl to help with housework and also "Lorna Doone's" experience, giving "a word of warning." I would like to say I think the "warning" should be taken with modifications.

Even in her own case I do not see that the peace of the home was very seriously endangered; as she says the girl had not been twenty-four hours in the house till she saw the kind of girl she was. If she had felt there was danger in having her in the house, she surely would have dismissed her then. True, all women are not blessed with so virtuous husbands but probably they would have some judgment and not retain such help.

The case she mentions is surely unusual. I have always understood it rarely happens that the real prostitute has children. Also, I'm afraid Calgary is not so righteous that a bad girl of twenty would be destitute. And then her continuing her efforts week after week as though she could not discern the kind of man with whom she had to deal. She seems to me to have been somewhat simple. However, that may have been, there are some who have erred and may be blameless, and there are many who, though not blameless have learned that the way of transgressors is hard and are most anxious to walk in the way of virtue.

I think the experience of the New York detective chief when he says he never knew a young girl who went wrong to really reform, must be unusual. The priest's testimony is a little better, still I would expect he would know more than one reclaimed. I have never lived in the city except for a few weeks and my experience has been very limited, but I know of a dozen or more girls who went wrong, one of them more than once, who have lived for many years a blameless life and enjoy a fair measure of respect from all in the communities in which they live. Of course, they had not gone wrong to the extent of making commerce out of their weakness, unless perhaps in one case, and most of them were reclaimed in their own home with their father and mother, but not all. Some of them were thousands of miles from home or any of their kindred, and they were reclaimed in just such homes as Lorna Doone describes, where man and wife were living happily together and there were sweet little children to care for.

It is all very well to warn against such girls as are bent on making trouble and who only come into the home "seeking new fields for conquest," though even for such I would not dare

to say there is no hope, but the average home is not the place to reform them. However, we should discriminate and give a chance to such as are really anxious to make an honest living. If one is so minded as to admit into her home a girl who has made a misstep I do not think she is running any great risk. The girl may do good work and her behavior be exemplary.

I firmly believe the reason many more do not reform is because the door of respectable people is closed against them, and "hunger's power is strong." So is the longing for companionship and had company is easily found, and so they go down, down.

Several years ago I read W. T. Stead's account of a young girl in an eastern city who had made a misstep. She was about to become a mother. She dared not go home because of her father's wrath. She must soon give up her employment. Where could she go? She had no money. She was desperate. She became an inmate of some brothel. The child was born and died. After a time she was rescued, I think by the Salvation Army, and bye and bye employment was secured for her as domestic servant in San Francisco. She worked for several months and her mistress had no fault to find with her in any way. One day there were guests for dinner and one, a man who had been a visitor at the brothel where she had been an inmate. She was terribly annoyed and embarrassed, but managed to wait on the table. After dinner he informed the mistress of the maid's past history. The mistress questioned the servant. She could easily have denied and the mistress would have believed her, but she, being desirous of forming no alliance with sin of any kind, told the truth—and was discharged immediately. The man remained an honored guest.

I wondered at the time I read it, I still wonder, at that woman's inconsistency. The girl was without a home, without references, without a friend, with a stained name and injured self-respect. When Mr. Stead found her in a brothel in Chicago, she refused to think of reforming, and cursed that mistress.

Did the righteous Judge of all the earth, the Friend of publicans and sinners, approve of her?

I would like to say much more, but my letter is already very long, but I will ask you to kindly let me know where I can procure a copy of Olive Schreiner's book "Woman and Labor."

Thanking you for past help and wishing you great success with your page, I am,

Yours truly,  
AIDA.

Schreiner's book "Woman and Labor" is being sold just now by The T. Eaton Co. for \$1.10 a copy,—a special price.—F.M.B.

### SUNSHINE GUILD

Dear Sunshine:—

I am glad to be accepted as a member of your club, and hope I may see some opportunity of being a useful member.

It would be a pleasure to me to send some short clothes for the little one spoken of not long ago, but suppose the need has been supplied before this.

I am a woman of moderate means, but having no little children any more—mine having all grown up—there are many pieces and parts of garments that work well into children's clothes that I would like to have someone have the benefit of. I have made many of my own children's garments of these.

If you will kindly tell me what are most needed and when I may send them I will see what can be collected and sent. I mean to what address shall I send them for your distribution.

Sincerely,  
ROSE.

Are there any of our mothers who would like to take advantage of this kindly offer? If so, please send in your names and addresses.—F.M.B.

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## You

WHO'S AT

I see Tommy and Jack all she saying, "Not I." not. I think my just a wee bit tures but that of them once yo boys and girls ca

A certain elev us in a picture of up in doll's cloth paws over the ba it comes out well it is just as cute little Canadian such a nice lett the only ones w One of our boys photograph of his the ducklings w like. Now wha dians can dur have a camera.

Now the quest camera? Will y Would you like Write Dixie Pat swering these qu tell what you th whose you liked

Address all le Grain Growers'

THE

The hawk is than a crow w They make their crow. The nest deep as a crow

They generally eggs are as big color of the egg white with brow a month for the the young ones are a little bigg young ones are fluff.

The top part a half circle wh straight. When noise like a chick and a half befo and in about a fly. When they color is on the feathers under. T on the top it is it is the same as white. Its back legs are about fo have sharp claw

THE MI

The meadow h April and goes t tember.

The breast of a large, black, The head is a with a yellow s centre and over is yellow and is the breast. Th brown and rath the head. The with spots of de black. The tai back, with a fe underside of th with grey. The the back. The The female bir than the male.

The bird is te and a little lar, usually walks w when it is feedi ed, it hops.

The nest is al or on the prairi find. It is built and there are on eggs are of th times there are there are six. with lilac and l It mostly alv and grain.

It can sing clear and pierci "Spring Is Her to sing is perch ever sings when

# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

## WHO'S AFRAID TO TRY?

I see Tommy and Mary and Alice and Jack all shaking their heads and saying, "Not I." Of course you are not. I think myself that you are only just a wee bit slow about taking pictures but that you will send me in piles of them once you see what other little boys and girls can do.

A certain clever little girl has sent us in a picture of her little dog dressed up in doll's clothes and posing with his paws over the back of a chair. I hope it comes out well when we print it, for it is just as cute as it can be, and the little Canadian who sent it wrote us such a nice letter. But girls are not the only ones who can take pictures. One of our boys sent us in a splendid photograph of his small brother feeding the ducklings which I know you will like. Now what these Young Canadians can do surely you can do if you have a camera.

Now the question is, have you a camera? Will you try to earn one? Would you like to try picture taking? Write Dixie Patton a little letter answering these questions and you might tell what you think of the stories and whose you liked best.

DIXIE PATTON.

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

## THE HAWK

The hawk is a bird a little larger than a crow with all its feathers on. They make their nests on trees like a crow. The nest is bigger and not so deep as a crow's.

They generally lay three eggs. Their eggs are as big as a turkey's. The color of the eggs is white, some are white with brown spots. It takes over a month for the eggs to hatch. When the young ones are first hatched they are a little bigger than a chicken. The young ones are covered with a white fluff.

The top part of their bill is kind of a half circle while the bottom part is straight. When young they make a noise like a chicken. It is about a week and a half before they have feathers, and in about another week they can fly. When they are full grown their color is on the breast brown and black feathers under. Their tail is white, while on the top it is black. Under the wing it is the same as its breast with a little white. Its back is a dark color. Its legs are about four inches long and they have sharp claws.

JACK PATERSON.

## THE MEADOW LARK

The meadow lark comes here early in April and goes back in October or September.

The breast of it is a dull yellow with a large, black, crescent-shaped mark. The head is a brownish, slate color with a yellow stripe running down the centre and over each eye. The throat is yellow and is a little brighter than the breast. The bill is a yellowish brown and rather long for the size of the head. The back is a dark brown with spots of deeper brown, yellow and black. The tail is lighter than the back, with a few white feathers. The underside of the tail is brown tinged with grey. The wings are lighter than the back. The legs and feet are long. The female bird is of a lighter color than the male.

The bird is ten or eleven inches long and a little larger than the robin. It usually walks when on the ground, but when it is feeding and it gets frightened, it hops.

The nest is always built in a meadow or on the prairie. It is rather hard to find. It is built of dry grass and straw and there are only three sides to it. The eggs are of the average size. Sometimes there are four and other times there are six. They are white speckled with lilac and brown.

It mostly always eats worms, seeds and grain.

It can sing sweetly. Its voice is clear and piercing. It sometimes sings "Spring Is Here." Its favorite place to sing is perched on a post. It hardly ever sings when on the wing.

ADDIE ROGERS, Aged 11.

## THE ROBIN RED-BREAST

There is a robin's nest in our trees this year, so I will write about the robin.

The robin usually comes here early in the spring. Almost every year it comes in April. It goes south about the first of October.

