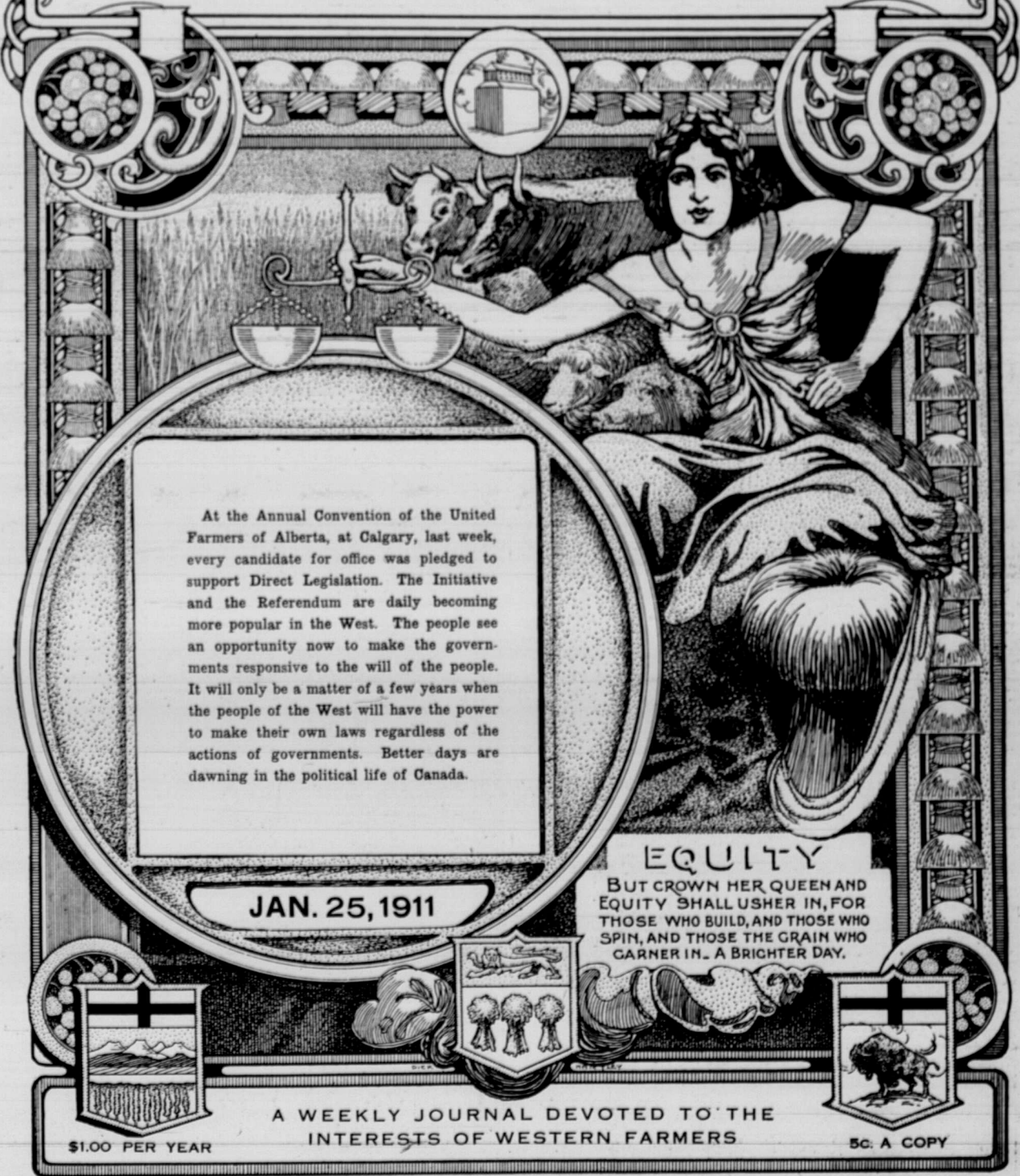


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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

Pub. Term. Co. The 18th 1911



At the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, at Calgary, last week, every candidate for office was pledged to support Direct Legislation. The Initiative and the Referendum are daily becoming more popular in the West. The people see an opportunity now to make the governments responsive to the will of the people. It will only be a matter of a few years when the people of the West will have the power to make their own laws regardless of the actions of governments. Better days are dawning in the political life of Canada.

JAN. 25, 1911

EQUITY
 BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.



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A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS



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All these books will be supplied to readers of The Guide, postpaid, on receipt of price. As they are not kept in stock in The Guide Office, but are sent direct from the publishers, it will require from ten days to two weeks to fill the orders.

HOW TO CO-OPERATE. By Herbert M. Pritch. A manual for co-operators. This book describes the law rather than the wherewithal of co-operation. In other words it tells how to manage a co-operative store, farm or factory, co-operative dairying, sawing and fire insurance and co-operative farmers' and women's exchanges for both buying and selling. The directions given are based upon the actual experience of successful co-operative enterprises in all parts of the United States. The character and usefulness of the book commend it to the attention of all men and women who desire to better their condition. Illustrated. 356 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.00

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THE NEW EGG FARM. By H. H. Stoddard. A practical, reliable manual upon producing eggs and poultry for market as a profitable business enterprise, either by itself or connected with other branches of agriculture. It tells all about how to feed and manage, how to breed and select incubators and brooders, its labor-saving devices, etc., etc. 140 original illustrations. 231 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.00

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THE DOGS OF GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND OTHER COUNTRIES. Their breeding, training and management in health and disease, comprising all the essential parts of the two standard works on dogs by Bismarck. A containing over 100 beautiful engravings, including most noted dogs in both continents, making, together with chapters by American writers, the most complete dog book ever published. 376 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth \$1.50

MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS: A TREATISE UPON THE NATURE AND QUALITIES OF DAIRY MILK AND THE MANUFACTURE OF BUTTER AND CHEESE. By Henry W. King. This volume is recognized as the standard work on the whole field of dairying. In simple and concise form the author places before the dairyman and the dairy student the principles underlying modern dairy practice in the manufacture of butter and cheese; 211 pages. Illustrated. Cloth \$1.45

FORAGE CROPS. By Edward V. Voorhes. Deals with the whole subject of forage in a practical and up-to-date manner. It suggests useful and practical cultivating and sowing systems, and gives methods of seed ing, culture and use. An eminently practical book. Cloth \$1.55

GARDEN MAKING: SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UTILIZING OF HOME GROUNDS. By L. H. Bailey and others. Here is a book literally "for the million" who in broad America have some love for growing things. It tells of ornamental gardening of any range, treats of fruits and of vegetables for home uses, and is useful alike to the owner of a suburban garden plot and to the owner of a "little piece" in the country. The illustrations are copious and beautiful; 417 pages. Cloth \$1.67

A BOOK OF VEGETABLES AND GARDENERS: A PRACTICAL HANDBOOK AND PLANTING TABLE FOR THE HOME GARDEN. By Allen French. Besides a description of each plant, its habit, value and use, the book contains detailed cultural directions for growing all vegetables cultivable in the northern United States, covering the soil, planting distances, times for sowing, thinning and transplanting, fertilizing, picking, winter protection, renewal, storage and the management of diseases and pests. Cloth \$1.90

THE PRINCIPLES OF VEGETABLE GARDENING. By L. H. Bailey. Treats of equipment and capital, the making of hot-beds, cold frames and their management. The soil and its treatment; all about seeds; the layout of vegetable garden and the marketing and storing of the produce. After these general matters are fully discussed, the treatment of each vegetable is taken up; 458 pages. Illustrated. Cloth \$1.65

THE PRACTICAL GARDEN BOOK. By L. H. Bailey and C. E. Hunn. A book of advice. It contains the simplest directions for growing of the most common things and for the simple operations of the home garden; 250 pages. Illustrated. Cloth \$1.05

THE FARMER'S VETERINARIAN. By Charles William Burkett. This book abounds in helpful suggestions and valuable information for the most successful treatment of ill and accident and disease troubles. A practical treatise on the diseases of farm stock, containing brief and popular advice on the nature, causes and treatment of disease, the common ailments and the care and management of stock when sick. It is profusely illustrated, containing a number of half-tone insert illustrations and a great many drawings picturing diseases, their symptoms and familiar attitudes assumed by farm animals when affected with disease, and presents for the first time a plain, practical and satisfactory guide for farmers who are interested in the common diseases of the farm. Illustrated. 5x7 inches. 288 pages. Cloth. Net \$1.50

FERTILIZER: THE SOURCE, CHARACTER AND COMPOSITION OF NATURAL, HOME-MADE AND MANUFACTURED FERTILIZERS; AND SUGGESTIONS AS TO THEIR USE FOR DIFFERENT CROPS AND CONDITIONS. By Edward V. Voorhes. This book instructs the farmer upon the fundamental principles of the use of fertilizers, so that he is able to determine for himself what his practice shall be. It is not an advocate for commercial fertilizers, but tells simply and directly the truth respecting their value; 355 pages. Cloth \$1.35

FARM POULTRY: A POPULAR SKETCH OF DOMESTIC FOWLS FOR THE FARMER AND AMATEUR. By Geo. C. Watson. 241 pages. Illustrated. Cloth \$1.42

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UNION BANK OF CANADA ABSORBS UNITED EMPIRE BANK

The latest move in the strengthening of Canada's financial institutions is the decision to merge the United Empire Bank, whose headquarters have been in Toronto, with the strong Union Bank of Canada, with head office in Quebec.

RECIPROCIITY NEGOTIATIONS

The commissioners who have been for some time arranging an agreement of reciprocity between the United States and Canada have completed their work.

