

Manitoba Elevator Commission Appointed

The Manitoba government announced Tuesday, May 17, the appointment of the commission that will work out the scheme for the government ownership of the elevators of the province. The members of the commission are: F. B. MacLennan, Winnipeg, a member of the firm of MacLennan Bros., grain commission merchants; D. W. McCuaig, of Portage la Prairie, and W. C. Graham, Winnipeg, of the Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance

D. W. McCuaig, F. B. MacLennan and W. C. Graham have been selected by the Government to put the Elevator Act into Operation

of his interests to other members of the firm.

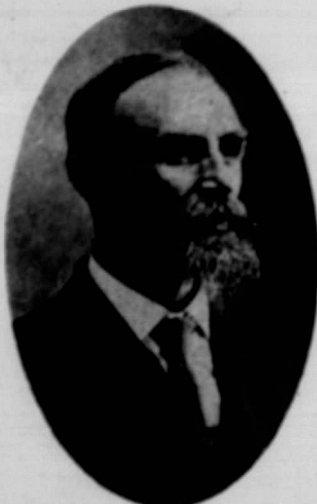
MR. McCUAIG'S HISTORY

D. W. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association and probable chairman of the elevator commission, was born at Dalkeith, Glengarry County, Ont., in the year 1853, and came to Manitoba in 1877. He left Lancaster, Glengarry, by the Grand Trunk Railway on May 7, went to Toronto, and from there to Collingwood by train, and by steamer Cumberland from Collingwood to Duluth; by train from Duluth to Fisher's Landing, Red River, and by boat from there to Winnipeg, arriving May 25. He left Winnipeg the following day by team, and arrived on Portage plains the evening of May 29. There he took up a homestead on south-east quarter of section 17-13-7-W. In January, 1883, he was married to Miss Lily Ann Ferguson.

In 1881 he became secretary-treasurer of the school district, and also secretary-treasurer of the Oakland Presbyterian congregation. Mr. McCuaig has been a director of the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company for twelve years. He was elected director and vice-president of the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company in December, 1899, for the year 1900, and was elected president the following year and has held that office ever since.

At the provincial organization meeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in 1903, he was elected a director, and again in 1904. In 1905 he was elected president and has held the office since, being elected by acclamation on every occasion but one. He was sent as one of a delegation by the association to Ottawa in 1903 asking for amendments to the Manitoba Grain Act, which were secured and were of incalculable benefit to all the grain growers of the west. He went to Ottawa again in 1906 when the delegation from the three provinces succeeded in getting a commission appointed to inquire into the grain trade. He was appointed to attend the Dominion Grange annual meeting in Toronto in November, 1908, to assist in forming a "Canadian Council of Agriculture."

Mr. McCuaig was commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly held in Halifax in 1900, Vancouver 1903, London, Ont., 1906, Hamilton 1908.



D. W. McCUAIG

Co. The first and last named were recommended by the elevator committee, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, while Mr. McCuaig is the president of that organization.

When seen by THE GUIDE, Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, had but little to say in regard to the appointing of the commission.

"The personnel of the commission," said Mr. Rogers, "should prove acceptable to everybody concerned. Two of them were recommended by the Grain Growers' Association, and the third is the president of that organization. I myself think that the selection is a good one."

"They will be called together immediately and will start to work without any delay. I think that Mr. McCuaig

will be made chairman. The matter of working out the plan of installing the government system will be entirely in their hands and whatever they consider best will be acceptable to the government. They will complete the task as soon as possible. It is most probable that meetings will be held throughout the province in order that the sentiment of everyone concerned may be ascertained."

When asked as to the compensation that the members of the commission would receive, the minister stated that that would be arranged at their first meeting.

Mr. Graham's Career

W. C. Graham came to Winnipeg in 1874 by the old Dawson trail, before the Canadian Pacific railroad was built. At that time he was twelve years old. His parents located a farm four miles north of Portage la Prairie and he lived and worked on the farm until attaining man's estate and then continued operations on his own account. In 1893 Mr. Graham was made secretary of the Patrons of Industry, a farmers' organization of which D. W. McCuaig was president. He retained the position during the life of the organization, some five years. During this time he became prominent in the grain trade of Portage and twelve years ago came to Winnipeg, purchasing a seat on the Winnipeg Grain and Produce

Exchange. Two years later he closed his business and was appointed manager of the Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co., which position he still holds.

MR. MACLENNAN

Farquhar B. MacLennan was born in September, 1871, in the famous old county of Glengarry, Ontario. In 1890 he entered the employ of one of the pioneer grain companies of the west as elevator-weigh-man and later as buyer in their different elevators. He advanced to the position of travelling representative of the firm in connection with elevator construction and was afterwards associated with the management of the office at the Winnipeg headquarters. In 1898, with his brother William, he entered the grain business, the firm's name being MacLennan Bros. This firm was the first to engage in the car lot business on the old Northern Pacific railway, that being the only road at the time in the west, that permitted the direct loading into cars. This firm was one of the prime agitators to secure for the farmers and shippers the privilege of car lot shipping. From 1898, until the present time, the business of the firm of MacLennan Bros., has been successful.