The breast of the robin is a bright, rusty red, gradually edging into yellow or orange. The throat is streaked with black and white. The head is almost pure black. The bill is a dark yellow on the top and lighter on the underside. The back of the bird is dark brown and the wings just a shade darker. The tail is a brownish black with a white spot on the underside. Its legs are short but the feet very long. They are used for clinging to a tree or fence. The female robin is a duller shade than the male.

The robin is from nine to ten inches long. It is very plump. It runs, hops or

walks, although it usually hops.

The robin builds its nest almost anywhere, in trees, on some building or in old machinery. The nest is made of twigs, grass and strings. It is very carelessly built and is not very clean. The eggs are a pale, delicate blue. They are of the average size and four or six eggs in the nest.

The food of the robin is worms, insects, cherries or strawberries. It is said to be very useful, for it devours all the worms it can find.

The song is clear, strong and sweet. Sometimes it is loud, at others soft or harsh. The robin seems to express its emotions in song. It is an interesting sight to watch the courtships of these birds. In the early morning the females will gather in the trees while the males "show off." The female then picks her bird. The courtship does not last, for often the robin leaves his mate to feed and protect the young herself.

I think the robin is one of the most liked and prettiest birds in Canada though some people say it eats more cherries than it is worth.

BERTHA ROGERS.

## THE SCHOOLBOY

"That intelligent looking boy there," said the pedagogue to the top-hatted parent he was showing over the school premises, "is Brown. I am proud of Brown. I have inculcated in him the love of learning to such an extent that he now prefers study to play. I expect at this moment he is writing Timmin's Latin prose on that sheet of paper there, while all the other pupils are at play. I will ascertain."

He called the lad to him.

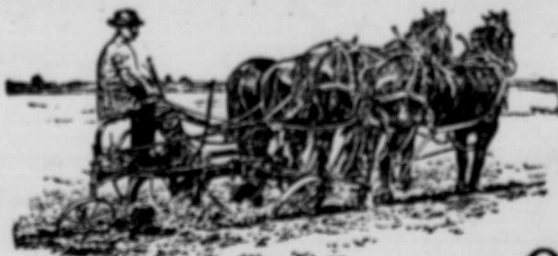
"Brown," he said, "let us see the result of your industry."

"I—I'd rather not, sir," blushed Brown.

"Note his modesty," whispered the schoolmaster. "Come, Brown, let me see what you have been writing."

Still the boy demurred. But the schoolmaster insisted, and forcibly appropriated the paper. And there in neat imitation of feminine handwriting he read the following:

"Please excuse my son James from school today. He is wanted at home."



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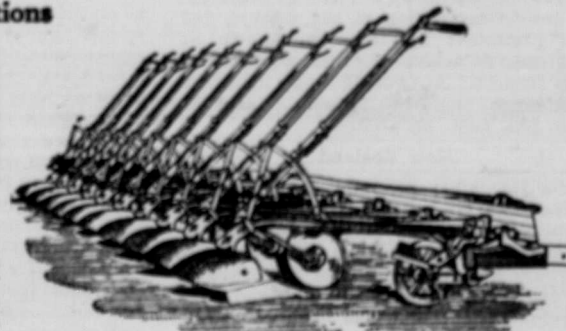
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# Alberta

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

## Official Circular No. 8, 1912

Gentlemen:—

The question of advances to settlers is a big one at the present time, as we in the West are feeling the grip of the monopolists who have control of the financial development of this country. We are told that there is a Usury Law in Canada which makes the charging of a higher rate of interest than twelve per cent. illegal, yet how many are the ways by which this law can be evaded. There is the method of collecting interest in advance, and if the borrower takes the trouble to figure out just what his net loan has cost him he will find the percentage considerably different to what he first figured on. Then there is the method of charging a bonus for securing the loan, of making the "legal expenses" for the loan pile up to a high figure, and in many other ways, schemes are devised to hold the borrower tight and to keep the rate of interest high.

For some time now there has been a consistent agitation for the government to take some action in the matter, and the precedent for this is shown by quoting the action of other countries in this respect. Answering many enquiries relating to same the following information has been secured:—

### New Zealand

On December 24, 1909, an act, called "New Zealand State Guaranteed Advances Act," was passed making provision for the advance of money to settlers and workers at a low rate of interest. The act is administered by a superintendent who has been constituted a corporation sole under the style of the New Zealand State Guaranteed Advances Office Superintendent with perpetual succession and a seal of office which is kept by him alone. The appointment of the superintendent, his deputy and staff lies with the governor-in-council, and all are subject to the civil service act. A board of six persons is also appointed, consisting of the minister, the superintendent, and two other persons being officers of the civil service as the governor-in-council may appoint, all holding office as ex-officio members. The other two are made up of competent persons appointed by the governor-in-council and who hold office for two years.

The business of the office is to advance money in the cases following:—  
1. To settlers as loans on first mortgage of lands and improvements. 2. To workers as loans on first mortgage of lands and improvements. 3. To local authorities as loans on debentures. 4. To mining companies and persons as guaranteed mining advances. 5. For the acquisition of land for settlements. 6. For the purchase and settlement of native land.

As we are interested at present in the first mentioned plans only, these will be dealt with. The loans are granted on the instalment system only on securities classified as first, second and third class, on both freehold and leasehold property. The first class loans are granted for a term of 36½ years, the second class for 30 years, and the third class for 20 years. The method of arriving at the classification is: First class, when the value of the land, or the applicant's interest therein, apart from improvements, is not less than three-fourths of the amount of the loan and the property is otherwise satisfactory. Second class, when the value exceeds one-third, but does not equal three-fourths. Third class, when the value does not exceed one-third. The classifying of securities, the granting of advances and the determining of what shall be considered first

class agricultural land rests solely with the board.

No loan for less than \$125, or more than \$15,000 can be granted, and applications for loans not exceeding \$2,000 have priority over applications for larger sums.

Mortgages are repayable in half-yearly payments of principal and interest combined, and the whole mortgage may be repaid at any time. Interest is charged at the rate of 5 per cent., reducible to 4½ per cent. provided payment is made not later than fourteen days after due date and no arrears in respect of instalments or other payments under the mortgage remain outstanding.

The mortgagor also has the privilege of paying at any time, in addition to the half-yearly payments, sums of \$25.00 or a multiple thereof, which, at the next instalment due date may be applied either in payment of the half-yearly instalments of principal and interest as they fall due, until the deposit is exhausted, or in payment of as many future instalments of principal, but not of interest, as it will cover, when interest on that amount will cease. The mortgagor must, however, on the next half-yearly date continue his payments as before, the advance payment having the effect of reducing the period during which he would have to pay such instalments. Provision is also made for a readjustment of the loan, if necessary, after at least one-tenth of the loan has been repaid.

The law costs for perusing title, preparing and registering mortgage vary according to the amount of the loan, but with a loan not exceeding \$1,250.00 the total cost would be from \$6.00 to \$9.00, with other amounts correspondingly low, and it is further expressly stated that no procuration fee, commission or charge for obtaining a loan should be paid to any person. This briefly outlines the New Zealand plan, but further information may be secured, if required, from this office.

### A TRIP TO VALLEJO

In response to an urgent call from Harmony Union, I left Calgary on Tuesday morning, August 6, for Consort, the new town on the Stettler branch of the C.P.R., which has taken the place of the old-time Centre of Vallejo. After a short run to Lacombe, on the Calgary and Edmonton branch, all changed to the "flyer," which has to serve the large and progressive district between Lacombe and Castor. When on time, which is seldom, this "flyer" has been known to make the trip of about 90 miles in five hours. On this occasion we were only one hour late, and Castor was reached after sundry hair-raising incidents which made the passengers think the train would roll upside down, shortly after six o'clock. The sight of two freight cars at the foot of an embankment, with wheels upmost, did not tend to reassure the passengers. This line has been in use since 1909, so I was informed, and yet it has never been ballasted. We are known to be a long-suffering people in Alberta, but at least one board of trade along the line has exhausted its patience and is arousing itself to the desirability of enlisting the co-operation of the other towns in an effort to secure an alteration of existing conditions from the C.P.R.

At Castor we again changed for the 30-mile trip to Coronation. This trip is not supposed to take over 150 minutes, but unfortunately, following the general custom, we ran off the track about five miles out and after a short interval we had the pleasure of watching our engine pull out and vanish into the distance. Shortly after 10 p.m. a column of smoke seen in the distance was hailed with relief as a token that assistance was forthcoming. About this

time the writer sank peacefully into the arms of the Goddess of Sleep and remembers little more of the eventful happenings till the train rumbled into Coronation at 2 a.m.