TERMINAL ELEVATOR

The case pending against the Thunder Bay Elevator company, in which it is alleged that they made false returns to Warehouse Commissioner Castle, has not yet come up for trial.

GOV. EBERHART'S VIEWS

New York, January 21.—Gov. A. O. Eberhart, of Minnesota, brought the greetings of two million Minnesotans to more than a hundred members of the Minnesota society at their annual dinner at the Waldorf Astoria last night.

NEW PULLMAN RATES

St. Paul, January 19.—Twenty per cent. reduction in rates to the Pullman Car company patrons who mount a ladder or swing between tiers gymnast style to occupy an upper berth will become effective at midnight on February 1.

HEN FRUIT CONDEMNED

Montreal, January 19.—A consignment of canned eggs from China, valued at \$75,000, was seized by the city. The board of control ordered today that not a single can can be sold in the city.

TO USE FLAX STRAW

Jonas Brolin, of the Western Linen company of Duluth, Minn., was in Winnipeg last week with samples of textiles which the company's factory at Duluth is turning out from Minnesota flax straw.

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief - G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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the erection of a eight-ton-per-day machine similar to those in operation in Duluth. It is claimed that the improved machinery for the utilization of Western flax straw, by the new process, can be profitably adapted for the manufacture of low, cordage and coarse woven fabrics.

WAR IS PROBABLE

Port Au Prince, Hayti, Jan. 20.—War with Santo Domingo appears inevitable. Domingo troops have occupied Grand Gouier on the Haytian southern frontier and are marching to Saltrou Hayti.

FUR CROP SHORT

Edmonton, Jan. 23.—That circumstances in the north point to a shortage of the fur crop this season is the substance of statements made by travellers who have recently arrived from posts in the north where the largest catches of fur are usually made.

Another factor that tends to lessen the winter activities of the natives of the north is the exceptionally low price paid for rat pelts this winter. It is stated that at Fort Smith rat pelts are selling at as low a price as \$1.00 per dozen.

FEAR BLACKLEG EPIDEMIC

Sheho, Jan. 20.—What appears to be an epidemic of blackleg has broken out among the cattle in a district about eight miles south of this town. About thirty head of young stock have died during the last six weeks.

PORTUGAL'S NAVY

Lisbon, Jan. 21.—Bernado Hachato, minister of foreign affairs, announced today that favorable bids from both American and English shipbuilders would permit the immediate reorganization of the navy.

"Reminiscences"

By GOLDWIN SMITH

To have met the greatest characters of the last sixty years would have been a pleasure and an opportunity to be coveted, but a perusal of the reminiscences of Canada's grand old man, Goldwin Smith, which has just been published by The McMillan Company, is almost as interesting. During the past ten years Goldwin Smith has been engaged writing these reminiscences, and when he died a few months ago it was left to his secretary, Arnold Haultain (a brother of the former premier of the Northwest Territories) to prepare the manuscript for the publisher, which he did in a thorough manner, and thereby earned a debt of gratitude from the public. Goldwin Smith when writing his reminiscences knew that they would never be read until after his death, and for that reason he speaks very plainly upon public questions and upon public men. In the recollections of his childhood the writer's description of the institutions and customs impresses upon one the amazing march of civilization. Goldwin Smith's physique was always delicate and for that reason he was carefully nurtured in youth and in fact all through life. Despite his wonderful intellect his voice was never strong and this coupled with his natural shyness, which he could never overcome, prevented his ever making a success as a platform speaker. Goldwin Smith states that he never had any desire for a public career, but had he had the power of speech to sway vast audiences supported by a strong body, his towering intellect, would have found himself beside the leading statesmen of the day. The story of his early school days as well as his life at Oxford throw interesting side-lights on those educational institutions which were afterwards remodeled on his own advice. Goldwin Smith was a highly educated man, receiving the best that the educational system of Great Britain had to bestow and polishing this with extensive travelling throughout the old countries. He was a member of the University commission which remodeled the teaching system of Oxford university, and was a member of the teaching staff of that institution, where one of his pupils was the late King Edward. He studied law and was admitted to the bar but had an intense dislike for the legal profession. He said that he never pleaded but one case and he quaintly remarks, "The Court kindly gave a judgment in my favor."

From 1845 to 1861 Smith lived in London and met every person at that time who was best worth knowing. He was impressed with the brilliancy of Macaulay's conversational powers; he frequently met Thackeray and was a great friend of Herbert Spencer. At the house of Lady Ashburton where distinguished persons frequently gathered, Smith met Carlyle and Tennyson. Tennyson liked to read his own poetry aloud, which led to an amusing incident one evening, as Carlyle had been recently publishing his contempt for poetry. Goldwin Smith button-holed Carlyle and took him out in the grounds while Tennyson read his poetry, to the rest. During nearly all his life Goldwin Smith devoted a great deal of time to journalism, from the contributors standpoint, and was one of the contributing editors of the famous "Saturday Review," which was the cream of British journalism. Smith had a great regard for Sir Robert Peel's statesmanship, and was a close personal friend of Gladstone. On the other hand he had an intense hatred for Disraeli and the two crossed swords on a number of different occasions. Smith was one of the students of the famous Manchester school which comprised among its members Richard Cobden and John Bright. Speaking of politics he says: "Bright stood aloof from the two aristocratic parties and compared them to two trading establishments which pretended to be rivals and counted custom by running each other down until each became bankrupt when it turned out that both were the same concern." He gives Bright the foremost place among British orators of his day, and says of Cobden, "It is due, however, to Cobden always to mark that he was a free trader indeed; his heart was with those who purposed absolutely to abolish all import duties and supply their place so far as it was necessary by direct taxation." Goldwin

Smith considered the land question to be the root of the Irish agitation and did not favor Gladstone's Home Rule scheme. To his mind the choice lay between legislative union and independence. He says, "The worst of all politics is home rule, if home rule means a vassal parliament."

At the time of the American civil war when the British aristocracy and the London Times favored the Southerners, Smith remained with those who favored the North and union and stood for neutrality and in 1864 he visited United States to investigate conditions and report. He was taken out to the front and saw battle-fields and went through hospitals and such were his impressions that he was afterwards more strongly than ever opposed to war. At Washington Dr. Smith had the opportunity of meeting all the leading people in social life and was presented to Abraham Lincoln. In 1866 he resigned his Oxford professorship to take care of his father and two years later he joined Andrew White as one of the teachers in Cornell university, then organizing. For a number of years Smith remained as a lecturer at Cornell and acquired a great love for that institution, so much so that he willed his brain to the Cornell museum. He paid two visits to the Canadian Northwest and attended the first meeting of the Manitoba legislature in 1870. In



The Late Goldwin Smith and "The Grange"

speaking of the immigration from United States, he felt sure that Western Canada would one day be American. Smith was a close student of Canadian affairs and it was his settled conviction that the influence of the French Canadians would be lost in the growth of the Canadian nationality. He was greatly opposed to the granting of titles to the colonies and said that, "Canada suffered from the fact that her leading men looked for their titles and honors from another source." He was especially severe upon the political juggling that has marked the course of Canadian history for the past generation. With Sir John A. Macdonald, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier both, Smith was well acquainted. He says, that Sir John A. Macdonald was credited with saying, "That the perfection of the ministry would be twelve men, each of whom, if you liked you could put into the penitentiary," and Smith adds, "he spoke in jest no doubt, but in the jest there was a grain of truth." To Smith both Macdonald and Laurier were manipulators and not statesmen. And he believed Alexander Mackenzie a thoroughly honest man, a servant of the public. Speaking of his beliefs of union between Canada and United States Smith said, "I was led to the conviction that the separation of the two great bodies of English speaking people on the American continent would not last forever, and that union free and equal, was in this case, as it had been in the case of Scotland and England the decree of destiny. The word annexation implying a forced submission on the part of Canada, never passed my lips."

Smith condemns very severely the action of the Dominion parliament and

the Ontario legislature for passing home rule resolutions to capture Irish votes. Of course Goldwin Smith was a strong free trader and was a powerful friend of the organized farmers. He assisted financially in placing the Toronto Sun upon its feet when it was tottering to its fall, and for several years contributed regularly to its columns. He was strongly opposed to the Boer war, and his writings on that subject, reduced the subscription to The Sun one-half. It was in 1871 that Smith came to Canada and in 1875 he married the widow of his friend William Boulton, who owned The Grange, where Goldwin Smith passed the rest of his days. The Grange is a fine old English mansion with beautiful grounds in the heart of the city of Toronto. Upon Goldwin Smith's death this splendid estate was willed to the city of Toronto to be held forever as an Art Museum. Space prevents further attention to this remarkable book, every paragraph of it is full of interest and it is exceedingly difficult to condense. It is a book that will be a valuable addition to any man's library. The book contains 470 pages of large type and is illustrated. It will be sent postpaid to any address upon receipt of \$3.00 by the Book Dept. GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg.

SIFTON WANTS EQUALITY

Toronto, January 23.—In a ringing fifteen minute speech this afternoon at the Canadian club the Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta, made a vigorous plea for the equality of the three Prairie Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, with the other provinces of the Dominion.

Citing the fact that these three prov-

inces do not own their timber or their mines, yet have to spend large sums annually for protecting the lives of miners and the timber lands from fire, Premier Sifton declared that the time would come when these provinces would demand the same treatment accorded New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario on the east, and British Columbia on the west.

