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the Conservative government brought
 into power at Ottawa, "cannot be dis-
 tortured into a building permit to heighten
 the tariff wall. It endorses the policy
 of reasonable, moderate, fair and practical
 protection. Beyond that it does not go."

One member of the association—Mr.
 J. F. Ellis, of Toronto—was emphatic
 in his endorsement of this statement of
 the president of the policy that should
 be followed by the association. "It is,"
 he said, "a sane policy, and I feel sure
 that every fair-minded man will come
 to the conclusion that the Canadian
 Manufacturers' Association will stand
 by your recommendation, which I am
 sure they will, and there will be no kick
 about the tariff." Another member—
 Mr. Henderson, of Windsor, Ontario—also
 endorsed the policy that the president
 had urged, and was anxious that the
 impression should not go abroad that
 the association stood for a high tariff.
 "We simply want," he added, "to get
 ordinary protection which will benefit
 the country and not simply benefit
 individuals. If we let that impression
 go abroad I think it will do away with
 a good deal of the feeling that now exists
 in the West." This last statement is
 an admission from the protectionists
 themselves of the influence that the
 Grain Growers' movement has already
 had on the Dominion. If these declara-
 tions at the Toronto convention may be
 accepted as sincere the Grain Growers'
 movement has obviously more than
 justified itself. From 1902 to 1910 the
 Manufacturers' Association was on the
 aggressive. Since the Vancouver con-
 vention it has been on the defensive;
 and never since the association was re-
 organized in 1900, and by this reorganiza-
 tion became a Dominion as distinct
 from an Ontario organization, was it
 more obviously on the defensive or more
 eager to let the Dominion know that it
 had abandoned aggression than at the
 Toronto convention of 1911.

Accepting this new attitude of the
 Manufacturers' Association as sincere
 and as one to which it will adhere, the
 Fielding tariff of 1907 with the many
 increases in duties and curtailments of
 the British preference embodied in it,
 may be taken as the high water mark
 of the protectionist movement in Canada,
 much as the Payne-Aldrich tariff of 1909
 is seemingly the high water mark of
 the protectionist movement in the United
 States. If this assumption should be
 well-grounded it is a remarkable achieve-
 ment for a popular movement that began
 in the West as recently as the winter of
 1909-10, of which the Dominion as a
 whole had no knowledge until Sir Wilfrid
 Laurier's tour in the prairie provinces
 of eighteen months ago. The only
 organized movement against protection
 since the Liberal party in 1897 took over
 the National policy of the Conservatives
 has been that of the farmers of Ontario
 and the Grain Growers of Manitoba,
 Saskatchewan and Alberta; and in this
 movement urban communities, and the
 press in the large cities—two newspapers
 only excepted—have had no part. With
 the Canadian Manufacturers' Association
 convinced that the protectionist move-
 ment has now been pushed as far as it
 is possible or expedient to carry it, interest
 begins to center in the conventions of the
 Grain Growers' Associations which will

be held during the coming winter. One
 fact can be taken for granted. The
 Grain Growers will not cease their agita-
 tion for freer trade with the United States
 and Great Britain, because the manu-
 facturers have reluctantly come to the
 conclusion that the tariff of 1907 had
 better be accepted as the best that they
 can hope to obtain. As soon as the new
 apportionment of representation in the
 House of Commons is settled the quota
 of members elected from the prairie
 provinces will be nearly doubled, and
 with this increase in political power for
 the three Western provinces no govern-
 ment at Ottawa can long withstand the
 Grain Growers' movement.—E. P.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to
 all readers, and it is hoped that they will
 take advantage of it. All questions relat-
 ing to the problems of the farmer of West-
 ern Canada will be answered in this de-
 partment. Write questions on one side of
 the paper only, and send only one question
 on one sheet of paper. Join in making
 this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of
 the sender attached will not be answered.
 The name will not be used if not desired,
 but it must be sent in as a guarantee of
 good faith.

Ques.—(1). Who are the legal heirs
 of a married man in Manitoba when there
 is no will left.