From this point it was necessary to drive the remaining 40 miles to Consort, as freight trains only are running at present, so on the morning of July 7 the trip was resumed by buggy. Before leaving Consort I met several members of the U.F.A. residing in the homestead country to the south, and members of the various active unions in that country. I gathered that some of these unions had not been able to make any arrangements regarding their binder twine, and was told that as a result they were paying at Coronation from 14c to 17c per pound, and even at that were in many instances only able to get it by purchasing a mower or binder at the same time. At Veteran, 20 miles east, where we have a strong union, the local dealer was supplying members of the union at from 10c to 11c, and at Consort, 40 miles east, the union was buying at from 9c to 10c. Remarks are superfluous, but it would be interesting to know how much of this kind of treatment is necessary to convince some of our members of the desirability of turning out to meetings when the call goes forth that orders for binder twine are being taken by the local secretary.

About noon I was picked up by Mr. F. Brenman, of Wheat Belt union, and driven to Veteran. Arrangements had been made at one time for a meeting at this point, but owing to a mix-up and the fact that final instructions had not reached there in time this had been cancelled. The following morning I was driven over to Consort by Mr. Fisher, another active member, and here everyone was busy, all working on the final touches for the U.F.A. picnic in the afternoon. About 2 p.m. people began to arrive in good numbers and I was very pleased to meet members of unions from 20 and 30 miles distant. It is really astonishing to see the number of people who turn out to a meeting in this part of the country, especially when one considers that three years ago the country was only sparsely settled. A report of the picnic will follow at a later date, and it is only necessary to say here that a very successful and varied program of sports was run off, including a keenly contested baseball match.

The speaking came on at 6 p.m., and the interest displayed by the audience was most gratifying. An excellent address was given by Mr. Shearer, general superintendent of missions in Alberta, who chanced to be in the district, and the day closed with a dance in the new hotel at Consort.

Particular interest was shown by some of the ladies present in the Homemakers' Clubs, which are about to be organized, and several requests were received for information on this important subject.

This is the second time I have had the pleasure of visiting this part of the province, and from the manner in which almost everyone takes hold of our association and the different details of the work it is evident they mean business and will soon be making some of the older districts wonder why it took them so long to find out the benefits which they can derive for themselves from the U.F.A. The writer is particularly indebted to those members of Wheat Belt union who so materially assisted in the matter of transportation, and to the members of Harmony union, who showed him such kindness and hospitality. Arrangements are now being completed for a two weeks' trip in this district during the fall months, when we hope to meet the members of all our thirty odd unions lying between the line of railway and the Red Deer river. Full particulars will be sent to all secretaries concerned about the end of this month, so that all will have ample opportunity of knowing the date and place

### District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. B. Pointer, Strone; Red Deer—E. Carwell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry, Bow Island.

of meeting before the tour commences about the latter part of October.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE.

### WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

Gleichen Union met in the Town Hall on Saturday, August 3, with a good attendance of members. Correspondence relative to fresh and dried fruits was read by the secretary. Mr. Bolinger submitted prices on winter apples from a friend in B.C. and the secretary canvassed those present and found that they would require about 117 boxes. Correspondence relative to the prices of lumber by the carload was then taken up. The matter of flour and plowing machinery was then taken up. Correspondence with John T. Burns, executive secretary-treasurer, International Dry Farming Congress, was read and a committee consisting of the president, secretary and N. N. Hayes was appointed to confer with the Gleichen Board of Trade to try and arrange for a district exhibit from Gleichen. The matter of charges against one of the members was then taken up and after hearing the evidence it was decided to expel this member on the charge of having approached a member with intent to break up the union. A hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. M. Bolinger for the very satisfactory manner in which he had handled the ordering and delivery of the carload of binder twine for the members. Those members having twine left over are requested to notify the secretary so that those members who did not secure their twine can still do so at the members' rates. The secretary made a short address on the co-operative mercantile business.

W. D. TREGO, Sec'y.  
Gleichen, Alta.

Blackfoot Union is holding meetings regularly, but the membership is decreasing, not through lack of interest, but owing to many settlers leaving the district. Last year's frost and the previous season's dryness was disheartening and the yarns which reach us from the cities are at least alluring. We recognize that it is absurd to rely on grain only and yet we have not water for cattle raising or live stock and we certainly cannot afford to sink wells. Sloughs and wells that have never been dry since we settled here in 1903 are now bone dry and if something is not done to remedy matters we will all have to clear out. We are trying to get relief by requesting that public bored wells be placed upon the road allowances. The idea of co-operation is alive, though one or two think it illegal to co-operate and we should wait for legislation. I tell them there is nothing in the world to prevent men joining together for the purpose of purchasing goods. I am advocating not to waste time in pushing or trying to push our opinions down peoples' throats, but that say half a dozen should join together to purchase and demonstrate practically what can be done and then when we can show results invite others and so let it grow.

JAS. STONE, Sec'y.  
Blackfoot, Alta.

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# Will You Let Us Help You With Your Work?

We believe that our Fall and Winter Catalogue will be a real aid to you in your farm or household management. Thousands count it their most reliable guide as to "what's what" and "what it should cost."

## EATON'S FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE

350 Valuable Pages

This year's catalogue is enlarged, and if possible the illustrations are more accurate than ever—many are in color. If you have not already received your copy, **will you write for one today?** This catalogue covers Fall and Winter Millinery, Suits, Coats and Furs for women; Suits and Furnishings for men; Sporting Goods, Toys, Christmas Goods, etc., etc.

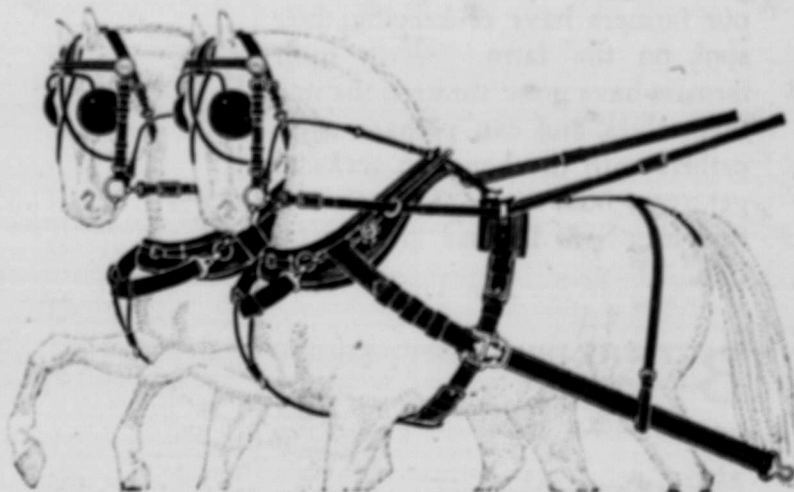
You can choose anything you want from this encyclopaedia of daily needs while sitting in your own easy-chair, order by mail, and be absolutely sure of quick, satisfactory service, as our Mail Order System is as close as possible to perfection, and the **EATON** Guarantee covers everything.

Just as an Example of Catalogue Values, we mention

### EATON FARM HARNESS

We have one of the largest and best-equipped harness factories in Canada. Latest cost-reducing machinery is used, and we sell direct to the customer; as a result our price is much lower than the ordinary. All our harness is guaranteed as to quality.

The illustration shows one of our best-selling team sets—a harness that gives splendid satisfaction on the farm. Traces are 6½ feet long, made 3-ply, of heavy stock 1¾ in. wide; martingales and breast straps 1¾ in.; heavy concord bolt hames and open top collars, choice of leather or cloth facing. Bridles open if desired. Trimmings black japan throughout.



	Without Collars	With Collars
37 A 3 Team Set as described . . . .	\$30.75	\$35.75
37 A 9 Same as above, but with 1¾ in. trace triple-stitched, with ring on side and heel chain attached . . . .	\$33.00	\$38.00

**THE T. EATON CO LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

## The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 8

typical Irishman who is supposed to trail his coat along the ground and dare anyone to step on it. In conclusion I may say that according to Mr. Cliffe the most glaring mistake I made in my former letter was in stating that I did not pay anything like \$200 a year in tariff taxes. This is satisfactory, as far as I am concerned, as I know I am correct in my calculations regarding the duty. I have no wish to be personal regarding Mr. Cliffe's logic and arguments, but it strikes me that free traders may consider his letter a subject for tears, but to protectionists it is certainly a subject for mirth.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

Bradwell, Sask.

NOTE.—We will gladly give Mr. Robertson all the space he requires if he will show definitely how a protective tariff is of advantage to him as a Saskatchewan farmer. Does it help him to buy the necessities of life cheaper or to sell his produce for a higher price? If so, then it helps him in that way. Mr. Robertson is not a dull man. He can figure it out if he desires. If not, we will figure the tariff tax paid, if he will send in a list of his most important purchases for one year, both in the house and out. If the protective tariff is robbing Mr. Robertson we feel sure that he will oppose it. The rapidly increasing value of land in Western Canada is not due to the tariff, so we should like to have Mr. Robertson come right down to facts and show us how the protective tariff benefits him and his family. We ask our readers not to send any further replies to Mr. Robertson's former letter, as we have more now than we can publish.—Editor.