"The West has no quarrel with the East," declared Mr. Sifton. "We are not envious or jealous of your greater wealth or your greater political influence. We want to live in harmony with you, but we think it not unfair to ask that we be allowed to own and control all our sources of revenue, just as the other provinces do. When this inequality is removed, then will we work with you of the east, heart and soul for our great Dominion."

Mr. Sifton was willing to admit that at the time these provinces were created, it may have been all right for the government to act as it did, investing the ownership of their resources in the Dominion government. But times had changed. With the growth of population and the advance of the country generally, the time had come when these three provinces were suffering from the discrimination.

ONTARIO HOUSE OPENS

Toronto, Ont., January 24.—At three o'clock this afternoon the third session of the twelfth legislature of Ontario was opened by His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor Hon. J. M. Gibson. The open-

ing ceremony suffered in brilliancy this year by the absence of that much appreciated function, the speaker's reception, for the apartments of Hon. Thos. Crawford have been dismantled on account of the reconstruction of that portion of the parliament buildings, and no other adequate accommodation is obtainable. Over-crowding of the chamber was obviated by the arrangement adopted last session of issuing only a limited number of tickets. One hundred men of the Queen's Own Rifles formed the guard of honor, while a body of the Royal Canadian Dragoons escorted the Lieut. Governor to the legislative chambers. After the preliminary ceremonies, and when the members had taken their seats, the Lieut. Governor was escorted to the dais, where he read the speech from the throne.

OFFER PULP CONCESSIONS.

Ottawa, January 24.—The Ontario government is offering for sale two pulp concessions. The larger is the Abitibi section of Temiskaming. Conditions attached to its sale are the expenditure of \$500,000 on buildings and equipment for a saw mill to employ 250 men. The other concession is a Itany River one, placed advantageously for the Western Canada trade and accessible to the middle Western States, the successful bidder not having to develop power, as that is already available at Fort Frances at rates under government control. A site is reserved for the mill which, with conditions attached to the sale that the equipment must cost \$350,000, have an output of 50 tons of paper daily, and 200 hands must be employed. The concessions comprise 800 square miles of territory and there is also a large supply of pulp wood available for settlers.

RIOTS IN CHINA

Han Kow, Jan. 23.—American consul-general Robert Brent Mosher today communicated with his government asking that a gunboat be sent here to protect United States interests, in the event of continuations of the rioting which began yesterday. The disorders began following the report that the British police had killed coolie during rioting and considerable damage was done and British and German marines landed from gunboats to defend the foreign community. The fring between the Chinese and the authorities supported by marines, resulted in the death of probably twenty Chinese and injury to several foreigners. Today the foreign concessions are protected by Chinese troops and the rioters have been checked but have instituted boycott against all foreigners. Business in the city has been suspended.

BRITON BUYS BONDS

New York, Jan. 23.—A summary of Canadian bond issues in the last year indicates how dependent the Dominion is on Great Britain in the disposition of its bonds. Of the total of \$231,500,590, eighty-one per cent. was sold in Great Britain, seventeen per cent. in Canada, and 2 per cent. in the United States. No large percentage of permanent capital is supplied by Canadian investors. High grade, low yield securities, possess little attraction for Dominion capital. Bond sales in this country are of negligible amount. Government issues amounted to \$55,000,000, of which 94½ per cent. was marketed abroad. Of the higher yield municipal bonds, aggregating \$35,748,690, Great Britain took 65.3 per cent. Canada 3.7 per cent., and the United States one per cent. The Mother Country took 84 per cent. of the \$69,950,000 railway bonds, Canada taking 11.7 and the United States 4.3 per cent. Of miscellaneous bonds the United States took 35 per cent., Canada 22.73 and Great Britain 79.92 per cent.

M.G.G.A. CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held in Brandon, January 23, 24 and 25. A full account will appear in The Guide next week.

OFFICIAL REPORT LATER.

In addition to the papers presented and the general news account of the United Farmers of Alberta convention, at Calgary, which appears in this issue, the official minutes of the big meeting will be reproduced in a near issue.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 25th, 1911

MR. MEIGHEN'S RESOLUTION

The attention of the House of Commons last week was drawn to the tariff of agricultural implements by Arthur Meighen, the member from Portage la Prairie, who moved the following resolution:

That in the opinion of this House a substantial reduction in the import duties on agricultural implements is now due the agriculturists of Canada and is in just accord with the true needs of a protective tariff.

This resolution is rather a peculiar one in that it contradicts itself by expressing belief in protection and at the same time asking for a reduction in the tariff. Mr. Meighen should know that protection is not favored in Western Canada. His address showed that he had given considerable attention to his subject, and the figures he presented were sufficient to convince any open minded person that the tariff on agricultural implements should not only be reduced but, as Mr. Herron said, should be wiped out altogether. Mr. Meighen is a young man with an opportunity before him and it is to be hoped that he will not allow himself to be led astray by any foolish notions of party loyalty. His study of the tariff has convinced him of its iniquity, as proven by his remarks. If Mr. Meighen had left the last few words off the end of his resolution it would be difficult to see how any member of the House of Commons could refuse to support it. Mr. Knowles has declared himself a free trader. There are other supporters of the government from the West who are also avowed free traders. It would seem that if these men on both sides of the House are in earnest they could very easily force the tariff into a front place in the present parliament. However, it is expected that the reciprocity arrangements may be announced in the House of Commons some day this week and then there will be an opportunity to see how much benefit the people of two great countries are to receive as a result of the negotiations of their governments. It is unfortunate that the chief effort of both Mr. Meighen and Mr. Knowles should have been to demonstrate that their particular party was superior to the other. Such action is child's play. Both the present and the former government have been protectionist to the limit of the people's endurance. Each government seemed more concerned with furthering the interests of special privilege than in protecting the rights of the people. The present government has to its credit the great betrayal of 1897 and which is day by day being brought home to them. But, in Heaven's name, don't ask the people of Canada to stand by and listen to an argument on the merits of the tariff policies of the two parties. Surely the people haven't deserved this. Why can't Messrs. Meighen and Knowles and Lake and Herron stand together and let the old parties look after themselves? Let us throw aside the skeletons of the past and get at something new and democratic. Mr. Meighen has made a good start and if he will drop the "traditions of the great Liberal Conservative party," of which Canada has had enough, he will perform valuable service for his constituents.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright would deliver some of their old tariff addresses in parliament today they would be surprised at the support they would receive.

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS AND PATRIOTISM

Is it not time that the Grain Growers and farmers of the Dominion should send out an appeal to the manufacturers to put into practice a little of the patriotism and self-sacrifice which they are so fond of recommending to the farmers? Canadians should be willing, they tell us, to give up something of their own advantage in order to contribute to the "well-rounded development" of the country. They should rest contented with smaller returns from their labor in order to further the progress and prosperity of the country as a whole. It is doubtful whether anyone has ever yet seen in any report of any of the great manufacturing corporations, of which so many have recently come into existence, that the manufacturers themselves are acting on this heroic advice. Nothing would more contribute to the "well-rounded development" of Canada than that the makers of agricultural implements, the manufacturers of cotton and woollen clothing, and of household furnishings and necessities, should be content with a small margin of profit and should sell all these goods at the lowest possible prices to the men and women who are doing the hard pioneer work of opening out the country. It cannot be said that a new country is showing a well-rounded development when great overcrowded cities are growing up in the midst of rural areas with the sparsest possible population—when the rural population of the older provinces is decreasing, actually as well as relatively—and when the fiscal system of the country tends to throw all the prizes to the towns, and to put every inducement in the way of young men of ambition and ability to quit the farm for the factory. The basis of all civilization is agriculture, and the only true way to obtain a well-rounded development of a new country is to encourage the farmer—or at any rate scrupulously refrain from discouraging him. Surely if the manufacturers, with all their ardent patriotism, could be brought to see this, they would be willing to bear a greater proportion of the taxation of the country than is now thrown on them by the low duties on raw materials and the greatly extended and enlarged free list; and to reduce their profits to just enough to afford a fair livelihood and a minimum return on capital invested. They would strain every nerve to put out goods of the best quality at the lowest feasible price, that the farmers might enjoy all comforts possible in their remote and lonely homes. Acting on this policy, they would have nothing to fear from the competition of either Great Britain or the United States. They would, therefore, be indifferent to the maintenance of a high tariff and would be able to cease supporting political parties out of their gains, thus reducing their expenses. The manufacturers are so eager to help the farmer by pointing out his duties and his shortcomings, that the farmer in return might come to the aid of the manufacturer, teach him how to put his patriotism into action, and persuade him also to a little self-sacrifice for the sake of that great ideal—"a well-rounded development of the Dominion."

Soon the snow will be leaving and the farmers will be called to the land to make preparation to feed the hungry of the earth. Now is the time to lay the plans for the organization work for next winter. It is by looking ahead that the farmers' organizations accomplish their work.

