

Manitoba Section

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

PICNIC AT SALEM

The Grain Growers of Salem held an interesting picnic on June 27, in Mr. Dennis' grove. There was a good attendance and the program consisted of several speeches on issues of the day. The addresses centered around the reciprocity issue. C. D. McPherson, M.P.P., upheld the pact, while W. D. Staples, M.P., and A. Meighen, M.P., opposed the arrangement. F. J. Dixon, of Winnipeg, spoke on Direct Legislation, the Initiative and the Recall, and his address was much appreciated by all present. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, spoke briefly in favor of reciprocity from the Grain Growers' standpoint. All the speakers were accorded good attention, and after the speeches a dainty supper was served by the ladies of the district. The chair was ably filled by J. Jones, of Salem, and every one went home well pleased with the day's outing.

HOLMFIELD MEETING

A very successful meeting was held at Holmfild on Friday evening, June 23, when a number of resolutions were passed, among them being the following:

A motion to adopt some means to concentrate the independent vote. That Mr. F. J. Dixon be requested to come and give us an address on Direct Legislation. That a vote of thanks be passed to the minister of agriculture and Professor Black, and also commending them for their good work in behalf of the agricultural interests in general. That a letter of sympathy be sent to Mr. E. A. Partridge, sympathizing with him in his severe illness, and wishing him a speedy recovery to good health.

ASHVILLE DISCUSSES PLANS

On June 10 the Ashville Grain Growers met in the Orange hall, and after reading of minutes the letters of S. Hughes, M.P.P., were read and discussed. The question of what should be done by the Grain Growers when R. L. Borden addressed the people of Dauphin district was then discussed, and the following resolution was passed: "Resolved that we, the members of the Ashville branch, are in favor of presenting the same statements to R. L. Borden as were presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on December 16, at Ottawa." Representatives were chosen to attend the Dauphin convention, and the following resolution was passed: "Resolved that we, the members of the Ashville branch of the M.G.G.A., ask our director of the central association to bring the subject of a district convention before the branches of his district, in order to ascertain if the members of the association of this district want an annual convention. A letter was also sent to Mr. E. A. Partridge, expressing sympathy for him in his illness.

GOLDEN STREAM PICNIC

The picnic held by the Golden Stream association, notwithstanding the threatening weather, was a great success in every respect. A large number of the farmers in the district, some driving ten or twelve miles, with their families, met in a grove remarkably well adapted for picnicking purposes, on the farm of Mr. Whaley. Rev. Mr. Lowry acted as chairman, and gave a very interesting address, pointing out the advantages of farmers' organizations, and the holding of such gatherings as the present, in order to develop the social side of farm life. He spoke approvingly of the Grain Growers' Guide, and pointed out the value of it to every farmer. The fact that The Guide held first place in farm homes indicated how it was approved. The first speaker was J. E. Thomson, secretary of the association, who gave a review of the branch from its organization four years ago. He pointed out the advantages to Grain Growers in being identified with the organization, and as a proof that farmers appreciated the advantages of organization, pointed out that nearly all the farmers in the vicinity have identified themselves with the movement. F. J. Dixon explained the principle of Direct Legislation, illustrating the advantages of the Initiative,

Referendum and Recall, with references to Switzerland, Oregon and other states where Direct Legislation is in force. R. McKenzie, provincial secretary, spoke briefly along the line of organization work, and explained some of the advantages to the farmer that would arise from free trade in natural products between Canada and the United States. He also pointed out some of the burdens farmers have to bear on account of the customs duty, illustrating his remarks by showing how the customs duties decrease the purchasing power of farm products.

MEMBER DID NOT APPEAR

The following letter and resolution, addressed by the secretary of the Silverwood Grain Growers' Association to their local member were crowded out of the last two issues of The Guide. The Grain Growers' Association wrote their member to attend a meeting of their association, and explain to them his attitude in the local house against the reciprocity agreement. In a letter dated April 10, the member declined to meet the Grain Growers, hence the association passed the following resolution, and directed their secretary to forward it, together with the accompanying letter, to the member:

"We hereby declare ourselves in favor of pledging future candidates, and having the present government put into force as soon as possible, the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall, so that we can compel any member in future to vote as his constituents want him to do, not as at present, to suit himself regardless of the interests of the people of Canada. We consider that it is to the interest of the farmer to put politics to one side, and vote only for the party that will do for him what he wants."

The letter was as follows: "This association has your letter of April 10, which was read at the monthly meeting on May 4, and decided on writing to you and expressing their opinion of your answer. The association is disgusted that you were not present to explain yourself in regard to voting as you did in opposition to the reciprocity agreement. They did not take the excuse given in your letter as being sufficient to prevent you from coming to their meeting if you had wanted to do so, and unanimously declared that they did not approve of your action in regard to the voting, and also for your non-appearance at the meeting, and would like, at some future time, when your business is not so pressing, to have you make an appointment with them, and explain yourself.

"A. H. DETMOLD, Sec'y.