### DIRECT LEGISLATION

Editor, Guide:—I think Joseph H. Andrews, in his letter appearing in The Guide of July 24 on this question, very fairly voices the general objection to this reform, but neither his objections, nor any I have yet seen urged satisfy me that we should drop it, still his

objections are worthy of consideration.

His first objection seems to be that the system has not stood the test of experience. This is an important test, though the fact that the first trials of a new system have not been entirely satisfactory, should not condemn it. The fault may be more in the manner of putting the system into force than in itself.

He seems positive that the fact that the Initiative has only been applied nine times in twenty years in Switzerland proves that it is a complete failure there. This does not strike me as satisfactory proof. It rather strikes me as proof of the fact that the possession by the people of this right has caused the legislators in that country to be more zealous in anticipating the desires and needs of the people than are the legislators of countries where the people have not this right. I think if we in Canada should be given the same privilege, either our legislatures will be more prompt in providing popular legislation than they have been in the past, or we will exercise our rights under the Initiative more than nine times during the first twenty years of its operation. Nor does his example from Australia seem to me to be any more conclusive. It seems to me rather to prove that the fears entertained by so many good people that Direct Legislation will lead to a too hasty passing of advanced laws before the country is prepared for them is ungrounded.

The people of the countries that have applied the principle of Direct Legislation should be the best judges as to its efficiency.

The fact that in those countries where it has been tried, it is retained, is the best evidence of the fact that with all the faults in its operation, it is still a success.

Like Mr. Andrews, I am not prepared to admit that Mr. Asquith is the mental inferior of any of our advocates of Direct Legislation, but that proves nothing. All great reforms have been carried out in the face of honest opposition of great men. We may admire Mr. Asquith without agreeing with him on this question, just as we may ad-

mire the ability and honesty of many great Americans who sixty years ago opposed the abolition of slavery, with out sharing their fears or agreeing with their arguments or conclusions.

I believe in Direct Legislation because:

1. It would cause our legislation to be more in keeping with the desires and needs of the people, it would then be in reality as well as in name, "of the people, for the people, by the people."
2. It would limit the danger of legislation for the benefit of the Big Interests.
3. It would tend to develop the people, it would give them a greater sense of responsibility.

Our system of government has not come to us ready-made. It is the result of slow and steady growth, and we are not at the end of that growth. When we cease to grow we will begin to decay, and the same is true of our system of government. Direct Legislation seems to me to be the next natural step in the development of our system of self-government.

LEVI THOMSON.

Wolsley, Sask.

### HIGH OR LOW

Editor, Guide:—I should be glad if you will allow a little space. I promise I will not take much to reply to Mr. James Milliken in your issue of Aug. 14. It is a strange thing, but I have never come across a single protectionist who could put forward a logical argument in favor of protection. Mr. Milliken shows in every sentence of his letter that he knows absolutely nothing about the subject. His Biblical illustration is irreverent, ridiculous, and entirely beside the point; it has no bearing whatever on the subject, and it would have shown better taste on our friend's part had he left it out. Turning to his letter, in the first place he says he can endorse every word of Mr. Robertson's letter, and later on he says he is not a high protectionist! Now, I may be mistaken, but my impression was that Mr. Robertson was a high protectionist; if I am right then Mr.

Milliken does not endorse Mr. Robertson's policy. In the second place if he believes in protection he must believe it is right, that it is a good thing; that being the case why only 10 per cent.? Why not 100 per cent.? If Mr. Milliken believes protection is a good thing why does he want to rob the people of 90 per cent. of it? I am a free trader, but I am not the kind of free trader who believe that some things ought to be protected. Protection is either right or wrong; Mr. Milliken is trying to make it both. He is what Mr. G. K. Chesterton would call "a protectionist who doesn't believe in protection."

SYDNEY H. CLIFFE.

Editor, Herald, Wilcox, Sask.


### REFORM IN SWITZERLAND

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of July 24, Joseph M. Andrews, of Langbank, opposes Direct Legislation. As I am a citizen of Switzerland, where I also was raised and schooled, I am in a position to state that his statements regarding the experience they had with Direct Legislation in that country are totally false and untrue. Direct Legislation is practiced in that country for fifty and not only for twenty years. It is successfully used whenever the Swiss people feel the need of any new law, and even when they make an amendment to or a change in the constitution the Initiative and Referendum have not proved a complete failure, but have proved to be a complete success and has helped to make Switzerland one of the best, if not the best, governed country on the globe. It is for this reason that over 90 per cent. of the Swiss people are not only well satisfied but are proud of Direct Legislation and its results, and I fail to see a reason why the editor of The Guide published a letter containing such misleading statements as that of Joseph H. Andrews.


JACOB GERIG.

Vista, Alta.

NOTE.—But for the publication of Mr. Andrews' letter we would not have this direct evidence from Switzerland.—Editor.



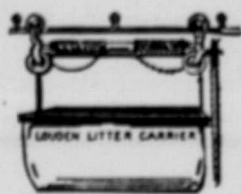
# The Model Farm



## Labor-Saving and Money-Making Equipment

**A** LOT HAS BEEN SAID about the scarcity of good farm help, and the difficulty our farmers have of keeping their sons on the farm. Well, most farmers have gone through the mill themselves, and can perhaps sympathize with the boy who seeks to get away from the drudgery that he imagines farm life has in store for him.

**B**UT WHY DRUDGERY? ABOUT the worst back-breaking work on a farm is stable-cleaning with old-fashioned methods. It certainly is a job any man would like to pass up.



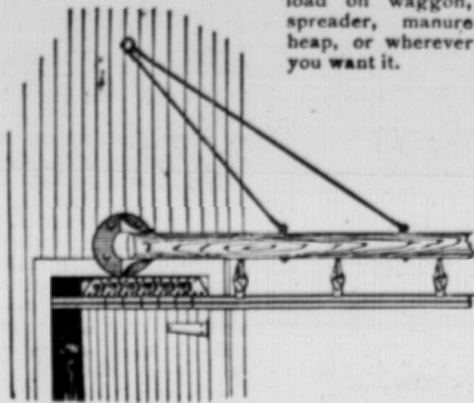
But fortunately modern methods with modern machinery have taken the drudgery out of stable-cleaning.

Nowadays, you fill a Louden Litter Carrier—raise it by a light pull on a chain—push the load easily and quickly to wherever you want it. Not much hard work for you in that, is there?

**A**LL EXPERTS AGREE THAT Liquid Manure is 50% more valuable than solid manure. Are you losing this 50%?

A Louden Litter Carrier will save it for you—and not only prevent the waste, but will make stable-cleaning an easy "chore."

The Louden swinging equipment is an ideal way of disposing of manure. With it you get a twenty or a thirty foot swing, and can dump the load on waggon, spreader, manure heap, or wherever you want it.

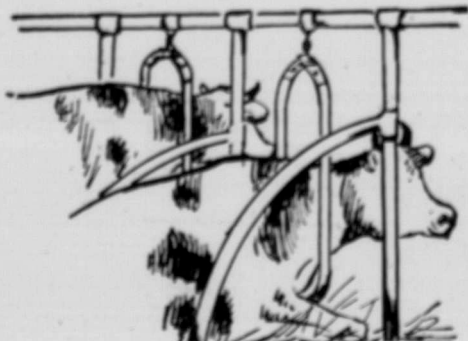


**A** DISTINCT LOUDEN FEATURE is that you can run the loaded carrier right on to the pole while swinging at any angle. You do not have to straighten the track each load.

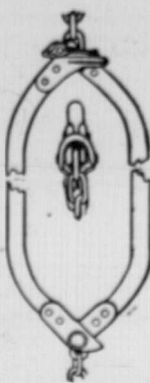
The flexible hinge permits the carrier to run over it while at an angle.

**T**HE SUN-SHINY SIDE OF farming is the money-making side.

An equipment that makes money is Steel Sanitary Stalls and Stanchions for cows. Now there is no doubt that a contented, comfortable, dreamy-eyed cow will give more milk than one housed in unsanitary, badly-ventilated quarters, where it has little freedom and comfort. And when you are thinking of cow profits, you must think of these things.

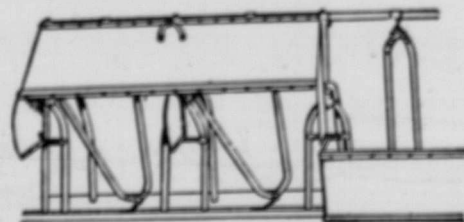


The most successful Farmers and Dairymen have thought of these things, and have equipped their stables with Cement Floors, Mangers, Steel Stalls, Stanchions, and Carriers for Feed and Litter. Stables so fitted are lasting, well ventilated and sanitary. Light and air with their germ-destroying powers fill every part of the stable. Under such conditions cows are comfortable and clean, which consequently means more and better milk, and this, in turn, means bigger profits.