OUR ADVERTISING PAGES

It is not customary in journalism to discuss the commercial side of the business in the editorial columns. The case of The Guide, however, is decidedly different to that of the majority of journals in Canada that are conducted from the commercial standpoint, or as the organ of political parties, or of special privilege. Possibly even The Guide might be placed in the class of commercial journals, though not in the sense that it is being published for the benefit of the dividends to be paid to its shareholders. The Guide was established and is being conducted for the purpose of conveying to its readers unbiased news and views upon all important subjects. Such a policy as has been pursued by The Guide has made it very popular among Western farmers and has brought a large circulation. In fact, there is probably no other example in Canada of a paper being received by such popular favor. The readers of The Guide feel that it is their own paper and that it is being published to protect their interests against other combined interests that have in past years preyed upon them. The readers of The Guide are undoubtedly the most intelligent class of farmers in Western Canada. Otherwise they would not be interested in the questions that The Guide deals with. These Western farmers are large purchasers of all the necessities that go to make life upon the prairies tolerable, and also the little luxuries that bring happiness and contentment. For this reason it is of immense advantage to all dealers in these commodities to advertise their goods in the pages of The Guide. We consider the advertising pages of The Guide as being of almost as great value to our readers as our news and editorial pages. Perhaps of greater value because the farmer can live without reading, but he cannot live without buying. The advertising pages are of course the only part of our business which brings in any substantial revenue, as our subscription price of one dollar a year does not furnish one-quarter of the necessary revenue for producing the paper. It has been the policy of The Guide since its inception to censor its advertising with the utmost care for the protection of its readers. There are enterprises being started every day in Canada that have as their aim the exploitation of the public without giving value in return. We feel it our duty to protect our readers from the rapacity of this class of human vultures. It is at times difficult to discriminate between the legitimate and the fake concerns that offer us their advertising patronage. Our advertising pages are the only thing we have to sell, and after the sale is completed there still remains the fact that we are to a certain extent an umpire of the relations between our advertising patrons and our readers. We do not give a guarantee of the integrity of every firm that advertises in our pages, nor do we guarantee to reimburse our readers for any losses they may have sustained through dealings with our advertisers. But we do make every effort possible to see that our advertising patrons will give our readers a square deal, and we also assist our readers in every way to protect themselves in case of unfair dealings on the part of our advertisers. We believe that the advertising pages of The Guide are as clean, as safe and as reliable as any that can be found in Canada. We have refused to publish advertisements during the past two years that would have netted us an income of thousands of dollars. In refusing this advertising we are not positive that it was of an illegitimate nature, but

there was the doubt and we gave our readers the benefit of the doubt. We have refused the advertisements of a number of concerns that offered our readers enormous returns upon their investments in questionable enterprises. We have endeavored to sell our advertising pages to all the manufacturing and distributing concerns that are doing business with the farmers of the West. Special interests have at times attempted to dictate not only our editorial but also our advertising policy. To each and all of these our answer has been, "We stand for equal rights to all and special privileges to none." Because certain firms choose to follow certain business methods and other firms disapprove of these methods it is not our policy to discriminate providing each method is legitimate. This policy has caused us a considerable loss in advertising revenue, but day by day it is becoming more apparent that the farmers of the West are doing business with the concerns that advertise their goods in the columns of The Guide. This is a practice which we would encourage in every way, and we believe it is in the best interests of the West that The Guide should not only be a reliable newspaper, but should also be the farmers' market-place. We also realize that the business concerns that wish to sell to the leading farmers of the West appreciate the value of The Guide as an advertising medium, and are coming to recognize this fact more and more as we progress. Our aim is to secure a fair portion of the advertising business of every one of these firms, and in doing so give them full value for their money. We wish to co-operate with our readers and with our advertisers, and make their mutual relations both pleasant and profitable. We do not sell our news columns to any concern for advertising purposes, and every advertisement that is published in The Guide is plainly marked as such, so that our readers may know at once whether the statements are by ourselves or by our advertisers. We look forward to increased support from the farmers of the West and also from business firms that sell to them, and by co-operating with both these necessary factors in Western life to build up a great journal which will fill a long-felt need in this country and which will assist in the development of a wiser and saner mode of living than has characterized this Western country during the short period of its growth and development. Our readers can help us by purchasing from our advertisers, and thus making it profitable for them to advertise their goods in The Guide.

MR. STAPLES' CRITICISM

In the House of Commons, on January 11, W. D. Staples, the representative from Macdonald, Man., subjected The Guide to rather strong criticism for an article published on December 7 last, containing the following sentence: "There is not a single member of the House of Commons who has publicly expressed his belief in the justice of the organized farmers' demands." Every reader of The Guide has had an opportunity to see in our last Ottawa letter what Mr. Staples had to say upon this matter. We will not argue the matter, but we merely reproduce the following resolutions that were presented to the Dominion government and the House of Commons by the organized farmers on December 16 last:

"1. That we strongly favor reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States in all horticultural, agricultural and animal products, spraying materials, fertilizers, illuminating, fuel and lubricating oils, cement, fish and lumber";

"2. Reciprocal free trade between the two countries in all agricultural implements, machinery, vehicles and parts of each of these; and, in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached, it be carried into effect through the independent action of the respective governments, rather than by the hard and fast requirements of a treaty";

"3. We also favor the principle of the British preferential tariff, and urge an immediate lowering of the duties on all British goods to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff schedule, whatever that may be; and that any trade advantages given the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Britain";

"4. For such further gradual reduction of the remaining preferential tariff as will ensure the establishment of complete free trade between Canada and the Motherland within ten years";

"It is the opinion of this convention that the Hudson's Bay Railway and all terminal facilities connected therewith should be constructed, owned and operated in perpetuity by the Dominion government under an independent commission";

"We request that the Dominion government acquire and operate as a public utility under an independent commission the terminal elevators of Port William and Port Arthur, and immediately establish similar terminal facilities and conditions at the Pacific Coast, and provide the same at Hudson's Bay when necessary; also such transfer and other elevators necessary to safeguard the quality of export grain";

"That this Ottawa convention of delegates desires that the new Bank act be so worded as to permit the act to be amended at any time and in any particular";

"Resolved, that in the opinion of this convention it is desirable that cheap and efficient machinery for the incorporation of co-operative societies should be provided by Federal legislation during the present session of parliament";

"The government be urgently requested to meet the necessary works and operate a modern and up-to-date method of exporting our meat animals";

The organized farmers asked that the Railway act be amended so that the railway companies be compelled to bear a fair share of the responsibility for killing stock and also:

"That the principle of fixing the tariffs in accordance with the competition of other roads or the density of traffic or volume of business handled be disallowed.

"That a true physical valuation be taken of all railways operating in Canada, this valuation to be used as a basis of fixing the rates, and the information to be available to the public.

"That the Board of Railway Commissioners be given complete jurisdiction in these matters as well as in all other matters of dispute between the railways and the people, and to enable them to do this that the law be more clearly defined."

These resolutions represent the "organized farmers' demands." The Guide is in thorough sympathy with the above resolutions, and if there is any member of the House of Commons who has publicly expressed his belief in the justice of the above resolutions, The Guide will render to that member an apology. Undoubtedly there are a number of members in the House of Commons who have at times expressed sympathy with some of the demands of the organized farmers and have advocated them on the floor of the House. There are different ways of expressing this sympathy and there are methods of bringing it before the House of Commons which necessarily defeat the object in view. We would suggest that Mr. Staples study these resolutions because the spirit which pervades them is becoming more popular in the West every day. We believe that the farmers know the needs of the West fully as well as any person, and we would suggest that the above resolutions will of necessity be part and parcel of the platform of every member who represents a Western rural constituency in the next parliament. The above is the platform made by the farmers who are tired of platforms made by parties. We would suggest that Mr. Staples tell the House and the country at the same time what he thinks of the above resolutions. He need not worry about the rest of the members.

As long as one man thinks himself a Liberal and his neighbor on the adjoining quarter section thinks himself a Conservative and they go out and vote against each other the farmers must remain the prey of the classes of special privilege who know better than to divide on party lines.

EACH MUST LEND A HAND

On another page of this issue our readers will see an announcement of the contest which we are promoting in order to secure new subscribers to The Guide. We cannot make a success of this contest unless our readers will take hold of it in earnest and help us. We have offered prizes to the winning local associations, and we know that it is in the interest of every local association to help us secure every man in the community as a reader of The Guide. It will pay every association to devote some time to the securing of subscribers to The Guide, because by so doing they are strengthening their own organization. If our readers really believe The Guide is working in the interest of the farmers, here is an opportunity for them to show their appreciation. We want several thousand new subscribers to be placed upon our list during the next two months. If each one of our present subscribers will help us to secure one new subscriber our hopes will be accomplished. Do not forget to read our announcement about this on another page.

STIR UP YOUR MEMBERS

It is a splendid thing for all electors to keep in close touch with their representatives in parliament. It matters not whether the member is the one the elector voted for or not. The member is the representative of all the electors in the constituency. It is a most valuable educational system for the member to keep him reminded of the needs of his community. Now is a good time to stir up the Western members to support the demands made by the Ottawa delegation. The Western people are in favor of democracy, and the democratic sentiment is not very strong at Ottawa. It would be a great move if every Westerner would sit down and write a long letter to his member telling him what he should do in the interests of the West. Each writer should insist upon his member answering him and stating his views. Some of the members never say anything in the house so they will have plenty of time to make an answer to every letter they receive. It is always safe to keep the members stirred up and to remind them of their pre-election promises, for in no other way is the member likely to remember all that he said before he went to Ottawa.

A delegation of five hundred farmers from Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec appeared before the Ottawa government last week to express its approval of closer trade relations with United States. It will be up to the government as well as the opposition to get busy and remodel the tariff for the benefit of the people. The regulation of the cheese trade which these farmers asked for seems very reasonable. If it was to benefit the manufacturers such regulations would be made almost before the asking.

As near as one can judge from the public utterances of members of parliament, both the great parties in that House are steeped in insincerity. That is what they say of each other, and it begins to look like the truth. Each party tries to win the support of the people by abusing the other side. The idea of getting out in favor of the people with a constructive policy seems foreign to the minds of politicians.