(2). What witnesses, if any, are re-
 quired for a legal will?—W. G. Hartry,
 Waskada, Man.

Ans.—(1). Widow takes one-third of
 estate, children take remainder in equal
 shares. If no children, widow takes all.
 If mother dead, children take all, if no
 widow or children, all goes to father.

(2). A will wholly written and signed
 by testator himself requires no witness.
 Any other will requires to be signed by
 testator in presence of two or more
 witnesses present at the same time, and
 such witnesses shall attest and subscribe
 will, in presence of testator. First form
 of will should not be used on account
 of the difficulty of proving it.

A BREAKING CONTRACT

I have a written contract with a party
 for 200 acres of breaking, which was done
 in the summer of 1910. The contract
 specifies that the breaking which was done
 with a steam outfit, was to be done by
 July 1, 1910. 130 acres were broken in
 June and then the outfit pulled away and
 broke something like 270 acres for other
 parties in the same locality, then broke
 the remainder of mine which was about
 the 25th of August. I was not here then,
 had not moved yet, but I get all this
 information from my neighbors who have
 remarked time and again that the 70 acres
 were broken too late when it was very
 dry. Now the contract specifies that I
 am to pay \$300.00 cash and give my
 note for the balance, \$350.00 to be paid
 November 1, 1911. All this I did, but
 have not yet paid the note. The note was
 discounted by the bank some time this
 summer after I moved here and as I lost
 my crop by frost I was compelled to renew
 the note at the bank. Now I should like
 to ask if I can be compelled to carry out
 the remainder of the contract. If there
 is any part to which I am entitled, how
 much and how should I proceed? E. G.

Ans.—As against the bank the inquirer
 would have no right of action, but would
 have to pay the note. If the contract
 with the parties who did the breaking
 specified that time was the essence of it,
 the inquirer would have a right of action
 against them for any damages he may
 have sustained by reason of delay in doing
 the breaking.

RENTING ON SHARES

Ques.—I am leaving my farm, horses
 and implements, also supplying seed,
 lessee to perform all labor and receive
 one third of crop. Please say in your
 paper what proportion of threshing and
 twine expenses I should bear.

Ans.—This should have been provided
 for in the contract. You had now better
 arbitrate, each appointing one arbitrator
 and these two a third.

BREAKAGES BY HIRED MAN

I am a laboring man working for a farm-
 er handling his outfit, and one of his
 animals gets hurt or dies, or I break his
 machinery or tools while using them.
 Can he make me pay for them or not?

Ans.—Not unless you have wilfully
 and negligently been the cause of the loss.

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 buyer of a Cream Separator, that such men as

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 Henry Williams, Pres't Sherwin-Williams Paint Co.
 Hon. Sydney Fisher, Ex-Minister of Agriculture
 Wm. MacKenzie, Pres't Canadian Northern Railway
 Arsene Lamy, Ltd., Montreal's great French store
 C. W. Seamans, Pres't Remington Typewriter Co.
 W. H. Stevens, Sec'y Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n
 Hon. Wm. J. Gaynor, Mayor of New York City

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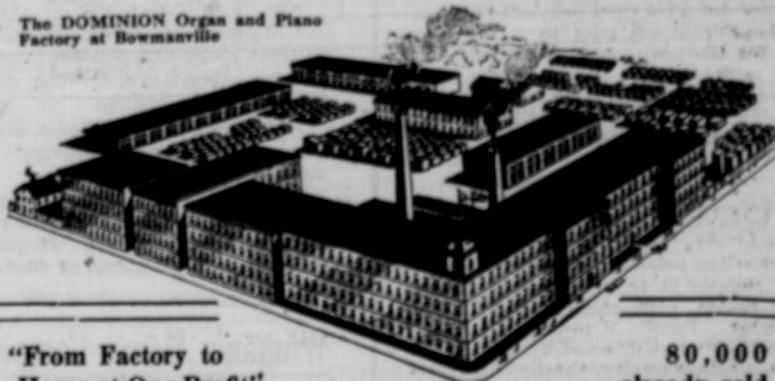
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