**S**TANCHIONS. Louden Stanchions are perfect stanchions—perfect in construction—simple to lock and unlock—allow perfect freedom and comfort, yet provide a perfectly secure tie. They are made of smooth, light, strong, high carbon steel tubing, with malleable iron fittings. Construction and material are such that there are no crevices to harbor germs or dirt.

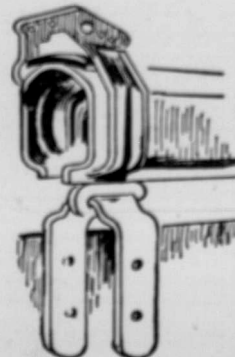
**H**OW DO YOU FEED YOUR cattle? Do you use the old-time shallow trough, where cows scatter their food in the feed-way, and steal each other's fodder—preventing the keeping of accurate records of feed costs and results?



Galvanized Steel Mangers are the modern way. They are convenient, and prevent feed-waste. They keep the stable tidy, too. The bottom is of cement, and the steel part is raised and lowered to allow the trough to be thoroughly cleaned. The trough can also be used for watering purposes.

**E**VERY FARMER HAS experienced annoyance and loss of time and temper over faulty barn-door hangers and tracks.

The Louden Hangers are made in five different styles, to suit various conditions. We recommend Louden's Bird-Proof Hanger as illustrated.



It is a hanger that gives perfect service all the year round. It always runs easily and cannot get out of order.

It cannot be clogged in any way—either by nesting birds or trash in summer, or by snow, ice or sleet in winter.

**A** USEFUL BOOK TO HAVE. Every farmer can find something useful in our book "Perfect Barn Equipments." It illustrates and describes many money-making, labor-saving devices, about which a farmer ought to know.



THE SERVICES OF OUR EXPERIENCED BARN ARCHITECT ARE AT YOUR COMMAND, FREE, FOR THE ASKING. TELL US WHAT YOU WANT.

THE  
**LOUDEN HARDWARE SPECIALTY CO.** 511 Martin Ave. WINNIPEG

**EDITOR "TIMES" RETIRES**  
The retirement of the editor of the London Times, George Earle Buckle, who has held that distinguished post ever since 1884, is not wholly unexpected, since his health has been unsatisfactory for several years, and there have been rumors of the need of a sur-

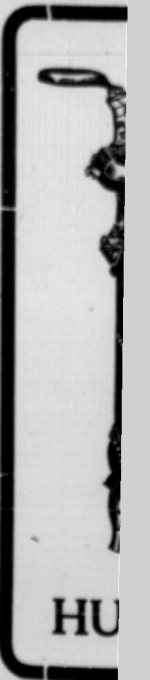
gical operation. He is the eldest son of the late Canon Buckle of Wells cathedral, and had a brilliant career at Oxford, after which he became a barrister, but never practiced—a rather typical English preparation for journalism. He joined the Times staff in 1884, and four years later was editor, a bril-

liant record, yet surpassed in celerity by his successor, Geoffrey Robinson, who till lately was editor of the Johannesburg Star, and became a director of the Times only last February. He was educated at Eton and Oxford, where, like his predecessor, he won distinction, after which he entered the South Afri-

can department of the foreign office. In 1901 he went to South-Africa as private secretary of Lord Milner, and in 1905 he became editor of the Johannesburg Star. He is but 37, and his youth is a matter of comment, yet Buckle was editor at 30 and Delane at 23. Do men mature later than formerly?

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# Saskatchewan

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

OFFICERS:	
Hon. Life President:	E. N. Hopkins
President:	J. A. Maharg
Vice-President:	Charles A. Dunning
Secretary-Treasurer:	Fred W. Green
	Moose Jaw
	Beaverville
	Moose Jaw

### A CALL FROM A. G. HAWKES

"I have just come in from a trip," exclaimed Mr. Hawkes as he threw his cap on the table and rubbed his forehead, "extending from Lloydminster to Estevan. There is much over advertising done about our crop. While the crop is good much of the stubble land is light, neither will the crops as a whole be so early as some suppose. Light land of course will be early, but is short and thin. As a rule flax is exceptionally good and there is a great deal of it. Much wheat was sown which had stood out all winter and failed to germinate. This ground was resown to flax and as a general thing has produced good results."

"Of course there will be a blockade; there is one already. In fact it has never ceased. Weeks pass by after cars are inspected at Winnipeg before out-turns are received. Our company is experiencing all kinds of trouble regarding delays in securing lumber and machinery for our new elevators. Talk of blockade—why it is sure to be more acute this year than ever. Machine men are preparing to press farmers for over-due payments. They will rush them furiously. Many of our people lost much of their grain last year through threshing it damp out of the stook before it was properly matured or dried. Consequently having heavy obligations running from last year they will want to ship as early as possible and the business interests will press them, which will tend to make the blockade more acute. The proposition of the government for cheap loans to farmers will assist them in this and will tend more than anything else to remove the blockade as it will enable farmers to wait their turn for shipment." We nodded assent. Mr. Hawkes went on.

"The hail insurance question is prominently on the farmers' mind just now. Much damage has been done in various parts of the country. Farmers are pressing for the submission of the new law to the people this fall. This is an application of the principle of the referendum. If a trial is given the act and found unsatisfactory any municipality will be allowed to withdraw. It should be given a fair trial, the system is so easy of application and can be much more economically operated than the company insurance. If farmers wish to put a stop to the herd of insurance agents who infest the country in autos and brag of the immense amount they make by insurance percentages, if farmers wish to avoid being sued for notes given for insurance premiums, they should take advantage of this new act. Insurance companies are not out for fun. If the act develops weak spots it can be improved by amendments through the legislature. The farmer

now has the hail insurance proposition in his own hands." We nodded assent. "Of course," ejaculated Mr. Hawkes, as he picked up his valise and hurried to catch his train for Regina.

Editor, Sask. Dept.:—"This hail insurance legislation is the outcome of the Grain Growers' agitation which has been kept up each succeeding year since the government discontinued the previous government hail insurance system which had been in operation for a number of years. The new act is practically the outcome of the following resolution passed at our Grain Growers' convention at Weyburn, 1909." Moved by F. M. Gates, seconded by S. K. Rathwell, "That this association deplores the withdrawal of the protection hitherto accorded to the grain grower by the government hail insurance, and declares its belief in the necessity of a system of insurance being initiated by the government of the province, whereby such protection may be available to the farmer. And, further, affirms that each municipal district of the province should be given power by a majority vote to declare itself a hail insurance district with power to make necessary assessments and collections. All municipalities so declaring, to be members of the provincial hail insurance union, the compensation and distribution of same to be administered by the provincial government, who shall also regulate the rate of assessment per acre, and amount of compensation to be distributed on the mutual plan, so as not to exceed the amount collected for each year."

### A CANADIAN PROBLEM

Men who get their living by tilling the soil are brought to the realization more clearly each succeeding year that the purchasing power of their dollar is less and less, their farm produce is exchanged for less and less of manufactured product. Help for the farm is more and more difficult to obtain. City life is easier and more luxuriant, while that of the farm is more penurious. Business interests are armed with a power which enables them to place all cost of the operation of the business together with interest charges on the goods they sell. All city life is fast becoming a mass of organized interests, which ultimately becomes a tax on rural unorganized labor and cannot be otherwise under existing operations of the law of supply and demand, or the proposition that competition is the life of trade. Farmers are compelled to offer their products in open competition with each other on the world's market to price breakers, all of whom seem agreed that it is right to secure the farmer's product at the lowest possible price, and also right to sell the farmer manufactured products at the highest possible price, and then when the farm-

er tries to increase his counter account by increasing his output, he is branded as a criminal for growing more than can be locally consumed or hauled away to the hungry millions in other portions of the globe.

To counteract this no loyal British citizen will advocate any proposition likely to work towards disintegration of the Empire. Neither is it safe to entrust Canadian citizenship to those who do not believe in the maintenance of the Canadian Confederation and Imperial Unity. Surely there is room in the world for such to reside elsewhere. We agree there is no national legislative unit or federation of men today more worthy to be maintained in the interest of all earth's inhabitants; no federal entity which has more to give or a greater capacity to give it; no citizenship which has greater opportunities and possibilities than those guaranteed under the folds of our beloved storm-battered Union Jack.