Eleven protectionists is the largest delegation in favor of the present high tariff that has yet approached Ottawa. It gladdened the premier's heart to hear some person say that his tariff was satisfactory. But it is a fact that few, very few, people in Canada today are satisfied with our tariff laws, which are prepared for the special benefit of the manufacturing classes.

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U. F. A. Convention Reports

Following is the report of the Board of Directors as rendered at the Calgary convention:

The past year has been a busy one in the history of the association, and several questions of moment to the farmers of Alberta in particular, as well as the farmers of Canada in general, have been under the consideration of your Board of Directors and by the executive committee appointed by your directors.

Immediately after the last annual convention, in accordance with the instructions given at that time, your directors took up the subject of the agricultural college which had been referred to them by the convention. After fully considering the matter your directors met the members of the government and submitted a proposition that there should be established in connection with the college in various parts of the province agricultural schools with practical demonstration farms attached thereto, and requested further that the farmers be given fair and equitable representation on the governing board of the college.

Losses Caused by Railroads

Your directors also took up the question of the loss experienced by many of the settlers to the south of Vegreville, and secured a promise from the government that the prosecution of this case would be undertaken by the government against the railway company as a test case, so that the liability of the company could be fully established. Unfortunately, however, before this promise could be carried out, chaos broke out in the government ranks, the members interested resigned and the result is that the case is still unsettled.

Your directors assisted in the organization of the Canadian Council of Agriculture at the meeting held at Prince Albert, and through this council have taken up several questions of interest. Your president was appointed chairman of the railway committee by the council and a large amount of work has been done by this committee in trying to get the vexatious question of the liability of railway companies for stock killed upon the track settled once for all. Your directors expressed the view that serious losses ruinous to settlers were being incurred by reason of stock being killed upon the railways because of inefficient cattle guards, the absence of cattle guards, poor fences or the absence of fences altogether, and that the railways evade payment of claims by reason that the present law does not properly safeguard the interests of the stock owners, and suggested as a remedy that the railway companies be made liable for all stock killed, unless such stock were killed upon the railway crossings by reason of the negligence of the owners, the onus of proof of such negligence to be borne by the railway companies.

Re Wire Fence

Following some correspondence with parties in Alberta your directors authorized the secretary to enter into a contract with a woven wire fence company which enabled the members of the U.F.A. to secure this wire at a reduced price. It was late in the year before this contract was entered into, but several members took advantage of the offer and secured their wire through the association. In connection with this matter it might be stated that complaints have been received by the association that there was discrimination in the freight rates in favor of barbed wire, as compared with woven wire. This was investigated and it was found that the rates were identical for both kinds of wire. Your directors also took up with the Dominion government the matter of the duty on wire and asked to have all kinds of wire placed on the free list as many farmers prefer to weave their own fences, but so far the duty has not been removed, at least your directors have not been informed to this effect.

Stock Killed on Track

Your directors have taken up several cases in regard to stock being killed

The Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was held at Calgary, January 17, 18 and 19. The Reports reproduced in this issue show the work accomplished by the Association during 1910

upon the railway track, and it was decided to find out just what could be done in the matter. Every effort has been made to be of assistance to the farmers interested in these cases. It is felt, however, that nothing can be done to materially relieve these parties until



JAMES BOWER, of Red Deer, re-elected President of the United Farmers of Alberta

the law is amended, and it would therefore not be advisable to start a test case in connection with same. Several complaints were taken to the Railway Commission, but the answer received was that the commission had no jurisdiction in the matter and the complainants must take their case to a civil court. With the vexatious delays and appeals which are there experienced, not much chance for relief will be forthcoming until the act is properly amended.

Machinery Disputes

Another matter which your directors enquired into was that of a dispute relating to a machinery deal between a machine company and a farmer. This case was carried through all the courts of Alberta, and the farmer secured a verdict in every instance. The company then announced their intention of appealing the case to Ottawa, and the assistance of the U.F.A. was invoked. The matter was discussed and the evidence relating to the case was read carefully; besides this, several interviews were arranged with the machine company and at last an offer was made which your directors considered very fair. After fully studying the offer your directors advised the acceptance, as it seemed from reading the evidence that the case was a very technical one and that if it was taken to Ottawa where the trial judges would not be acquainted with the Western conditions that the verdict must necessarily go to the company. Taking this into consideration, together with the compromise offer made, your directors thought nothing could be gained by suggesting a further fight. The compromise was refused, however, by the party who had applied for assistance from the association, and seeing that nothing further could be gained, your directors then withdrew from further consideration of the case. The appeal was carried to Ottawa and at this court the former verdicts were reversed and the company received a verdict for their claim. This whole case, it might be stated, hinged to a large

extent on the matter of a guarantee which goes with machinery.

Pork Packing Agreements

Your directors forwarded a strong recommendation to the members recommending that the proposed pork packing agreements should be signed, but the response to this appeal has not been very great and the number of hogs guaranteed fall far short of the quantity desired. This is a matter which should have attention and possibly some means should be devised whereby the association will undertake the work of carrying on the canvass necessary to secure the signatures to the contracts.

Sir Wilfrid's Tour

Early in the year word was received that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would make a tour of the West, and your directors prepared a case for presentation to him. It was decided to meet him at Red Deer, and on the occasion of his visit there your directors had the privilege of placing before him the views of the association on several matters which were of interest to the West. The presentation took the form of resolutions, and papers were also read by different members of your board endorsing and emphasizing the views expressed in the resolutions. Your directors received material assistance from local unions in various parts of the province which were situated near a place where the premier made a stop, for in almost every instance he was met by deputations of members from these unions who pointed out that they were thoroughly in sympathy with the resolutions of the association and that the wishes expressed therein were a fair



W. J. TREGILLUS, of Calgary, re-elected Vice-President of the United Farmers of Alberta

injection of the feeling throughout the whole province. At Lethbridge your directors assisted the local unions in the south to present their case. The subjects presented and dealt with in the various resolutions and papers were as follows:

1. The Chilled Meat question.
2. Terminal Elevators.
3. The Railway question.
4. The Tariff case.
5. The Hudson's Bay Railway.
6. Co-operative legislation.

The result of these interviews is known to all so that it is not necessary to further dwell upon same in this report.

The Western Route

Following up the report of the transportation committee and the remarks of the Hon. A. C. Rutherford, late premier of Alberta, as given to the last convention, the matter of the development of the Western route and the need of securing closer relations between the two Western provinces—Alberta and British Columbia—has not been forgotten. In August last a conference was held in Vancouver to fully consider this matter. The business interests of British Columbia were well represented at this conference, while your directors had the assistance of the deputy minister of agriculture and the dairy commissioner for Alberta, who were representing the government. This conference has, your directors believe, resulted in much good and will tend to draw the two provinces closer together, as during the three days of the conference it was found that the people of British Columbia were desirous of working closer together with Alberta and that they would assist the association as far as it was possible for them to do so. A series of resolutions were passed which have been submitted to the governments of the two provinces for consideration and action. One of the main questions up for discussion at this convention was, of course that of the Western grain route and the need for storage facilities on the Pacific coast. The delegates from Alberta listened to some arguments presented by parties interested in some projected private enterprise, but stuck steadfast to the principle which has been laid down—that of government ownership of all terminal elevator facilities at the Pacific coast—and a resolution was passed to this effect. Another question of interest which came up for considerable discussion consisted of the need of a proper system of hay inspection and for a standard of quality to be established. The result of the discussion was that a strong resolution was unanimously adopted recommending that the provisions of the Inspection and Sale act should be extended to Western Canada and that standards for hay suitable to the needs of the West should be established.

Meat Inspection

Another important subject dealt with was that of meat inspection. It was shown that the present system of inspection is all in favor of the big dealer or shipper of dressed or cured meats, and that the small independent dealers were unable to ship out of the province in which they were located except at great trouble and inconvenience. It was felt that this was unjust and a resolution was adopted recommending the two provincial governments to investigate the subject and if possible bring in legislation providing for the establishment of provincial or municipal abattoir systems which would be under government inspection and which would therefore answer all the requirements of the Meat Inspection act.

It was further decided to request that legislation be passed making it compulsory for all commission merchants handling any description of farm produce to be licensed and bonded after the plan set forth in the Manitoba Grain act.

It was decided also that the U.F.A. should assist the Vancouver Board of Trade in the presentation of their case charging discriminatory rates on goods transported from Vancouver to points eastward, on grain and other produce shipped from Alberta points westward, and on passenger rates as compared with other portions of Canada. The first hearing of this case was at Vancouver, and the U.F.A. was represented by the president, who gave evidence which was of material assistance to the case. A signal victory was gained at this hearing when the C.P.R. admitted the discrimination, and undertook to show that same was justifiable. The

case was then adjourned to enable the company to prepare and present their arguments on this question, and notice has been received that the case will be heard at Montreal on January 23. If the contention of the complainants is upheld in this matter it will mean a great advantage to the farmers of Western Canada as well as to the merchants on the Pacific coast.

Draft for Incorporation

Your directors, in answer to several requests, decided to prepare a draft act of incorporation, and this is presented for your approval. The act is based upon the act incorporating the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

A question which is every day becoming more prominent is that of Direct Legislation. Numerous requests have been received for a short pamphlet dealing with this subject, and your directors are pleased to state that they have received word that a booklet on this subject is now being prepared and will be ready for distribution at an early date.

