

As Sir Wilfrid said, reciprocity on the above terms would not be satisfactory, as it would handicap the Canadian manufacturers of farm implements. However, there is no doubt but that the United States would be very willing to drop the tariff on parts of implements as well as on the implement themselves, if they were approached by Canada on this subject. The Canadian implement manufacturers are strong enough to hold their own in every other country in the world but Canada, and there is no reason why they should not be able to do so in Canada. If the Canadian government approaches the American government there will be no difficulty in securing reciprocity on farm implements that will be highly satisfactory to the Canadian farmers. There is no doubt but that closer trade relations could be secured with the United States along many other lines, but the first move should be along the line of agricultural implements.

SILENT IN SHAME

We note that our questions have driven the Winnipeg Telegram to its hole and in its extremity it makes a feeble effort on the Hudson's Bay Railway. But of course that journal won't say anything to offend MacKenzie & Mann. How have the mighty fallen? Dare not those interests behind the Telegram go further in their campaign of untruth for fear that we will expose them. Surely the Telegram is going to tell its readers all about its history and how it gets its money, and about MacKenzie & Mann, and about its present ownership, and about the advertising funds it took without giving value. Did the Telegram ever refund its ill gotten money? Let us all know about it? But our readers will be interested to know that the Telegram dares not answer our questions.

GRAIN GROWERS BRANCHING OUT

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has within the last few days completed arrangements to buy street wheat at a number of points where the government have established government elevators. This is a new departure for the Grain Growers' Grain Company, as hitherto they have confined their operations to track wheat, buying nothing but carloads. If any of the Grain Growers' Associations of Manitoba desire the Grain Company to buy grain at their point this season, they should make application early as it is not at all probable that the Grain Company will be in a position to place a street buyer at every point where the government will have an elevator this season. We regard this new departure on the part of the Grain Growers' Grain Company as making a new era in the Grain Growers' movement and foreshadows the time when the farmers' own organization will have not only a grain buyer to take care of the grain that they offer for sale, but also the necessary equipment to take care of all the farm products that farmers desire to place on the markets.

CARRY THE WORK FORWARD

The plan of sending a large delegation of farmers to Ottawa when parliament meets this fall, has been received with general favor throughout the West. We have received a great many letters from our readers who are in hearty accord with the scheme and believe that it is one of the best means of impressing the authorities at Ottawa with the importance of protecting the interests of the people. We have ascertained that the leading farmers of Ontario are also one with the farmers of the West, and they believe the time is ripe to strike a blow against the forces of special privilege. If the farmers, who have put their case so ably before Sir Wilfrid Laurier, do not carry on their work, they will not accomplish what they most desire. Sir Wilfrid is already more than half convinced that it is time to pay attention

to the needs of the farming interests of Canada and to lessen the burden which has been imposed upon them by the privileged classes. There will be, during the ensuing session of parliament legislation passed of the utmost importance to all Canada. Something will be done towards improving the situation in the terminal elevators, and also there will be action taken toward the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway. The tariff will be a matter for much discussion, as well as the chilled meat proposition, and the co-operative bills will also be before the House. There will be active opposition towards granting the requests of the farmers on all of these matters, and unless the farmers present a very strong case, they will be defeated.

There are over six hundred local branches of the Farmers' Associations in the three Prairie Provinces and it would be of inestimable value to the farmers' cause if a delegate from each branch were sent to Ottawa this fall. This delegation, along with a similar one from Ontario and also from Quebec and the Maritime provinces would be but a logical conclusion to the work the Western farmers have begun. We hope that this matter will be discussed in every local branch in the country. The expense of sending a delegate to Ottawa will not be great, and no doubt there are hundreds who would be willing to defray their own expenses in order to prosecute this most important work.

If this delegation from the farmers of all Canada were organized, they would be able to secure a hearing from both Houses of Parliament at Ottawa. In addition, such an action on the part of the farmers would convince parliament that the farmers were no longer satisfied with the present system of legislation that prevails and has prevailed at Ottawa for the past generation. Special interests, such as manufacturers, the railways, the banks and other corporations have already a tremendous influence at Ottawa. Their influence is being used entirely for selfish purposes and if the farmers do not register a protest this influence will become more powerful. If the farmers of Canada can get together and present a united front against corporation rule, they will have behind them the greatest voting power in Canada, and votes are the only thing that count in the last analysis. It is not right for the farmers to stop now. The corporations never stop; they are eternally at work and are organized to the highest degree. The only hope for the farmer is to meet them on their own ground and to enforce their demands at Ottawa.