There is no other federal relationship Canada can honorably enter into, nor can she honorably detach herself from those who have incurred so much liability to give her a national individuality. Further, it is difficult to see by what line of reasoning or argument any free trader can work himself into a desire to annex Canada to the most selfish and highest protectionist country in the world, or to separate Canada from the greatest free trading country in the world. Surely Canada has room for thousands who love the freedom of her citizenship but none for secessionists; homes for millions who can respect the sacredness of her ideals, but not for annexationists. We can offer freedom of press, of speech, religious liberty, sacredness of home, property and person to those who can respect the law, order and fair play. We can offer opportunities to the latent genius of every citizen to take part in the development of that which is best, but for traitors we have only graves. Doubtless many loyal Canadians have become weary listening to the clamor of that class of free traders and wider market hooters whose widest outlook is America for the Americans (which means ultimately circumscribed opportunity for Canadians) whose highest ideal of free trade is to surround the American continent with bristling battlements, custom houses and Monroeism, shut in with its Black problem to the South, a Canadian problem to the North, a European to the East and an Asiatic problem to the West, with a city problem gnawing at the vitals of its whole inward rural structure, and like a hunted ostrich hiding her head in the sand imagining the hunter is gone because she can no longer see him. Such an ideal is surely hypocritical, so long as we sing "From

Directors:	
At Large:—	E. A. Partridge, Hinton; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Wapiti.
District:—	No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thomas Alcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Barton, Herbert; No. 4, J. P. Reid, Oreadia; No. 5, W. H. Lillwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, C. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Greenhill, Denholm.

Greenlands Icy Mountains to India's Coral Strand," etc.

Our controlling federation must be capable of considering the other less favored millions of the earth, what they are and what they may become. Canadian citizenship must have a world's vision. Her opportunity for sharing in world problems must not be ruthlessly bartered for a mess of pottage, nor her obligations to traditional ideals sacrificed in a spirit of Cain for a temporary fiscal gain and thus endanger Canadian nationalism, cause disruption of the Empire entity and with it the peace of the world and Christian civilization. Thoughtful Canadians have learned, "In their baptismal fire, not that the only end beneath the sun is to make every sea a trading lake and all our splendid history one voluminous mistake. They see a larger and more glorious destiny for Canadians. They have a hope that wider still and wider will our bounds be set, that He who made us mighty will make us mightier yet."

Nevertheless, notwithstanding all this the Dominion Government is duty bound and a great and sacred obligation rests on their shoulders, to enact such tariff adjustments as will tend towards the establishment of equitable relative exchanges between the labor products of our artisans and the men who till the soil in the various portions of our vast Dominion; and give such adequate transportation and storage facilities that will in a measure compensate Saskatchewan farmers in their "splendid isolation," whose product is forming the major part of Canada's export trade and whose energy and enterprise the greatest home field for Canadian manufacturers; but who are today suffering more than any other class in any part of the Dominion because of the difficulty of access to the water front and markets of the world. Many times it has been pointed out that Saskatchewan is the centre of attraction, the great stomach of Canada and bread basket of the Empire. It is the most vital spot of all, having only a membrane of protection, with absolutely the most dangerous environment to national health, not because of the lack of right fibre in our citizenship but because of the gross carelessness and ignorance or selfish blindness of Canadian statesmen and Eastern people in general regarding actual conditions arising out of our geographical position and climatic condition. This with the concomitant exigencies consequent on the settlement and development of this great Western area necessitates an alto-



For Coal or Wood

## Our Special Steel Range The "Fort Garry"

A very handsome and handy Steel Range, made with a heavy steel body and well finished, as will be seen from the following description

Without Reservoir

**\$21.00**

With Reservoir

**\$24.00**

Grates—Duplex.

Top, 24x35, with four nine-inch covers, and cross bars with extension shelf.

Pouch Feed, with front and top door.

Nickel Parts—Feed and ash pits, doors, rim on oven door, name plate, teapot swings, front edge of top and front feet.

Reservoir—Copper, with cast top and can be attached without tools.

Oven—16x18, made of heavy sheet steel.

Fuel—Will burn hard coal or wood. Shipping weight, 200 lbs.

With extension shelf ..... **\$21.00**

Complete with reservoir ..... **\$24.00**

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, Mail Order Dept., WINNIPEG, MAN.





# The Farmers' Market

## WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Ltd., August 26, 1912.)

Wheat—The last few days of the past week has seen the fair demand which was going on 1 Nor., 2 Nor., and 3 Nor. fall off to a great extent. Saturday and today there have been practically no buyers for 1 and 2 Nor., and from this on we may expect these grades to work closer to October prices. The demand for commercial grades has been good, prices generally closing higher than a week ago. There is now so little of this class of grain coming on the market that prices will likely hold steady. We do not expect a further advance.

Oats—The demand for straight grades of oats has been excellent and while offerings have been light it seems that during the last day or so that buyers are not quite so keen. We may see prices on this grain a little lower this week.

Barley—Barley has been featureless, some days there being no market whatever for No. 4. Flax—Flax has been in good demand, prices being about unchanged.

Taken altogether the demand for off grade grains has been better throughout the past week than for some time. The prices to be got for this class of stuff have not improved any; in fact the reverse has on the whole been the case; but it has been possible to find a market for some of this stuff which previously had been absolutely unsaleable. With the close approach of the new crop it is vitally important that this off grade grain should be got out of the way, if possible, and things look a little more hopeful now in this direction. The probability is that once the new crop starts to come on the market freely it will be next to impossible to interest buyers in this old crop of off grade stuff, and we cannot, judging from present indications, advise farmers who have any of this kind of grain in store to hold it for better prices. The same congested condition still exists at the terminals.

### WINNIPEG FUTURES

WHEAT—	Oct.	Dec.
August 29	92	89
August 31	92	89
August 22	92	89
August 23	93	89
August 24	93	90
August 25	93	90

OATS—	Oct.	Dec.
August 29	35	35
August 31	35	35
August 22	35	35
August 23	35	35
August 24	35	35
August 25	35	35

FLAX—	Oct.	Dec.
August 29	160	160
August 31	158	158
August 22	159	159
August 23	161	161
August 24	162	162
August 25	160	160

### MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Aug. 24)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car blue stem fancy	\$1.02
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	93
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	94
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	98
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car old	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	93
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car sample	92
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car old	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	99
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	98
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, blue stem	1.00
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.00
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	94
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars, blue stem	96
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, blue stem, to arrive	96
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, old, to arrive	1.06
Monday	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	94
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice	94
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, thin	99
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,500 bu., to arrive	93
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., to arrive	93
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 14,400 bu., to arrive	93
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive Aug.	98
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., blue stem, to arrive	96
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive Aug. delivery	98
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., blue stem, to arrive	98
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6,000 bu., to arrive Aug.	93

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3,000 bu., to arrive in Aug.	98
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu., settlement	99
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,700 bu., to arrive in August	94
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, soft	95
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	96
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	91
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, soft	96
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	98
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, old	1.00
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, smutty	89
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, soft	96
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	99
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	98
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	93
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars, old	1.01
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	93
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, smutty	91
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1,700 bu., to arrive Aug.	94
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	90
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	89
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	88
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	92
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	88
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	99
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, smutty	88
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	96
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, soft, smutty	88
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	92
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	91
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, old	95
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smutty	85
Rejected wheat, 1 car	86
Rejected wheat, 1 car	94
No grade wheat, 1 car, old	96
No grade wheat, 1 car	73
No grade wheat, 2 cars	92
No grade wheat, 1 car, tough, smutty	85
No grade wheat, 1 car, hot	89
No grade wheat, 5 cars	87
No grade wheat, 3 cars, tough, smutty	87
No grade wheat, 1 car, o.w.b.	87
No grade wheat, 2 cars	93
No grade wheat, 1 car, stained, part tough	87
No grade wheat, 1 car	90
No grade wheat, 3 cars	86
No grade wheat, 2 cars	86
No grade wheat, 1 car, blue stem	93
No grade wheat, 1 car	85
No grade wheat, 1 car	91
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	95
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	95
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, to arrive, ten days	94
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, to arrive	93
No. 1 durum wheat, 1,000 bu., to arrive, ten days	94
No. 1 durum wheat, 700 bu., to arrive, ten days	93
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, new	91

No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car, South Dakota	89
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	89
No. 3 mixed wheat, 1 car	88
No grade mixed wheat, 1 car	89
No. 3 yellow corn, 2 cars	78
No. 3 corn, 1 car	77
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	31
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, to arrive	30
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, choice	31
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, transit	30
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	30
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	29
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, old	31
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	29
No. 3 oats, 3 cars	28
No grade oats, 1 car, heating	27
No grade oats, 1 car	28
No grade oats, 1 car	29
Sample oats, 1 car, o.w.b.	30
No. 2 rye, 1 car, choice	43
No. 2 rye, 3 cars	44
No. 2 rye, 3 cars	43
No. 2 rye, 1 car	44
No. 2 rye, 8,200 bu., to arrive	45
No. 2 rye, 5,000 bu., to arrive by Sept. 30	44
No. 3 rye, 1 car	43
No grade rye, 1 car	42
No grade rye, 2 cars	42
No grade rye, 1 car, to go out	42
No grade rye, 1 car	41
No grade rye, 1 car	40
No grade rye, 1 car	39
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	38
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	36
No. 4 barley, 1 car	47
No. 4 barley, 1 car	30
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	48
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	50
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	51
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	53
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, tough	51
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	44
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	49
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	46
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, black oats	41
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	47
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, wild oats	46
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	46
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, black oats	43
No grade barley, 3 cars	50
No grade barley, 1 car	44
No grade barley, 1 car	48
No grade barley, 1 car, wild oats, tough	44
No grade barley, 1 car, tough	50
No grade barley, 1 car	46
No grade barley, 1 car	45
No grade barley, 1 car, hot	40
Sample barley, 1 car	52
Sample barley, 2 cars	47
Sample barley, 1 car	50
Sample barley, 1 car, oats	49
Sample barley, 1 car	53
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.00
No. 1 flax, 35 sacks	1.83
No. 2 flax, 1 car	1.87

weather, and European advice state, and are confirmed, that a serious outlook is anticipated as a result of continued rain and all shipments will be late with the quality much lowered. At the close the market was strong with shorts excited and prices 1 to 1 1/2 higher than yesterday with near months leading the advance. Corn situation surrounding coarse grain strong as a result corn is firmly supported and closed 1 to 1 1/2 higher. The firmness of Plate offers, scarcity of spot and the demand for nearby parcels offset by lower American cables.

### BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Liverpool, Aug. 25.—John Rogers & Co. state to-day that owing to the large number of Irish cattle coming into the Birkenhead market there has been a drop of 1 cent per pound in the prices of both States and Canadian steers, quotations now being from 13 1/2 to 15 1/2 cents per pound.

### WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, August 24 were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	92	\$0.98
2 Nor. wheat	91	98
3 Nor. wheat	90	95
3 White oats	30	31
Barley	30	35.04
Flax No. 1	1.70	1.91
October wheat	93	91
December	90	91

	Winnipeg	Chicago
Beef Cattle, top	6.00	10.50
Hogs, top	9.00	8.00
Sheep	5.00	5.40

## Winnipeg Live Stock

### Stockyard Receipts

(Week ending Aug. 24)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	987	746	157
C.N.R.	966	534	155
G.T.P.	225	51	14
Midland Ry.	...	...	480
Total last week	2178	1331	804
Total previous week	1720	1591	930
Total year ago	1484	1410	536

### Disposition

Butchers, east	24
Stockers, west	314
Local consumption	1640

### Cattle

A light supply of cattle for the first part of the week sent up prices a full quarter, the price of choice steers getting back to \$6.00. For the balance of the week the receipts were quite heavy, bringing the total well above the 2,000 mark. The demand continued strong all week, and clearances were easily made every day. One of the top shipments of the week consisted of 137 head western steers and heifers of an average weight of 1050 lbs., which brought \$5.65. The bulk of the cattle, however, were medium grades of mixed butchers with prices generally around \$4.50 and \$5.00. A keen demand exists for stockers and feeders.

### Hogs

The receipts of hogs during the week were under average, and prices ruled strong at 2 cents. Many more choice ones could be disposed of at the same figure with the usual cut on roughs and stags.

### Sheep

No change occurred in the sheep and lamb market. The receipts were small. Best lambs bring \$6.50 and \$7.00, and best sheep from \$4.50 to \$5.00.

### Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from August 20 to August 26 inclusive

Date	WHEAT						OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	Feed	1 CW	2 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1 NW	1 Man	Ref.	Cond	
August 20	106 1/2	104 1/2	101	89	71 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	40 1/2	39	40	39	34	50	46	..	..	170	168	..	121
21	106 1/2	104 1/2	101	89	72	61 1/2	59 1/2	41	39	40 1/2	39 1/2	35	50	..	..	..	170	168	137	121
22	106 1/2	..	100 1/2	89 1/2	72 1/2	62 1/2	59	41 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	40	35 1/2	50	..	..	..	170	168	158	121
23	..	..	..	89	73	62 1/2	59	42	40	40	38	..	50	..	..	..	170	168	158	121
24	..	..	98 1/2	89 1/2	73	62 1/2	59	42	40	41 1/2	40 1/2	36	50	46 1/2	..	..	170	168	158	121
25	..	..	98 1/2	89 1/2	73 1/2	62 1/2	..	42	40	41 1/2	40 1/2	36	50	46 1/2	..	..	170	168	158	121

### THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

### CORRECTED TO MONDAY, AUGUST 26

WINNIPEG GRAIN	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	106 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Extra choice steers	..	..	..	Fancy dairy	25c	25c	22c
No. 2 Nor.	98 1/2	101	97	Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.50-6.00	5.50-5.75	4.50-5.00	No. 1 dairy	20c	20c	20c
No. 3 Nor.	89 1/2	89	89 1/2	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.75-5.25	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.40	Good round lots	18c-20c	18c-20c	17c
No. 4	73 1/2	71 1/2	81	Best fat cows	4.25-4.75	4.25-4.75	3.90-4.25	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	62 1/2	61 1/2	76	Medium cows	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.25	Strictly fresh	22c	22c	21c
No. 6	58 1/2	58 1/2	63	Common cows	2.75-3.00	2.75-3.00	3.00-3.25	Potatoes			
Feed	..	..	..	Com'n and medium bulls	2.75-3.25	2.75-3.25	2.50-2.75	New	60c	75c-80c	60c
Cash Oats	42	40	58 1/2	Choice veal calves	6.75-7.25	6.75-7.25	6.50-7.00	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	..	..	..	Heavy calves	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.50	5.00-5.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	27c	27c	25c
Cash Barley	50	50	68	Best milkers and springers (each)	850-865	850-865	855-845	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	24c	24c	20c
No. 3	..	..	..	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	850-840	850-840	820-830	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50
Cash Flax	170	170	220	Hogs				Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.	..	..	..	Choice hogs	8.75-9.00	8.75-9.00	8.00	No. 1 Red Top	\$15	\$15	\$10
Wheat Futures				Heavy sows	5.00-6.50	5.00-6.50	7.50-8.25	No. 1 Upland	\$11	\$12	\$9
October	93 1/2	92 1/2	98 1/2	Stags	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50	7.00-7.25	No. 1 Timothy			

# Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

## FARM LANDS

**A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND** a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 37-4f

**FARM FOR SALE—SPLENDID THREE-**quarter section of good black loam, all under cultivation, one and three-quarters miles from Francis, Sask.; 130 acres being summer-fallowed this year; house, 14 ft. by 18 ft., with kitchen 14 ft. by 18 ft.; stable room for twenty head of stock; good well; 4,000 trees planted, four granaries; close to school and church; also has telephone connection. For further information write to owner, H. D. McMillan, Francis, Sask. 52-6

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

**C. F. E. LANDS—BETTER BUY THAT** quarter you have had your eye on before an outsider gets it. Reserve it now. Only one-tenth cash. Write for price and terms. E. B. Haffner, general agent, Winnipeg. 5-13

**BELLA COOLA—THE PEACE RIVER PORT.** The last great Western Railway Terminus. A limited number of lots for sale. Write, Port of Bella Coola Limited, 618 Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C.

**DAIRY OR STOCK FARM FOR SALE, 155** acres in Hubbard County, Minnesota. Will sell cheap for cash, or trade for stock or town property. What have you to offer? F. G. Stillwell, Crane Creek, Sask. 2-6

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

**WHY FARM AT A LOSS?—WE HAVE** farms near Winnipeg where crops never fail, at twelve to fifty dollars per acre, where freight rates are low and there is a ready cash market for all dairy and farm products. Enquire, Pioneer Land Co., 304 McIntyre Block. 48-13

**IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM** write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 34-1f

## FARM MACHINERY

**FOR SALE—CHEAP, COMPLETE THRESH-**ing outfit, 35 H.P. Case engine, 36x56 Waterloo separator, water tank and wagon, oil, etc. Outfit has threshed two seasons, and is as good as new. W. C. Bruce, Valley, Sask. 4-3

**FOR SALE—22 H.P. GASOLINE THRESH-**ing engine; only used a short time. Write A. J. Quigley, Sinaluta, Sask. 5-2

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

**FOR SALE—CHEAP, 20 H.P. GASOLINE** tractor, Case steel separator, 4-furrow engine plow, stubble and breaker bottoms; all new last year and in good shape; reason for selling, giving up farming. Apply Box 9, Windthorst, Sask. 1-6

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

## SITUATIONS

**WANTED—NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE** good men only to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly; whole or part time engagement. Write Palham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 48-14

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

**LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN AND** light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for full particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

**WANTED—THRESHING OUTFIT TO** thresh 1,600 acres from stock, consisting of 500 acres wheat, 900 acres barley and 200 acres oats, starting September 10 or earlier, if season is favorable; crop first class and good threshing; water convenient; gasoline or steam traction. Apply immediately, D. McNaughton, Brookdale, Man. 4-2

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**FARMERS AND STEAM FLOWMEN—BUY** the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.00), f.o.b. Bismarck. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-1f

**MRS. E. COATES COLEMAN, SPECIALIST**—Electrolysis for removal of superfluous hair, moles, warts and birthmarks; static electricity for nervousness, etc. Facial massage and scalp treatment. Call for booklet. Phone Main 996, 224 Smith St. 45-1f

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**MOTORCYCLE—2 1/2 H.P., SPEEDY; A** bargain. Box 81, Plumax, Man.

