

Reduced Charges Illegally

The Manitoba Elevator commission had a very nice case up with Warehouse Commissioner Castle Monday (Sept. 26), the settlement of which would go a great way toward assuring the success of the government system. There was a specific alleged infraction of the Manitoba Grain Act under discussion.

In brief the charge made by the commissioners was that the Western Canada Flour Mills Company and the Ogilvie Milling Company had reduced their charges at Hamiota to one cent and one-half cent per bushel respectively, for handling farmers' wheat and that such reduction was contrary to law unless the same charges were made at every elevator operated by the two companies in the Manitoba Grain Inspection district. This is in violation of an amendment to the act made in 1908, which reads as follows:

"The rate that may be charged for the cleaning or storing of grain in any country elevator shall be the same in all the elevators operated by any one person or company. Provided, however, that if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Warehouse Commissioner that a lower rate than that charged for cleaning or storing grain in the elevators of any person or company is necessary at any point in order to meet competition, the Warehouse Commissioner may give written permission to charge such lower rates at the point as are in his opinion necessary to meet such competition, and at the same time authorize the ordinary rates at all other elevators belonging to such person or company."—Section 111b, Manitoba Grain Act.

Thus according to the act the Western Canada firm would have to charge one cent per bushel for handling grain at every elevator they operate in the district while the Ogilvie company would have to charge only one-half cent at theirs, unless Warehouse Commissioner Castle gave them permission to reduce their rates in the one instance of Hamiota. No such permission has been given. And should application be made for such permission it could hardly be granted within the act as no reduction is necessary to meet competition.

This amendment has been in abeyance for some time and little attention has been paid to it. The amendment was made in order to protect the farmers' elevators, as at the time the line companies were reducing their rates to a minimum at all points where the farmers had a structure and a continuance of these tactics would have driven every one of the farmers' companies out of business. An enforcement of the amendment would effectually check a repetition of these tactics against the government system, for if any line company reduced their rates at Manitoba points they would have to bring them to the same level at every one of their elevators in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The Manitoba commission has been watching for such a move on the part of the line companies for some time and were ready for it when it came. They state that it is quite evident that the companies mentioned picked out Hamiota for an experiment, knowing that point as one of the strongholds of the Grain Growers' association, to see if judicious reductions would get the business away from the government system. Had the move been successful, there is no doubt but that sweeping reductions would have been made throughout the province and the business of the Manitoba system would be seriously threatened.

According to the Manitoba commissioners, the rates they are charging are as low as can be made and pay expenses and they do not think it possible for the line companies to put their rates any lower if they must do so at all their points. In fact, the regular rates of both the Ogilvie and the Western Canada companies are the same as those of the government system, viz., 1½ cents per bushel for wheat and flax and 1¼ cents per bushel for oats and barley. Any reduction of these rates, except the reduction is made at every elevator operated on the line, can be made only after written permission

is obtained from the Warehouse Commissioner.

Mr. Castle and the members of the Manitoba commission were in conference Monday afternoon and Mr. Castle agreed that this is the correct interpretation of the law. He promised to take the matter up with the milling companies and make an adjustment. In speaking to The Guide, Mr. Castle stated that neither of the two companies had made application to lower their rates at Hamiota and that he talked to one of the companies over the telephone and they said they would make him an answer to the alleged infraction of the law by letter. The answers had not been received in time for publication in this issue.

It is interesting to note that the Grain Act provides a penalty of from \$500 to \$1,000 for the contravention of this provision.

Members of the commission state that their work is progressing in fine shape. Deals are nearly closed for the purchase of five more elevators. They are handling on the average of 150,000 bushels per day and with the exception of Hamiota all their elevators are getting at least their share of the shipments. From some points have come requests for a reduction in rates, but the commissioners point out that their rates are as low as practical and there will be no deviation from them.

MANITOBA SHEEP SALES

Following up the announcement of the auction sales of sheep in Manitoba in October, that of the Live stock commissioner comes, appointing a sheep commission, who are now abroad enquiring into the industry in Europe.