DURBAN PICNIC

The associations of Benito, Thunder Hill and Durban held a union picnic at Durban on the 5th of July and although the weather all along up to that time had been most discouraging for holding a picnic, yet Providence favored us on that day and we had ideal weather. Mr. R. McKenzie gave us a very interesting address, full of helpful suggestions on organization, also a short account of the Reciprocity bill, with reasons why every farmer should support it, not forgetting to mention that had the farmers a say in the drafting of the bill, agricultural implements and other necessities would be also on the free list. During the afternoon a good program of sports was carried out and the Benito brass band enlivened the gathering with musical selections. At 7 o'clock in the evening F. J. Dixon pleased a large audience on the grounds by his splendid address on Direct Legislation and from the repeated applause it was evident that a large number fully realized the importance of this form of government. An Indian pow-wow with forty Indians performing was an attraction later in the evening. Over 500 adults entered the gates where a charge of 25 cents was made, and the profits, which amounted to \$39 after paying expenses, were divided among the three associations.

CHAS. W. BANKS,
Sec., Organization Committee.

STRONG FOR RECIPROCITY

About ninety Grain Growers of the Silverwood branch assembled the other evening to hear the reciprocity question discussed by Dr. Roche, M.P., Glen Campbell, M.P., and to hear Mr. Newton's explanation of why he voted against reciprocity in the provincial House last winter.

The following resolution was presented: "Resolved, that this, Silverwood branch of the Grain Growers' Association as a body desire to thank Dr. Roche, our member, for affording us this opportunity of laying before him personally our views on reciprocity as follows:—We are strongly in favor of that measure; we have studied the various arguments brought forward by both sides and the decision has in no way been hastily arrived at. In presenting this resolution, we desire to have it thoroughly understood that as regards the following subjects under discussion, party feeling will have no influence or weight with us, but that we shall assuredly vote for the man who pledges himself to vote for these measures.

"1.—Government ownership of terminal elevators.

"2.—Government ownership, building and operation of the Hudson's Bay road.

"3.—Cheaper railroad rates than at present in force.

"4.—Increase in the British preference.

"5.—Greater reduction of the tariff on farm implements.

Dr. Roche, Mr. Newton and Glen Campbell then addressed the meeting at some length, after which some of the members asked them a few questions which, however, they were not able to answer satisfactorily.

At the close of the meeting a vote was taken on the reciprocity question and out of the ninety or so present only three voted against reciprocity.

A. H. DETMOLD, Sec'y.

ARIZONA PICNIC

The Arizona Grain Growers held a most successful picnic on the 6th, at which between three and four hundred people were present. D. D. Campbell gave an interesting address, which was followed by an address from R. C. Henders, president of the M. G. G. A. which made a deep and favorable impression on the audience. F. J. Dixon also spoke, but on account of lack of time his address was cut short. After the ladies had served a dainty supper several games followed and the evening closed with a dance for the young people.

THE USE OF LIME IN CREAMERIES

(C. L. Marker, Dairy Commissioner, Alta.)

The brightening, sweetening, disinfecting and preserving qualities of lime and its cheapness in price are well known. These are qualities that should appeal to prudent dairymen, and in recommending the more extended use of this valuable commodity we give in the following a few suggestions as to its preparation and use in buildings used for dairy purposes.

1. Place freshly burned lime in a tight barrel or tub, pour on sufficient hot water to cover the lumps of lime and keep well stirred clear to the bottom. A piece of iron pipe makes a good stirring stick. If the lime is very

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"quick" two persons may be required to slake it, one to pour on the water as it is needed, and the other to stir it. The adding of the water and the stirring should be kept up from the time the lime begins to slake until it is reduced to a smooth paste. It is not absolutely necessary that hot water should be used, but unless the lime is very "quick" hot water facilitates the operation and results in more thorough slaking.

2. The thorough slaking of lime is an important operation, and should be done with care. When lime is allowed to slake without being stirred the result is, generally, that a portion of it has not come into contact with the water at the right time, and the white wash made from it will be full of small, hard lumps which were not slaked. Lime that is "burnt" or "drowned" in the slaking process is loose or flakey in texture when applied.

3. In preparing the surfaces of a room for whitewashing all loose flakes of old whitewash, dust, cobwebs, mold, etc., should be carefully brushed or scraped off, so as to leave an absolutely firm surface upon which to apply the lime. It is advisable to have the whitewash quite hot for the first coat, more especially if there be the least suspicion in the cracks or crevices of the ceiling, walls or floor. The whole surface should be carefully covered with lime. If the first coat does not cover completely, or if it be applied upon a surface upon which there has been a growth of mold, another coat should be applied as soon as the first has become dry.

4. We strongly recommend every creamery to keep on hand a supply of well slaked lime and to use it not only for the purpose of occasionally whitewashing the storage rooms and the interior of the creamery, but also in the daily cleansing of churn and other utensils and in the scrubbing of floors. A small quantity of well slaked lime mixed and used with the hot wash water will effectively remove sour and disagreeable smells from utensils and floors.

5. In washing the churn with lime care should be taken to have it thoroughly rinsed shortly afterwards with clean boiling water so as to remove the undissolved lime, as otherwise it will form a crust on the inside surface of the churn, and possibly afterwards become mixed with the butter, which, of course, should be avoided.

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