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

**HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR** service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta. 45-26

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

**TWO YEAR OLD PURE BRED HOLSTEIN** bull for sale; first class breeding. R. K. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. 5-2

**W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER** and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

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

## BUTTER AND EGGS

**BUTTER—EGGS WANTED—WE PAY TOP** prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man. 1f

**WANTED—FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS,** dressed poultry, pork, veal, mutton, potatoes and vegetables. Address A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St. W., Calgary, Alta. 5-cow-1f

## HORSES

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

**CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE—**Imported. R. G. Ward, Welwyn, Sask. 35-26

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**A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS,** \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-1f

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

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

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**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE,** young stock for sale. Frank Piets, Lipton, Sask. 34-26

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE FROM** fine, large stock. Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask.

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HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

## TO AVERT GRAIN BLOCKADE

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—With the Western harvest already well under way the various government departments are doing everything possible to facilitate a speedy movement of the crop and to prevent a repetition of the grain blockade a year ago. The railway commission, the grain commission, the trade and commerce department, the railway department and the transcontinental commission, have but one problem they are wrestling with today, and that is the movement of the Western wheat. Eastern business men also realize the necessity of moving quickly the West's crop and the manufacturers' association has sent out circulars to its members, asking that they facilitate the car movement by loading and unloading as expeditiously as possible.

The government is hopeful that there will not be a repetition of the blockade. Official figures, secured today from the railway commission, show that the railways have made remarkable preparations and that their claims that they are doing everything possible are justified. The three roads, the Canadian Pacific railway, Canadian Northern railway and Grand Trunk Pacific, have from twenty to twenty-two thousand more cars than last year to handle the crop, and have increased their motive power by 500 engines.

No less than seventeen million dollars has been expended in betterments, with intent solely to expedite the movement of grain. This seventeen million is not including the millions spent for extensions, branch lines, etc.

# CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

MILD, SWEET, MELLOW AND JUICY

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*THIRTEEN THOUSAND FARMERS ALREADY IN THE COMPANY*

Every other business is organized, and every day we hear of new amalgamations. Concentration and organization is the spirit of the age. We must concentrate our efforts. Every farmer should be in his own organization. Come in and make another unit in this great fight---"EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL."

The past record of our organization shows unparalleled success, and with this success comes useful expansion in other co-operative lines.

We have acquired by lease this season the Government Elevators of Manitoba and a Terminal Elevator from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Fort William.

To operate these elevators it will require a large additional capital, which must be subscribed for by the farmers of the three provinces.

Our Directors are anxious to extend the co-operative principle to other lines advantageous to ourselves; but are prevented from doing so on account of limited capital.

Subscribe the necessary Stock and your Company will expand

If thirteen thousand farmers can accomplish what has been done in six years, what can be accomplished with the two hundred and fifty thousand farmers in the three western provinces, whose interests are identical with our own, by purchasing stock in this Company, in the years which are to follow.

## OUR RECORD

Capital Stock	-		\$2,000,000.00
Present Assets	-		1,255,344.29
Paid-Up Capital	-		586,472.72
Present Reserve	-		260,520.50
Donated to Western Associations	-	<small>FOR ORGANIZATION PURPOSES DURING THE YEAR</small>	5,500.00
Donated to other Educational Work during the year	-		15,502.25
Leaving a Net Profit for the year's business of	-		121,614.13
Farmers' Wheat handled during the present year			28,000,000 bushels

*For Shipping Bills, Shipping Instructions and Application Forms, apply to*

## The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

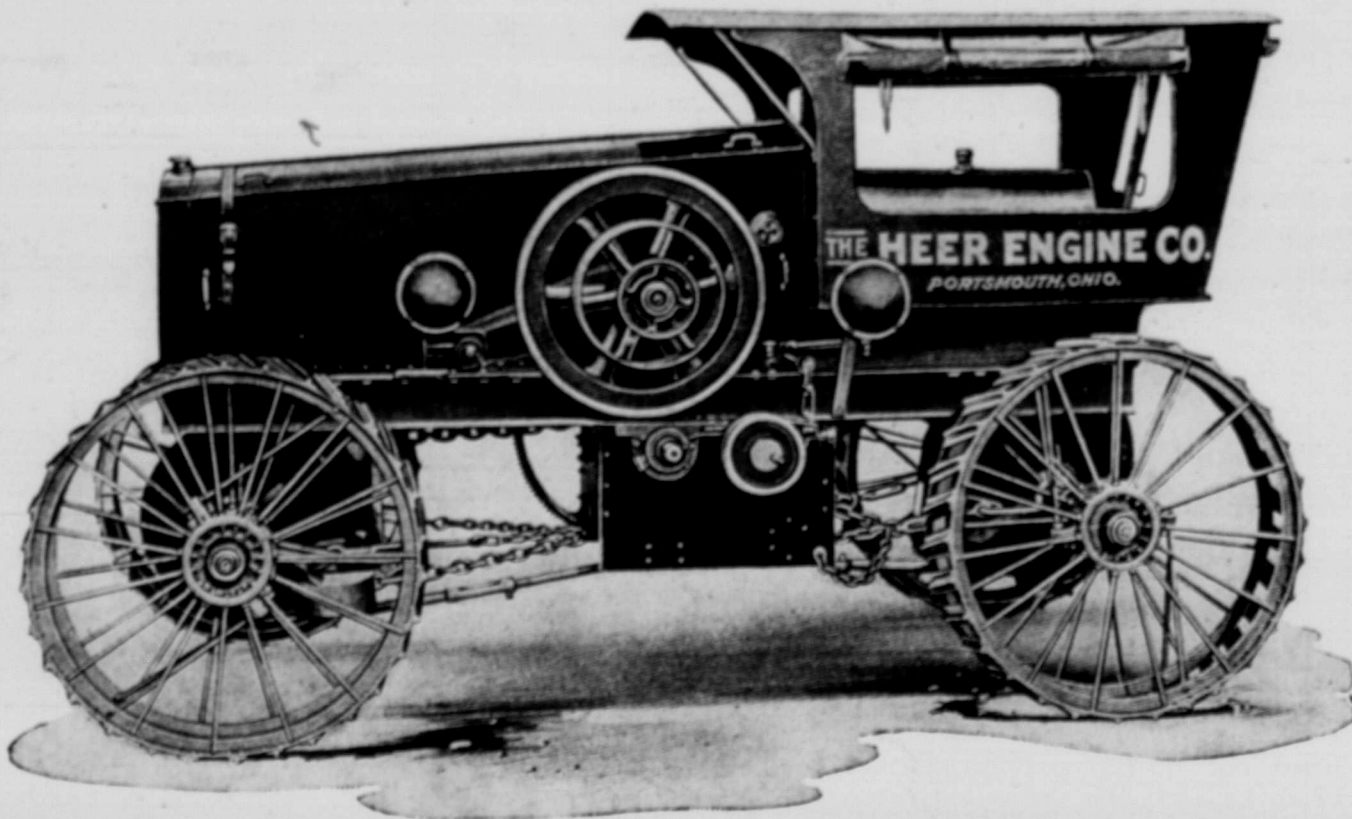
WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.

# 4 REASONS WHY THE HEER GAS TRACTOR IS BEST!

- 1. *Light in Weight*
- 2. *High in Power*
- 3. *Simple in Operation*
- 4. *Has Four Wheel Drive*

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25 H.P. Model, fitted complete with Friction Clutch Pulley for Belt

Also made in 30 and 40 H.P. Models. The Heer two-cylinder opposed heavy Duty-type of engine and the four wheel drive are the two essential points which make this tractor a success. The engine is evenly balanced and set exactly in the centre of the frame; this distributes the power equally between both front and rear wheels. The Heer Tractor can travel on roads, climb steep grades, operate on softer ground, get out of ditches and bad places where rear wheel driven tractors have proven useless. Engine has three speeds, two, four and six miles per hour, and reverse. All four wheels controlled by one steering gear.

**Our Guarantee** We Guarantee all Heer Engines for one year against defects in material and workmanship, and will replace any such defective parts free of charge at our factory, providing the part to be replaced is returned to us charges prepaid. Our Guaranty, however, does not cover repairs or replacements necessitated by abuse, misuse or neglect

AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE

WRITE FOR OUR PROPOSITION

## CANADIAN HEER ENGINE CO., LIMITED

R. McLENNAN - Manager

808 McARTHUR BUILDING WINNIPEG, MAN.