The sales to be held at Brandon October 18th, Portage la Prairie October 20th and Winnipeg Oct. 22nd, should evidently give the sheep business a boost, and will no doubt prove a blessing to the province. In North Dakota recently an investment similar to the above was made, for

 * PARLIAMENT TO OPEN *
 * NOVEMBER 5. *
 * Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The Cana- *
 * da Gazette announces the open- *
 * ing of the fall sitting of parlia- *
 * ment on Nov. 5. It is believed *
 * the house will get down to the *
 * real business about Nov. 11. *
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cleaning some of the dirty wheat farms and was an unqualified success. The lambs raised from the ewes the first season more than repaid their cost.

Possibly many will wonder why the Association is not undertaking the sale of purebreds, but the executive came to the conclusion that as a first venture, and many of the purchasers not being conversant in the matter of the care of sheep, and the Western grades being more accustomed to rustle for themselves, it would be preferable to eliminate the more costly sheep.

Mr. Geo. Allison, Burnbank, and Mr. A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, two of Manitoba's best known sheepmen are making the selection of the sheep so that intending purchasers may rely upon the quality of the sheep being the best.

FREE TRADE ENGLAND'S HOPE

J. Allen Baker, a Canadian who represents one of the London constituencies in the British House of Commons was in Winnipeg last week and said:—"Free Trade is certainly the only sane policy we can follow in England. You have only to look at the steady increase in both imports and exports for some years past, and compare them with similar figures in protected countries, to see that we are not only maintaining our position, but have had a greater increase than our rivals. Take the case of manufactured goods. According to population we export \$38 per head against Germany's \$17, France's \$15, and the United States' \$10. Our exports to Germany alone have increased 69 per cent in four years, while our imports from that country have only grown by 40 per cent. For example the exports of iron and steel goods in 1908 were: Great Britain, \$450,000,000; Germany, \$250,000,000; U.S.A.,

\$200,000,000, and France less than \$10,000,000, the population of Britain being 50 per cent. less than that of Germany and only half that of the United States. The figures are just as striking in regard to cotton. In 1908 Great Britain exported nearly \$500,000,000 worth of cotton. Germany exported less than \$100,000,000, France \$60,000,000, and the United States \$25,000,000."

BRISTOL AND WESTERN CANADA

During the recent visit to Canada of the delegates from the Port of Bristol, arrangements were made for the formation of a Society of Old Bristolians. If any readers of THE GUIDE would wish to join such a society they should communicate with A. W. Gordon, 144 Garry St., Winnipeg.

FARMERS BE CAREFUL

The Grain Growers' Company, Winnipeg, states that many farmers send samples of wheat to be graded without sending their names and addresses enclosed with the samples. This makes it impossible for the farmers to get a reply. Also when sending more than one sample, the farmers should number or letter these samples and keep the record of them so that they will understand the replies when they receive them.

CONCRETE ON THE FARM

A very useful book for farmers has recently been issued by the Canadian Cement Company, of Montreal, entitled, "What the Farmer can do with Concrete." This book comprises of 160 pages and is well illustrated, showing how cement can be used in almost every conceivable way by a farmer. Full instructions are given for mixing cement and using it and also what the cost would be. Some of the subjects are: Barn foundations, barnyard floors, bridges, entrances to buildings, cisterns, dairy buildings, dog kennels, farm houses, fence posts, fire-places, hen houses, hog houses, poultry houses, lawn rollers, root cellars, silos, stone steps, tanks for storing water or dipping animals, tool houses, troughs.

This book is distributed free by the company and is of interest and value to all farmers.

Two consignments of furs valued at \$150,000 were shipped from Edmonton last week for London, England. These furs have been collected in the north and will be sold in England. One of the consignments is from the Hudson's Bay company and represents the entire season's catch of all their stations in the north. It filled an entire carload. The other shipment belongs to Hislop and Nagle. Altogether furs to the value of \$250,000 have been brought to Edmonton from the north this season.

