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Partridge's suggested plans for inter-relations between the co-operative companies, the banks, and the farmers, and in any case I do not know enough about co-operation to argue with its greatest living exponent. My point of view is that of the old settler who desires a second spell of pioneering exploits on the frontier, and who sees the choicest lands in the world being ravished from him by foreigners, simply because they can freely use their banks and we can't. One of these gentlemen has boasted all over the world that it took him only thirty days to clean up his affairs after he went back from his trip to spy out the land in Saskatchewan. A storage receipt for grain in a Saskatchewan elevator is a perfectly legal security for a bank loan, but here's the point: Farm storage for grain costs rather less than 1½ cents per bushel, per year or any fraction of a year; government elevator storage costs ¼ cent per ten days. Farm storage from October 15 to May 15 costs, therefore, say 1½ cents per bushel, unless it is on a farm so far distant that the grain cannot be drawn direct from thresher to elevator, in which case farm storage costs absolutely nothing. Government elevator storage for the same period, less 15 days for storage, is five cents. Therefore the discrimination in the Bank Act against the farmer costs him either 3½ cents or 5 cents per bushel if he wants to hold his oats over till spring and get no advance on them from a bank. It is true that the government elevator assumes the shrinkage loss and also the fire risk and other minute fractional considerations, but one cent for the seven months will generally cover all these.

Mr. Partridge's exception to the cumbersome and uneconomical nature of mortgage security from the farmers' point of view, is certainly well taken. It was also pointed out to me by a financier that mortgages would be quite unsuitable securities for banks to handle. A plan to overcome these difficulties is now being partly licked into shape and will be presentable in a few days.

JOSEPH R. TUCKER.
Shoal Lake, Man.

PRESENT PARTIES WRONG
Editor, GUIDE—I take a good many papers but I look on THE GUIDE as the

best paper that comes to the house, for in these times it is very necessary for the farmer to know how, where and when to sow his grain and how and when to do all other things wisely in regard to farming, or whatever a man's occupation may be. But it is more necessary that a man should equip himself through available knowledge that he should not be hoodwinked by party heeled at election times. Over twenty-five years ago I discovered the craftiness of both parties in politics, and thereby was forced to become an independent voter. I have seen all this time that the men that we chose as a country to look after our business and at our expense, have seemingly agreed among themselves to keep the common people in the dark, by keeping up a party spirit among the shareholders of this great concern called Canada, and thereby become our bosses. Vote themselves a raise of salary whenever they like. Superannuate those whom they choose at a thousand a year, load us down with a lot of drones. Sell the farmers and others to the manufacturers and other moneyed corporations. The consideration being, help us at election to hold our position, by hook or crook and they have done just what other unfaithful servants have done. Turn things upside down. Put light for darkness and darkness for light and the hired men, (from the premier, president, manager to the lowest book-keeper), have become the owners of the vineyard and the owners have become the servants or slaves. But I hope that through the light of THE GUIDE the farmers of Canada may see things in the true light and may rise up and walk out of the valley of oppression and free themselves from the shackles of craft and graft, that the Scripture may be fulfilled in our day. "Go to now you rich men. Weep and howl for the miseries that shall come upon you. For ye have kept back by fraud." What does that mean? Why surely it is plainly just what we have been having and now have. Special privileges to a few and equal rights to none.

WM. SADLER.
Beckenham, Sask.

RE FARMERS' PARTY
Editor, GUIDE—Without continuing the argument for or against the necessity

for a farmers' political party, I would suggest that some of those who have argued so ably in favor of such a move should issue a call for a meeting somewhat in connection with the different conventions this winter. Mr. Langley's contention that the G. G. A. could not wisely go into the matter directly has some weight but a separate meeting called by those favorable would test the independent sentiment. The only strong argument against breaking with the old parties is the failure of such movements in America in the past, but we have THE GUIDE now. Failure of independent farmer's movements in the past were owing largely to the lack of an organ to correct mis-statements of the enemy. Perhaps THE GUIDE would take the initiative in calling some such meetings as suggested. It is now the organ of several farmers' associations, and I think could consistently act for any such popular movement. While writing I should also like to suggest to the committee preparing the representatives to Ottawa, that they include a memorial asking for the removal of the bonus clauses in the land mortgages in cases where farmers wish to pay them before

they are due. Extortion has been carried on wholesale in this through the money stringency fake excuse of recent years. Delegates should be fearless in refusing to accept any put off by royal commissions. Such commissions always report as their masters dictate.

J. BOUSFIELD.
McGregor, Man.

GROWTH OF BRITISH TRADE
The statement of the board of trade on Nov. 7 shows an increase of \$27,029,500 in imports and \$18,802,000 in exports. The principal gain in imports is in raw material. There is an increase in exports of manufactured goods.

It is now asserted by the New York Evening Post that in October, 1904, when the presidential campaign was in a critical stage, President Roosevelt sent for Henry C. Frick of the steel trust, and H. McK. Twombly of the Vanderbilt railroad system, and asked them for campaign funds, which they thereupon raised to the extent of \$50,000 each. Later came Mr. Roosevelt's appeal to Harriman. Will the secret history of that campaign ever be told?

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