Carload Weights

Having noticed reports to the effect that certain public bodies were working to have the minimum carload weights considerably increased, your directors enquired into this matter with the result that a protest has been made against any change in the present minimum weights allowed for carload lots. At the present time it is a very hard matter to get cars of small enough capacity for certain needs, and this is particularly true when farmers or small dealers in British Columbia try to order direct from the Prairie Provinces. It often happens that the capacity for storage is limited and a thirty thousand pound car is required, and if the proposal to raise the minimum weight is successful it will mean that this business will be seriously affected. For this reason and also that it seemed to be a further attempt to benefit the larger dealers at the expense of the small man this protest has been entered.

The Ottawa Delegation

Following the work done by the Western Association at the time of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit, the Canadian Council of Agriculture made the suggestion that a delegation of organized farmers should proceed to Ottawa and further present the case. The suggestion was enthusiastically received and the result was that possibly the largest delegation which has ever visited Ottawa waited upon the government and again presented the views of the farmers on the different subjects of moment. The delegation was received on the floor of the House of Commons, and the U.F.A. was honored by having delegates chosen to assist in presenting the elevator case, while the chilled meat, railway and co-operative questions were presented entirely by Alberta delegates. The convention was an inspiring one and those who were privileged to be present will long remember the stirring addresses given and the whole hearted enthusiasm displayed by everyone present. The presentation took place such a short time ago that the subjects dealt with are still being very much discussed throughout the country, so there is not much need to dwell upon this part of the case. It might not be amiss, however, to report on the interviews with the government after the public presentation had been made. The tariff question, the most important case of all, came up at an opportune time and it is hoped that the views propounded by the delegation will have a material result upon the tariff negotiations now in progress between Canada and the United States.

Terminal Elevators

The government requested the executives to wait upon them and discuss the proposed elevator legislation which will be introduced at the present session of parliament. Although this proposed legislation does not give everything asked for at the present time, still it is a step in advance and the machinery is provided whereby the government can acquire the terminal elevators at a later date. It can safely be said that the day of private ownership of terminal elevator facilities will soon be past. The representatives from Alberta held

out strongly for the immediate erection of terminal facilities at the Pacific coast and the absolute and pressing need for relief by supplying the proper facilities for handling grain in this direction. There is no doubt that the only thing which has saved a very serious blockade in Alberta during the past year was the crop shortage, and it is not right that such a serious calamity as faced several districts two and three years ago when no cars could be secured should be allowed to occur again.

On the chilled meat question the representatives were at least able to convince the government of the sincerity of the farmers, and a promise was secured that the whole matter should be investigated at once.

On the railway question, which was presented in a very complete paper, the various questions were taken up in detail and plans were proposed whereby relief could be granted. As far as the cattle guard and fencing questions are concerned the delegation has the sympathy of the Board of Railway Commissioners, who are thoroughly conversant with the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, and for this reason it is hoped that the relief asked for will be granted. A request was also made for a physical valuation of all railways and that density of traffic and competition should not be a factor in determining the rates charged.

Movement Nationalized

More than anything else, however, the great achievement accomplished by this delegation was the nationalization of the farmers' movement in Canada. The far-reaching effects of the delegation cannot be realized at the present time and it may be years before the full significance of this movement is realized. It will be of interest to many to know that a full report of the proceedings of this delegation will be published in pamphlet form at an early date.

Your directors took up with the C.P.R. officials the need of relief being granted to the farmers of Southern Alberta by allowing them to get their grain and feed stuffs from Central and Northern Alberta at as low a rate as possible, and your directors are pleased to be able to state that from the representations made a special tariff on feed stuffs from points from Red Deer north has been published.

Renewal of Notes

Your directors also took up with the machine companies the matter of allowing renewals of machine notes falling due this fall and winter in the districts which were affected by the crop shortage and suggested that instructions be given for the agents to be as lenient as possible in these cases and to allow for renewals whenever it could be arranged. Very favorable replies were received from the companies.

Your directors also took up the matter of securing better accommodation for stock and better facilities for handling same at some of the stockyards and were successful in every instance, the improvements asked for being promised.

Your directors have received several requests for assistance in securing seed grain from the government for next spring. This matter will be presented to the convention for consideration.

Discriminatory Rates

Your directors have entered a complaint against the C.P.R. before the

Board of Railway Commissioners, alleging that the rates charged on certain goods over the railway lines in Western Canada as compared to the rates charged for the same commodities for a like distance in Eastern Canada were strongly discriminatory in favor of the East and they consequently worked greatly to the disadvantage of the Western shippers. In this connection it would be well to refer to a recent decision of the board in the complaints of the Regina and Edmonton Boards of Trade. These complaints were to a certain extent along the same lines as the one made by the U.F.A., although they referred to their own particular localities only, while the U.F.A. complaint is meant to cover all points. The board found in favor of the complainants in these two instances and the decisions should be of material assistance to the U.F.A. in the final hearing of the case. If the contention of the U.F.A. is upheld the result cannot help but be of material advantage to Western Canada.

Organization Funds Needed

In regard to the organization work it might be said that this has proceeded rapidly, but not so fast as it would have if your directors had not been handicapped by lack of funds. It is hoped that steps will be taken to place this most important part of the work on a thorough basis by which every part of Canada can be reached.

It would be impossible to state all that had been accomplished or taken up during the past year in one general report, and this is given to show that the association has not been idle. It is only necessary to state that the U.F.A. is recognized as one of the leading organizations in Western Canada.

The following report was made to the Calgary convention by E. J. Cream, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta:

In presenting my second annual report to the delegates of the United Farmers of Alberta it is gratifying to be able to state that the affairs of the Association are in a very flourishing condition. It can safely be said that the membership has doubled during the past year and the number of unions upon the books is now 216 as compared with 122 last year. Not only is there this gratifying increase in the number of unions but the membership of many of the older ones has increased two and three fold. This is gratifying indeed and shows that the farmers are realizing the need and the value of an efficient farmers' organization.

The number of enquiries received and the applications on file at the present time for organizers is great and this shows rather conclusively that the country is now ripe for further progressive organization work and the need at the present time is more money and assistance to enable this organization work to be pushed to the fullest extent. It is possible, and this statement is made in all seriousness after a careful study of the situation, to effect an organization in Alberta during the next twelve months with a membership of at least 25,000 and with nearly 500 active local unions. The country is ready for the association and the association must become ready to fill all the gaps which are still left unorganized throughout the country. We cannot afford to lag behind at the present time, but must be prepared to be right at the

and that your officers are shown every courtesy and consideration on all occasions.

It might be well to remind you that Alberta is differently situated to the other provinces in Western Canada. The agricultural pursuits followed are varied and it is therefore necessary to keep many subjects of importance to the front at all times. For this reason it may be said that the U.F.A. is not gaining many points, but it must not be forgotten no point is being overlooked and every opportunity is being grasped to further the interests of the organized farmers. One of the greatest needs at the present time is that of education and it is hoped that many opportunities will be presented during this year along this line.

It is with the greatest regret that I have to report to you the fact that one of the oldest friends and workers in the cause of farmers' organizations, one who was an officer in the Alberta Farmers' Association who assisted in the amalgamation of the two old societies and who was in 1909 a director of the United Farmers of Alberta, has passed away to the great beyond. We refer to the late Mr. George McDonald of Olds, and are sure that every delegate present, especially those who met and knew him at former conventions, will realize from the bare mention of his name that a hard worker indeed has passed from our midst, and that all will sympathize with his sorrowing wife and family.

Your directors wish to thank all for their co-operation during the past year and commend to you the many serious and important questions which will be presented for your consideration at this, the largest convention in the history of the organized farmers of Alberta.

Secretary's Report

and to be the leaders on all the questions of moment, also to take up the work whenever and wherever required.

Circular Letters

Dealing with the work of the secretary's office it might be mentioned that during the past year fifteen circular letters have been sent out to the local unions, fourteen from the secretary's office and one, dealing with the co-operative petitions, from the office of our official organ, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. These circulars have taken up the various matters which have been before the association during the year and have to a large extent been the means of keeping the central association more closely in touch with the local unions and the individual members. These circulars seem to find general favor and numerous requests have been made that a sufficient quantity should be printed to enable every member to be supplied with a copy. This would entail an enormous expense at the present time and is therefore out of the question. It might be mentioned, however, that each circular as it is issued appears in the Alberta section of THE GUIDE and the members who are subscribers to the official organ will secure a copy of the circular in that manner.

With the rapid growth of the association it is only to be expected that the work of the secretary's office will become more arduous. That this expectation has been realized may be gathered from the fact that the postage account for 1910 was \$218.50, as compared with \$121.90 in the year previous. The number of letters, circulars and parcels sent out have increased enormously and in round figures have approximated 5,500 letters, 3,500 circulars and 300 parcels.

As far as possible it has been our aim to attend to everything as soon as it is received. This, of course, is sometimes found to be impossible as the information required may not be on hand or the secretary may be away from home attending to some other work in connection with the association.

Many Enquiries Received

The number of questions and enquiries received are many and varied and the central office is at the convenience of every member on any subject whatever, and the policy has been that if we have not got what you want we will keep on hustling till we get it for you. This portion of the work is rapidly growing, but there is always room for a little more. In this connection it might be as well to

THE TARIFF:

or How the Protected Manufacturers Rob the People

Every man, woman and child in Canada should be most deeply interested in this subject. "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt, is the story of the tariff in Canada since 1846 when England adopted Free Trade. Many regard the Tariff as a very dry and uninteresting subject. But Mr. Porritt takes out the dryness and makes it most interesting. Every farmer could spend a number of pleasant evenings with this book and at the same time have his eyes opened to the iniquity of the tariff laws of Canada. Every farmer would then understand why he has to pay out \$200 a year to support the manufacturers. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any address for \$1.50, postpaid.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

ination a few of the subjects which have been taken up during the past year and the results which have been obtained. By this means it will be seen that the secretary is at the disposal of all, no matter what the subject might be. The cases mentioned are not given in the order they were received nor are they anything like the full number which have been taken up. They are jotted down at random simply to show what has been done.