Wm. Whyte, vice president of the C.P.R., gave this statement to a daily paper when asked for an estimate on the wheat yield of the West for 1910. "Based on threshing reports to date, this company places an estimate on the Western wheat crop for this harvest of 94,700,000 bushels." A further and more detailed estimate will be forthcoming from the company.

Training Farmers

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the class rooms, a spacious assembly hall, the museum, the reading room where all the standard magazines and papers are placed, and also the Winnipeg daily papers; the library, which contains over two thousand volumes including the herd books, and also the leading bulletins from experimental stations, and reports from Departments of Agriculture, Breeders' Associations, Farmers' Institutes, and all other organizations pertaining to the farm. The chemical and physical laboratories and the household science rooms are also in this building. The Roblin Hall is the students' residence, and contains, besides the dormitories a large dining room and kitchen, a reception room, a gymnasium and shower baths. In the mechanical building are the carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, steam and gasoline engine room and the farm machinery room. In this building there is accommodation for one hundred students working at once, 50 in the blacksmith shops, and an equal number in the car-

WHAT EVERY FARMER NEEDS

The need of the hour among the farmers of Western Canada is a knowledge of the principles of scientific methods of tilling the soil. Such a knowledge means increased yields and better samples. It means protection against drought and the elimination of weeds.

Our course of personal instruction by mail solves the problem for the farmer who can't leave home for his training. It is prepared by the most eminent agricultural authorities in the West.

Write Dept. Gc

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF SCIENTIFIC FARMING OF WESTERN CANADA LTD.

212 Rookery Building - Winnipeg, Man.

penner shop. The other chief buildings are the greenhouses and power house. At present a large building is being erected to be used for dairying, chemistry and veterinary science.

Training for Life's Work

I need not here dwell more at length on the advantages of an agricultural education. We recognized long since the necessity of every boy and girl in the home receiving a thorough education in our elementary and secondary schools. If their choice were to follow one of the so-called learned professions we believed they must be thoroughly educated in the colleges to qualify them for their work. We have come now to know and believe that the farm boy who decides to follow farming will meet in the pursuit of his profession as great if not greater problems than are ordinarily encountered in other professions. He is going on farms depleted of their once fertility, overrun with weeds and insect pests. The seasons vary so that the same methods cannot be followed from year to year. More and more high-grade machinery is being used on the farm, the laborer problem is becoming more perplexing and the harvesting and marketing of his products require greater business ability. The farmer, too, is no longer to be looked upon as a backwoodsman, without knowledge or culture. He is right out on the frontier pursuing one of the most independent and honorable of professions, and is expected to play an important part in municipal and church work and in the social life of the community. To meet these problems and to fill this place in life the farm boy must be educated. To give him this education so that he can face his work intelligently and realize the hopes that his country holds out for him, agricultural colleges have been or are being established in every state and province of the North American continent. The work of these colleges is to help solve the great problems of the farm and to give its young men such an English education, such a training in business principles and in public speaking as will fit them for the position they must occupy.

Girls' Claim Recognized

The equally just claim of the young women is being honored. During the past summer the first course in Household Science was given. A similar course will be put on this winter, beginning in January and extending over four months. It will be necessary, however, for the young women to room in the city. However, now that the government has purchased additional land for its college buildings it is expected that the Household Science building will be erected next year. When this is completed the young women of the West will enjoy the same educational privileges as the young men. Enquiries are coming not only from the different provinces of Canada, but from Great Britain and the United States from prospective students, wanting information about the courses given here. If we are to judge from the number of enquiries that are coming in daily, and the number of signed applications that are already to hand the prospects are, that the classes this winter will be larger than ever, and the residence, class rooms and laboratories taxed to their utmost capacity.

That will be of little benefit to my reader unless he is there himself. Think it over, and if we can help you in any way, we shall be glad of the opportunity.

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