Let us hope that this fall will see something new in the history of Canada, namely, the farmers who produce the wealth, taking an active part in securing just and square deal legislation for the people of the whole Dominion.

SOME TARIFF ITEMS

Our readers are very much interested in the tariff at the present time and we present to them the following items which should further interest them:

Rice cleaned per 100 pounds	73c.	Rice uncleaned	Free
Biscuits not sweetened	25 1/2 %	Ice	Free
Biscuits sweetened	27 1/2 %	Lime juice (crude)	Free
Mowers	17 1/2 %	Mineral water, not in bottles	Free
Flows	20 %	Rolled iron, rolled steel and pig iron	Free
Traction engines	20 %	drawback, when used in the manufacture of machines, harvesters, binders	99 %
Threshers	20 %	Corkwood	Free
Fanning Mills	25 %	Clays	Free
Stoves	25 %	Raw cotton or cotton wools	Free
Window shades	35 %	Cotton yarn	Free
White cottons	25 %	Woolen and worsted yarn used by manufacturers	Free
Dyed cottons	34 1/2 %	Wool	Free
Cotton	20 %	Uncut diamonds	Free
Woolen yarn	20 %		
Woolen blankets	35 %		
Undershirts, drawers and knitted goods	35 %		
Boots, shoes and slippers	30 %		

Hats, caps, hoods and bonnets	35 %	Hides	Free
Gloves and mitts	35 %	Buckram used in hats and bonnet shapes	Free
Socks and stockings	35 %	Hatters' plush of silk or cotton, hatters' bands, bindings and hat sweats, hatters' tips and sides when cut to shapes, and cashmere when cut to shape	Free
Ready made Clothing	35 %		
Clothes Wringers	35 %		
Cotton Bags	20 %		
Harness	30 %		

These are only a few of the items which show what classes derive most benefit from the tariff as it is now imposed. A study of the tariff schedule will disclose others equally interesting.

The farmers of Alberta and the business interests of British Columbia should be able to make a strong case before the railway commission. They have a hard proposition ahead of them when they begin to challenge the C. P. R. However, the Ottawa government says that the railway commission has the same power over the C. P. R. as over the other roads. The freight rates to and from the Pacific Coast are certainly unjust and discriminatory. Here will be an opportunity for the railway commission to make good in a most decided way. Why should such obstacles be placed in the way of Alberta and British Columbia doing business with each other when nature so clearly intended they should do so? What with tariff manipulation and unjust freight rates the people of those two provinces are carrying a burden that is most unfair.

Our friend the Winnipeg Telegram finds our questions so embarrassing that it does not answer them. Rather it publishes a milk and water demand for government ownership of the Hudson's Bay Railway. Surely this great journal that has "done so much for the farmers" is not afraid to tell whose opinion it represents. Not a word has it to say about the interests that inspired its attack upon the organized farmers. We judge that our questions must have struck a vital spot in the armor of this great moral journal.

The activity of the Farmer's Company in the Western grain trade has forced up the prices to a place so near their proper level that the speculators are not finding the field so profitable as it used to be. By standing shoulder to shoulder behind the Grain Growers' Grain Co., the farmers of the West can make the grain trade of the West fair to the producer. There is every reason why the farmers should unite to do their own business and no reason why they should not.

Premier McBride's action in giving a public reception to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was pleasing to those who look for a higher standard in politics. Those two men represent opposing political parties and yet they evidently do not believe each other to be scoundrels. Such a spirit as exhibited by McBride is a hopeful sign, and incidentally it was not a bad political stroke for the young Conservative chieftain of the Sunset province.

One of our readers has sent us a strong protest. He says we are always talking about combines and he objects to it. When we get so that nobody objects to our policy then we won't be doing much to help the farmers. We hope that day is far hence.

Has anybody heard what action the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has taken towards punishing the elevator men who disgraced the Exchange and were fined \$5,300? The rules of the Exchange demand their punishment. Has anything been done yet?

The farmers of Canada can secure square deal legislation from Ottawa if they continue in the way they have started.