

be anything else but a "paying" concern. But the labor of the farmers would do the "paying," just as that labor pays everything else. If the industry of farmers can erect elevators, pay buyers, pay interest on the cost of the elevators and make millionaires out of a few of the private dealers in grain, then surely that same industry can supply any government-owned elevator, with sufficient business to pay the expense of running it and interest on the cost of it. It is the labor of farmers that has erected every elevator now in existence, but they don't "own" them. And that is the very point where so many farmers feel sure, and are determined that existing wrongs shall pass away. Yours truly,

W. D. LAMB.

Plumas, April 2, 1910.

SUGGESTS IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE GRAIN ACT

Editor, GUIDE:—I wish to call attention through your columns to a resolution that was passed at a recent meeting of the Findlayson branch of the Grain Growers' Association that I believe is worthy of space here, and the consideration and action on the part of the central executive to put it into effect. It was moved that section 89 of the Manitoba Grain Act be amended as follows:

"That the words, 'in use by the railway company' in section 89 of the Manitoba Grain Act be struck out."

And it was also moved that the clause be appended, "In the event of the railway company not furnishing the sized car ordered when applicant's turn arrives, or within 5 days thereafter, applicant shall be at liberty to load into first car of larger size placed, and that no extra freight be charged, provided he loads within the maximum and minimum weights allowed for size of car ordered."

This is a matter of special importance to shippers on the C.N.R., which company only provides 60,000 lb. cars. In consequence, many small shippers and those at a distance from loading point, not to mention those who have loaded several cars and have a few hundred bushels over, have no alternative but to sell on the street, unless they can arrange to ship in with someone, in which case, removing bulkhead about \$9.00 and other extra charges, tend to reduce profits to a level of street prices, irrespective of trouble entailed.

I have explained at some length but I believe the urgent need of the farmers warrant it, also that the resolutions set forth cover the ground, but in any case an endeavor should be made to remedy the grievance before next fall if possible.

A. NICHOLSON.

Langham, Sask.

ANOTHER PIONEER TALKS

Editor, GUIDE:—Your issue of the 9th inst., page 10, brings to the notice of the world Mr. John Campbell, of Lloydminster, a young gentleman of prepossessing exterior, in correct evening dress, and likewise a prettily written article by him under the title "The Pioneer's Struggle," where he says among other things, that some twenty years ago a little colony from Ontario settled on the shores of Beaver Lake, Alberta, and he has been listening to some naive stories concerning them. It appears that these old settlers were strongly individualistic, and not a bit co-operative, and that they suffered terrible hardships in consequence; they possessed herds of fat steers worth \$40 a head, but they were unable to get \$5 for them; they hadn't the means of buying a sack of flour and no one would give them credit for so much; and there is no saying how it would all have ended, but in the nick of time a horde of 15,000 Ruthenians came along and saved them from utter destruction. This legend seems a little bit rough on those poor twenty-year-old pioneers. I was one of them, though I didn't come from Ontario. We did have fat steers worth \$40 a head, and we used to get \$40 a head for them, right at the gate of our own corral, a thing which we cannot do now. I got as much as \$54 for some of mine. I never heard of any trouble in connection with a sack of flour, and most of the settlers enjoyed a reasonable credit at Edmonton, some as much as \$1,000 or \$1,200, which very possibly wouldn't be as lightly proffered now. Hardships we endured, certainly, but they were inherent to the conditions of the country

rather than to our own personal characteristics, and we took these hardships in a spirit of cheerfulness which would have been greatly enhanced if the 15,000 Ruthenians had elected to remain in Ruthenia. May I be permitted to add as a passing remark, and in no spirit of retaliation, that we also have listened to naive stories dealing with the beginnings of the Lloydminster settlement, or the Barr colony as it was then called, and the "green" Englishmen who adorned it, and that the comparison does not seem to present any features of which the old Beaver Lakers need feel ashamed. For one thing, they were far too individualistic ever to put themselves in leading strings to any reverend gentleman and allow him the spending of their money; and they were wise.

Hoping you will find a waste corner for this little exchange of views,

Very sincerely yours,

HENRY DEBY.

Beaver Lake, Alta.

