March 1, 1911

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which we can elect up to date, practical farmers without either bartering or compromising our love for party senti-ment in party polities. Parties are too useful to be done away with. Parmers, according to population, are entitled to at least 50 per cent, of the representa-tion in all our legislative assemblies, and it is up to them to lay a foundation on which to elect members. Let Liberal farmers nominate farmers, and Conser-rative farmers, and Conser-ret the elections. And we will have an equitable and well balanced farmers' representation in our legislative assem-bles. Let manufacturers, professionals, etc., device their own metheds of elect-ing representatives. When this is ac-compliable then will come to pass a etc., devise their own meriods to Central ing representatives. When this is ac-complished then will come to pass a proper disposition of legislative force to all classes. Then can Canadians boast of a pure and true constitutional government. J. E. FRITH.

Moonemin, Sask

DOESN'T LIKE THE GUIDE

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not show partiality. JOHN ROBERTSON. Bradwell., Sask. Note-Certainly we went after the opinion of British Free Trade manufac-turers. Our pages are open at any time to any Canadian manufacturer who can give an argument in favor of protection. We will also be glad to give Mr. Robertson was a second to give Mr. Robertson in favor of protection. We have been accused of being the organ of every party, clique and combination since we have been fighting for the farmers so that such accusations do not worry us. We certain-ly are not going hunting for arguments to bolster up the manufacturers. If they can't do that then their case is no good. We believe we have demonstrated that the tarif is economically unsound. If them space.-Ed.

RECIPROCITY EFFECTS REditor, Guine.—May I be permitted to enter your circle and pass a few ramb-ling remarks? Regarding the benefits to be derived from reciprocity with the U.S.A. it seems to me that some of your receat correspondents are expecting too much as far as our exports are concerned at least. We must not forget that competing on equal terms our products would be a factor in reducing the price of the U.S. article. Our crop in 1909 reached nearly 120,000,000 bushels. Do your readers think that had there been no duty on our grains that prices would have remained as night as they were? Let us consider ourselves as manufactures of

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

THE GRAIN GR farm products. Is it reasonable to expect that we would receive an increased price for our experts equal to the difference between our present market prices and the new market thus opened up to us, and at the same time expect the American manufacturers of farm implements, etc., would be eager and willing to except the same price in his new market as he obtains to day in his present one? Would it not be just as logical to say that the U.S. manufacturers would get the same price for six goods as his Ganadian rival now obtains under the sheltering core of the tariff laws while we the farmory would be eager to sell our wheat in the U.S. for the same price as we can now obtain outside of that country? How does the shole look when you put it on the other foot. Mr. Sterling has shown us what would happen if a single farmer had free screens to Uncle Sam's domain. Does he think that if every farmer in Ganada were accorded the same privilege they would one and all receive tas anne benefit as the single farmer. However, bariff wall and not forget that our most effective tools are our votes, if we will only learn to use them to the best advan-tage. We have a good deal in your columns about the price of machinery in tae United Kingdom, but I have not seem much about the retail prices of farm implements in the U.S. I think that if in the United Kingdom, but I have not seen much about the retail prices of farm implements in the U.S. I think that if any of your readers could give us the Average retail price of the principal farm implement, as well as any other article the farmer, uses, say, in North Dakota, they would be conferring a great favor they wound IL J. POMEROY.

Roblin, Man

NOT A FREE TRADER

NOT A FREE TRADER Editor, GUIDE.---I am one of the farmers who do not believe in free trade, as they have it in England, which means direct taxistion. I had enough of free trade while living in England, and so have most of the farmers there at least in the Eastern counties where I came from. Free trade with free trade countries, is sound business, so is pro-tection, or a I see it it brings in revenue, and also makes a home market for what we needuce. as it encourages home manufacand also makes a home market for what we produce, as it encourages home manufac-turing. Some say the home market is a joke. Well I believe the farmers will find out. Free trade is also a joke if they do get it, and also what goes with it. You have a very poor opinion of the tariff reformers in England, but they have the welfare of the people at heart quite as much as the Radical's and Socialists, and their policy would do the most good to the most people in the longer run I believe. I have been in Manitoba eigh-teen years farming, done nothing else all believe. I have been in Manitoba eigh-teen years farming, done nothing else all my life and don't expect to. I would like to see THE GUIDE use a little charity to those who differ from it. FRANK GATES.

Treherne, Man.

HAIL INSURANCE

HAIL INSURANCE The second seco

South QuAppelle.

READ! STUDY! ACT!

T. BRAY

Editor Guide:--Please allow a new subscriber a wee corner. You are cer-tainly doing a great educational work through the columns of your paper, and though 1 do not agree with many of your yiews nevertheless I wish you God-speed. In regard to the many reforms needed



ALFALFA he failure hinges

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