Since the appointment on the elevator commission Mr. MacLennan has retired from the grain business and disposed

THE ELEVATOR COMMISSION

The men who will work out a system of government ownership of Manitoba elevators are:

D. W. McCUAIG, Portage la Prairie, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

F. B. MACLENNAN, Winnipeg, grain commission merchant.

W. C. GRAHAM, Winnipeg, of the Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co.

Farmers Meet in St. Louis and Discuss Consolidation

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Louis to discuss union and devise ways and means to strengthen their organizations, improve their co-operative methods of marketing their product, and raise the standard of farming and farm life,—not to sit for 6 days under the spell of great orators. They sent sufficient elected delegates from their locals to transact the business they had in hand, and paid little or no attention to the flaming circulars issued to attract them to the feast of good things prepared for their special benefit.

Probably not more than six hundred delegates attended the convention, but each of those voiced the sentiment of his local, and the number was ample to complete the work in hand. Had the meeting been held in a building commensurate with the size of the audience the number would be regarded as creditable, but grouped together in front of the speakers' platform in the immense auditorium reminded one of a group in front of the penitent bench at a revival meeting.

Outside of the "insurgents" in the republican party, the questions which seem to most concern the average American citizens that are not farmers, are the exodus of farmers to the Canadian west; the reclamation of arid and swamp land; the conservation of natural resources, and the high cost of living. Those questions were given much prominence by various speakers the first three days, and their addresses were skilfully arranged by the committee of the program so as to be most effective in attracting the farmers' attention to the unoccupied and reclaimed lands in the south and west.

more particularly that tributary to St. Louis.

The Square Deal

While it is commonplace to hear eminent speakers at farmers' gatherings pleading for the "square deal" for the tiller of the soil, it is a new development to listen to prominent men pleading for the "square deal" for other interests and public institutions at a farmers' convention.

Samuel Gomer, the honored president of the Federation of Labor, the first evening of the convention, in an address, replete with sound sense, delivered in well rounded sentences, having the ear mark of careful thought and close study, appealed in calm and unimpassioned tone, that left no doubt on the minds of his hearers of his sincerity, for a "square deal" for the toilers in the factory, mine and the railroad, not because of poverty or social inequality, but because they were American citizens.

B. F. Yakum, president of the great Frisco system of railroads, occupied the attention of the convention to show how both railroads and farmers suffered from the present system of distributing farm produce. He showed that there was no relationship between the high prices paid for food products at the centres of population and freight charges. While the railroads of the U.S. made a reduction which reduced their annual income two hundred and forty millions dollars within recent years the prices of all commodities increased in that time. He asked the farmers to co-operate with the railroads to create a better condition by bringing the products on the farm closer to the table of the man in the city and to insure a "square deal" to the railroad from the political demagogue.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in a

pleasant—one might almost be justified in saying an affectionate—address, pleaded with his brother farmers to give their fellow citizens, the "urban population," a "square deal" in cheaper food and more of it.

President Taft at the close of his address on the conservation of natural resources, appealed to the assembled farmers for a "square deal" for his administration and more especially for the supreme court of the United States. By the way, one reading the reports of his addresses in St. Louis—in the morning papers—would be inclined to "pray" that he himself should get a "square deal."

MARKETING EGGS

There is as much science in the marketing of eggs as in any other branch of the poultry industry. In the first place eggs should be gathered twice a day during hot weather and stored in a clean wooden box in a cellar which is cool and sweet. The eggs that are soiled should be washed by applying warm water and brushed and dried with a cloth.

When the day arrives for shipment—and such shipments should be made as regularly as possible—the eggs should be brought from the cellar and before packing them in the cases time should be allowed for the sweat or moisture, which is sure to collect on them, to become dried off. Undersized or bad-shaped eggs should be discarded, as well as double-yolked and thin-shelled eggs. Uniformity as to size and color should be sought after, and white and dark shelled eggs should be packed by themselves. Pains taken along these lines cause the eggs to command the highest price.

Cases in which eggs are shipped to market should be as attractive as possible.

If they are painted some striking color that contrasts with the color of the eggs, they are sure to attract the customer's eye. A private mark upon each egg is a good way of establishing one's reputation for fresh eggs. Neatness and cleanliness are to be greatly desired, both in the eggs and in the package.

The same pains should be taken when marketing eggs for private trade. One's personal appearance, as well as the appearance of his horse and vehicle, must be looked after, for such things go a long way toward forming impressions.

Shipment of eggs should be made as often as possible during hot weather and as often as once a week at the longest. When retailing eggs one regular day out of every week should be set aside for delivering fresh eggs to customers.

Doubtful eggs should never be marketed under any conditions, for one bad egg may lose one's best customer. "Do unto others as you would like to be done by" is a rule that is as applicable in this as in any other business.

An agreement has been reached that brings to an end the strike of coal miners at Frank, Alta. The details of the settlement have not yet been made public. The men will return to work immediately, after being out six weeks.

New rules for the handling of milk for public sale have been formulated and announced by the Manitoba Provincial Board of Health.

The Ottawa government has ordered that all public buildings in the Dominion be draped as a result of the King's death. A sum of \$35,000 has been provided for this decoration.