A shipper of live stock forwarded a complaint as to the length of time he had been compelled to keep his cattle on the cars without feed and water and as to the quality of hay provided at feeding points. This was taken up with the railway commission with the result that an inspector is now at work thoroughly investigating this matter and there is every prospect that when the case is finally adjusted not only this shipper, but also all other shippers will be benefited.

Several enquiries have been received relating to the organization of Local Improvement Districts, how the taxes are collected, how the money is expended and the powers of a district generally. This information has been supplied in every instance.

Letters have been received from colleges, debating societies and others asking for information in regard to the association and for any information which would show what the organized farmers are doing in Canada, and the part taken in the work by the Alberta farmers. In some instances this information has been required as subject matter for debates, in others for articles dealing with various subjects and in a few instances for permanent record in magazines or books.

Elevator Case

At the request of one member his action against an elevator company was watched and a promise was received from his counsel that when the case was set for trial the U.F.A. should be notified so that a representative could be present. However, contrary to the promise made, no word was received and the case was concluded and the decision announced before any word came to hand. Repeated efforts have been made to ascertain the cause of this breach of faith but without avail.

Several enquiries have been received in regard to rural telephone lines, and the necessary information and petitions, together with the instructions required, have been forwarded.

Two loading platforms have been erected in answer to petitions sent in and another petition was forwarded asking that the capacity of an already existing platform should be doubled.

At the request of one member the matter of securing a private farm crossing over the railway running through his land was taken up with the railway company. The crossing was forthcoming in a very short time after the first letter was written.

The members of one local union were having trouble with regard to the gates supplied for farm crossings and the way in which they were swung. This was taken up and rectified.

Several enquiries have been received as to what constitutes a legal fence and how to organize pound districts. This information has been supplied.

Several petitions have been received with a request that they be forwarded to the proper authorities. These petitions included requests for new roads, deviations from already existing roads, changes in the boundaries of local Improvement Districts, petitions for bridges and ferries, petitions for telephones, and numerous other requests. These have all been forwarded to the proper authorities.

Helped Homesteaders

A few members have sent in requests for assistance in the matter of securing the patent for their homesteads and other trouble in connection with the filing on homesteads. This assistance has been given and two cases are still in abeyance at the present time as all the information required is not forthcoming.

Some members have had trouble with machine companies in regard to the payment of notes. As far as possible assistance has been given in this direction and at the present time an effort is being made to ascertain the reason why an extra charge is made when a note is renewed, as has been done in some instances.

Many enquiries have been received in regard to hail insurance. The information asked for was generally in regard to the system of insurance in vogue, where it could be secured and what it consisted of. This information was supplied. In

a few cases enquiries regarding this matter were received from the United States.

Early in the year correspondence was opened up with an English machine company in regard to flour milling machinery. As a result of this correspondence a large number of their circulars describing the machinery were distributed to parties interested, and it is believed that some of the mills have now been erected in the West. At the request of one Union correspondence was opened up with several firms and quotations received for platform scales and a set were eventually purchased.

Stock Killed

Several complaints in regard to stock being killed upon the railway track were received and this was possibly the most disappointing kind of work handled, for it seemed almost impossible to get results. No matter in what manner the claim was made the answer would be received from the claims agent that the stock killed were running at large contrary to the provisions of the Railway Act and therefore the company was not liable for any damages, in fact in some instances the agent would go further and write the applicant for damages a homily showing what a crime he had committed in allowing his stock to run at large and what a calamity would have occurred if a passenger train had been wrecked. No doubt he thought this would be a good plan of frightening off the applicant for damages. It seems almost impossible to do anything until this vexatious Act is amended and the clauses under which the railway companies can and do hide are eliminated.

It will be of interest, however, and possibly it is something that is not generally known, that according to a letter received from the railway commission during the time that one of these

an answer received that the superintendent of forestry had been instructed to make a thorough investigation at once with a view to bettering the prevailing conditions.

Assistance has been given to the live stock commissioner in regard to the establishment of regular stock shipping days on the lines between Calgary and Edmonton, and for the providing of better facilities for handling stock at places where the trains are often tied up for hours. It is hoped that some definite workable arrangement will be secured at an early date.

Direct Legislation

Several enquiries have been received asking for information relating to Direct Legislation and to Single Tax. This has been given as far as it is possible to do so in a letter and besides this in some instances extracts have been made from books and pamphlets on the subject and sent to the parties who made the enquiries.

An effort was made to open up an information bureau for the purpose of bringing buyer and seller together at no expense to either party. The number of responses were not very great, especially from those who have feed stuff for sale, but enough was done to establish the fact that the association can carry on a very useful work in this direction. Several cases have been reported where through the information furnished by the central office sales were made of either hay, oats or potatoes without the middlemen claiming his share of the selling price.

An effort was also made to establish a labor bureau, but owing to the crop shortage the demand was not very great and there were not many calls for assistance. Arrangements had been made, however, to fill the demand should occasion have



This Team has broken seventy-three acres of scrub land and sowed forty-eight acres up until Aug. 10. They are the property of H. H. Huggins, Shellbrook, Sask.

cases was being taken up, that no railway company have ever received permission to remove their cattle guards during the winter and that consequently when this is done it is an infraction of the law.

Correspondence has been carried on with one machine company in regard to faulty machinery supplied one member. This matter is still under consideration.

Information has been secured in regard to the formation of co-operative companies, co-operative stores, co-operative flour mills, and farmers' elevator companies, and forwarded to the parties enquiring about same.

The Lumber Graft

Information was secured which proved that the oft repeated statement of the lumber manufacturers that the Prairie Provinces were the dumping grounds for cheap American lumber was a falsehood as far as Alberta was concerned, for out of about forty enquiries addressed to different towns in Southern Alberta, all of which were answered, it was impossible to find any cheap American lumber on sale at any point. In fact some stated that they wished the lumber could be procured if it would be the means of reducing the present high prices of lumber they would like to get some American lumber, while one answer received from a man who is in the business stated that it would be impossible to get the lumber as the price was considerably higher across the line. This rather conclusively proves that on one statement at least the lumber merchants have not been sincere.

The matter of the preservation of timber and the prevention of forest fires on the headwaters of streams in the foothills and mountains was taken up with the department of the interior at the request of the parties interested, and

arisen for same, and just enough was done to demonstrate that this is another field which can be of immense advantage to the members.

Several members in one locality have suffered severely through a prairie fire started by a train. An effort is being made at the present time to secure an adjustment of the losses and a settlement, of some from the railway company.

Co-operative Petitions

In the matter of co-operative legislation it should be observed that the petitions which are now in the hands of many of the unions were prepared by THE GUIDE. The petitions are now being returned and in the majority of cases are well signed. It is expected that they will be forwarded to Ottawa, along with the petitions from the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, at an early date. It is hoped that when the petitions are all collected there will be enough signatures to them so that they will command immediate attention. The spread of the co-operative idea has been responsible for many requests for information relating to co-operative systems in force in other countries, more especially in Denmark and Ireland. This information has, as far as possible, been procured and forwarded to those enquiring about same.

Many enquiries have been received for information relating to agriculture, from the growing and harvesting of flax and information relating to the conservation of moisture and about irrigation, to securing rules for holding plowing matches. Although it cannot be said that the secretary's office had the information on hand at the time the different enquiries were received, still it did not take long to secure bulletins and circulars and forward them to their correct destination.

At the present time negotiations are under way with a view to securing better post office facilities in some localities where the present arrangements are far from satisfactory.

Technical Education Commission

During the visit of the Royal Commission on technical education to Calgary your secretary received a request to appear before the commission and give evidence on this question from the standpoint of the organized farmers. In answer to the questions put at that time it was stated that as far as it was possible to judge the present system of education was far from satisfactory, that it tended to take the children away from the farm instead of instilling a greater love for the country in them, and that the tendency seemed to be to turn out a large number of teachers with a theoretical education rather than with sound and practical views which would be of material benefit to them at a later stage in life. The suggestion was made that those who desired a teacher's certificate should first be required to take a course in practical agriculture, that the study of agriculture should be added to the curriculum in the schools and that it should be taught from the primary right through to the higher grades. By this means it was suggested that the present tendency of looking down on farm life as the lowest rung in the ladder would be eliminated. A request has since been received from the commission that if this convention should express any views on the matter of technical education the commission would like to have a report of same.

During the year many invitations have been received from local unions that the general secretary should pay them a visit, but, unfortunately, the amount of work which has to be done was so great that a large number of these kind invitations could not be accepted. To all who were kind enough to invite me and for the cordial wishes and greetings contained therein I wish to convey my most sincere and heartfelt thanks. It is a pleasure indeed to feel that the little bit that is being done is meeting with approval and I can assure you that so long as you honor me with your confidence and entrust me with the correspondence and of your work will my energies be devoted to furthering the interests of this splendid association. To those whose kind invitations it was not possible for me to accept permit me to state that if possible when the next invitation comes round, although it is said that opportunity never knocks a second time at the same door, if it is at all possible it will be accepted.