AN ANSWER TO MR. SCHWARTZ

Editor, GUIDE:—I noticed a letter in THE GUIDE of February 16, written by Robert Schwartz, of Warmley, Sask., concerning the price of a certain cream separator, the name of which he withheld, but from capacity and prices quoted by him, I recognized the separator. Mr. Schwartz quotes capacity and prices as follows: 350 capacity \$100.00; 450 capacity \$115.00; and 550 capacity \$130. Now, I happen to possess a price list of the different sized separators of this company, and the prices run thus: 350-400 lb. capacity, \$95.00; 450-500 capacity, \$110.00; 600-650 capacity, \$125.00. Mr. Schwartz also states that this same company gave to each of their agents selling twelve separators during the year 1909 a gold watch valued at \$100.00. This statement is also in error. They did give a gold watch, but it was valued at \$25.00, and given for selling twenty-five separators during 1909. He goes on to say according to the prices they are charging for their machines, "this is only a small matter . . . but we are certainly paying twice as much as the separator is worth." Now, one dollar off each machine to make a man hustle and sell, is a small matter, but why does Mr. Schwartz take for a discussion a machine which he knows to be the best on the market? I have one of these machines for my own use, and while I do admit that you may find a machine that will skim as clean for a time, you cannot beat this one for durability. It is no complicated arrangement if the boxings ever do wear. They can easily be replaced by any person at small cost. I have yet to hear of one of these machines being worn out. Another point Mr. Schwartz forgot, and of which he is well aware, is the fact that if your purchase a size 1 separator, you can have it changed to size 4 at any time without changing the machine, but by simply changing the bowl and tinware, of which bowl and all there are only seven pieces. My machine is neither leveled or fastened to the floor, and it separates perfectly, the bowl being fastened top and bottom never goes off the balance. More than that, it is the only separator company I know that guarantees to give satisfaction or to refund the purchase price. Now, farmers know that a good piece of machinery, though it may be what we call expensive at first, is the cheapest in the end, and if a discussion of cream separators is thought to be beneficial, let us discuss the lower priced inferior machines. I know a farmer who purchased a low priced (just as good) cream separator last summer, and is now looking for a machine. Is it not the same with every article purchased? We cannot expect to purchase a good article at a low cost as an inferior article.

Now, I think a paper that has been as beneficial to the farmers as THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE has been should not be used unjustly by the farmer. If we want to discuss different points, we must have correct statements, whether it is cream separators or binders. As long as the price of an inferior article ranges above its merits, we cannot expect the parties who manufacture a good article to lower their price. I trust, Mr. Editor, that I have not taken up too much space, and wish you the greatest success.

FARMER.



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APPRECIATION

The following letter has been received by the Grain Growers' Grain Company: Gentlemen:—I have had such entire satisfaction dealing with the G.G.G. Co. that I could not help but take balance of shares. This year I have been more than pleased with the results of my car shipped to the G.G.G. Co. Price and promptness the best.

Yours sincerely, JAMES MAYER.

DAVID AND GOLIATH

Editor, GUIDE:—Reading your letter "The Manufacturers' Challenge," published in THE GUIDE, in which the secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association said: "The reorganized Canadian Manufacturers' Association is like a young giant, ignorant of its own powers. By the exercise of these powers it could if it chose, bring several millions of people to the verge of starvation or paralyze the industry of the whole Dominion."

I would like to remind Mr. G. M. Murray (secretary) there are some Davids still on the prairie, quite a few stones in the farmers' brooks, and the sling is still in operation. So would advise him to feed this young giant while he lives, for a stone may be hurled his way soon.

Lloydminster, Sask.

A SUGGESTED REMEDY

Editor, GUIDE:—I notice in a recent issue of THE GUIDE that the Hon. Frank Oliver has a bill before the house to get an extension of time for the real estate men to get the South African warrant sold.

I would like to suggest a way for your paper to stop it, viz., if you will agree to publish the names of the honorable gentleman and every member that votes for it till the next election in THE GUIDE this bill will not pass the house. The "Appeal to Reason" uses this method and has killed several bills that have been harmful to it and the general public. Copley, Man. HENRY SPEARE.

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