Meetings Attended

Meetings attended during the year have included one at Olds, when the delegates to the stock judging school at that point arranged for a meeting so that the aims of the U.F.A. could be explained to them, and others at Okotoks, Wetaskiwin and to the local union picnic east of Wetaskiwin. Besides this the conference at Lethbridge held at the time of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to that place was attended and an invitation was accepted to assist in the work of securing signatures to the pork-packing plant agreement. Two weeks were put into this work among the local unions adjacent to the Castor branch of the C.P.R., and eighteen meetings were addressed. At every point visited the same splendid enthusiasm and confidence in the future of the U.F.A. was displayed by the members present.

Association Assists Members

It seems, after glancing over what has been written so far, that this might be taken as a rather peculiar report but it is given in all sincerity in an endeavor to show that the work of the association is increasing, and to bear out the statement which has been made public at many times—that the central office is at the disposal of the members at any time and for any legitimate object—is correct. It can confidently be stated that many members of the U.F.A. are finding the association of material assistance to them in fighting their fights, as well as saving out some of the tangles, as well as saving a few dollars occasionally by the purchase of needed commodities through the local unions. I wish to once more repeat the statement that so long as you see fit to honor me with your confidence my services are at the disposal of every member to assist them along the ways outlined in this report.

The Guide's Work

It is only fair that some mention should be made to the splendid work

being done by our official organ, *The Grain Growers' Guide*, work which means much to the organized farmers of Canada, as at last there is a paper which is absolutely free of all interests and which is not afraid to tell the truth at any and all times, no matter what the cost may be. In connection with the work of *The Guide* I wish to thank the local secretaries and the members for the assistance they have given me in supplying the copy for the Alberta section. Thanks to the splendid response to the appeal sent out last winter there has been no time during the past year, even during the busy harvest season, when any difficulty was experienced in filling the columns of the Alberta section to the last corner.

In concluding let me refer again to the rapid growth of the association. *The U.F.A.* has reached the position where even if the association is not liked by some still it is admired and respected, and with the work carried on as it should be, the organization work will go ahead by

leaps and bounds. We are in a thoroughly healthy condition and to keep it there requires the heartiest co-operation from every member. No one must think that because he has paid his dollar his work is done; he must immediately become a missionary so that other dollars will turn into his coffers. It seems possible that the time will soon be here when the association will be justified in having a permanent office, but just when that time will come depends entirely upon the amount of co-operation which you as individual members will give.

Gentlemen, the future is before us. What will it hold for the *U.F.A.*? Let the watchword for the ensuing year be a long pull, a strong pull and a hearty pull to make the United Farmers of Alberta the best association on the American continent, and let us be able to say at the next convention that the propaganda has been preached in every corner in this great province of Alberta. This seems like a large order but it can be done.

Legislative Committee's Report

Following is the annual report of the legislative committee of the *U. F. A.*, as rendered at the Calgary convention:

At the close of the annual convention the resolutions passed there were submitted to the government. The co-operative legislation resolution was submitted to every member of parliament and senator for Alberta with the request that they would assist in the passage of this legislation. Almost without exception word was received that they would do everything possible to assist in getting this legislation upon the statute books. It is not there yet, however, having been defeated in committee at the last session of parliament, and there is not much chance of it becoming law until the government can be induced to accept same as a government measure.

The terminal elevator resolution was also forwarded to the Dominion government and the Alberta members and senators for their consideration and assistance. The resolution on government ownership of interior elevators was presented to the government. A special committee was also appointed to prepare a report on this question and the local unions were asked for information and suggestions that would be of assistance to the committee. Not much information has been forthcoming, however. It was hoped that a definite plan would be ready for presentation to this convention so that same could either be approved or rejected, but after the adverse report which has been given by the elevator commission appointed in our neighboring province to investigate this subject, it was thought advisable to do nothing further, but to wait for the instructions of this convention on the subject.

Grain Act Resolution

The resolutions relating to the Manitoba Grain Act were forwarded to the Dominion government and the members and senators for Alberta, and word was received that the protest made would be considered also that no change would be made in the Act.

In regard to the pork packing proposition the committee presented your views to the government, and the live stock commissioner received instructions to canvass for signatures.

Hail Insurance Question

The hail insurance question is still in a state of chaos. The many resolutions submitted to the last annual convention were referred back to the local unions for consideration and a vote was taken on same. The result of this vote was not at all encouraging, the resolution receiving the largest number of votes being so much in the minority when all the resolutions were considered that it could not be presented as the views of the *U. F. A.* Your committee waited upon the late premier, Hon. A. C. Rutherford, and asked that the change requested by the *U. F. A.* the year previous should be brought into effect. This change was that the premium for the \$4.00 indemnity should be kept as low as possible, but that the rate for the \$6.00 and \$8.00 should be so fixed that these two classes of insurance should be self-supporting. According to the figures which had been given to your committee it was estimated that the hail insurance had cost the government thirty cents per acre on the \$4.00 indemnity

rate, so the suggestion was made that the rate of insurance for the \$4.00 indemnity should be 20 cents, but that the rate for the \$6.00 and \$8.00 indemnity should be increased to 45 cents and 50 cents respectively. It was thought that the two latter systems were more along the line of profit-making for the insured rather than protection, and, therefore, that the government should not be expected to meet any loss upon them, but that it should be self supporting. This change was promised as it was stated to be a reasonable one, and your committee was further informed that a hail insurance commissioner, who would be fully qualified to deal with the subject, would be appointed and that it would be his duty to make a thorough study of the question and report on the approximate amount of damage done by hail during the past few years, not only in the insured areas but as far as possible all over the country. It was expected that by this means an estimate could be pre-

New Hail Insurance Act

The premier was then written to and the promise made by his predecessor in office was referred to. A request was also made for any data or information which would be of assistance in this convention. The answer received was a copy of the hail insurance act. This act cuts out the \$6.00 and \$8.00 indemnity entirely and raises the rate of premium tax to 45 cents per acre for the \$4.00 indemnity, instead of the 20 cents as formerly, and provides that all applications for insurance must be taken out before July 1st, and before the hail has fallen on the crops insured or any part thereof. Further a diagram is required showing the location of the crop insured upon the land. The statistics asked for by your committee are not to hand, so your committee regrets that no further information is available on this subject.

The agricultural college question was taken up by your committee and the work done has been reported to you by the directors. The resolution in regard to the further extension of the Weights and Measures Act was submitted to the Dominion government and an answer received that arrangements had been made to further subdivide the inspection districts. The resolution relating to the bounty on coyotes was presented to the government for consideration.

The chilled meat resolution was presented to the Dominion and provincial governments and a copy of same was also sent to the Alberta members and senators. The assistance of the Saskatchewan and Manitoba Associations was also secured on this subject. The board of directors have reported fully on what has been done on this question.

The resolution relating to the licensing of boarding houses was presented to the government and an answer received that the government was favorable to the proposed plan. The trouble which broke out at the first session of the 1910 legislature resulted in this question being shelved as far as the government was concerned.

Prairie Fire Sufferers

The same reason must be given the answer why nothing was done to relieve

Direct Legislation: or The Initiative and Referendum

What It Is and Why We Need It

By Robert L. Scott

This booklet of 36 pages fills a great need in Western Canada. It gives information contained in no other book, and though brief, is sufficient to supply all necessary facts upon the subject. Every man who is interested in Direct Legislation should see that every one of his friends gets a copy of this booklet. They will be sent to any address for 5 cents each; 25 for \$1.00, or lower rates for larger quantities. This is an opportunity to give every man a liberal education on this subject.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

pared of the approximate amount of damage done by hail and it would then be possible to see what the cost of insuring against same in an average year would amount to. A promise was also received that a copy of the information secured should be forwarded to the *U. F. A.* for presentation to the annual convention so that it could be fully considered. However, when the legislature opened, it was soon ascertained that the amount of business which would be attended to would be very slight and once more the hail insurance question was left untouched. Nothing further was done by your committee until later in the year when an attempt was made to ascertain how the statistics were progressing, and to secure a copy of same for this convention. It was ascertained that the hail insurance commissioner had not been in the service of the government for several months, and therefore the statistics were not available. The rumor was persistent about that time that the government intended to abandon the hail insurance business, so your committee wrote to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture asking for information on the subject. An answer was received that the government would not go out of the business entirely, but would certainly cut out the \$8.00 insurance and probably the \$6.00, and that the premium would be slightly raised. Your committee was further informed that the premier had charge of this business, as it was the provincial treasurer who handled the hail insurance business.

the sufferers from prairie fires in the Vegreville district. The chaos in the government ranks resulted in the question being shelved after a promise had been given that a test case would be entered by the government and carried through all the courts if necessary.

The resolution on the Initiative, Referendum and Recall was presented to the government. An answer was received that legislation of this kind would require an amendment to the British North America Act. Your committee would suggest, however, that this same answer has been given to other questions, and that no doubt, when enough pressure is brought to bear, it will be found that this much quoted Act is again very elastic and the suggested amendment will not be necessary.

The resolution on the consolidation of schools was presented and the government informed your committee that all arrangements had been completed for an experimental consolidated school so that it could be ascertained if it would be workable before legislation was enacted to fully cover same.

Government Creameries

The resolution relating to government creameries was presented to the government for consideration.

The resolution in regard to grants to seed fairs, noxious weeds, rate of bank interest, purchase of gopher poison, farm loans, changes in the entire animals ordinance, duty on farm implements,

amendments to agricultural societies' ordinance, were presented to the governments, either provincial or Dominion, and the answer received that the resolution would receive consideration.

The question of duty on farm implements and reciprocity was taken up by the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the result of the campaign to date has been reported to you by the board of directors. The resolution passed by you at the last annual convention was submitted to the Dominion government for consideration.

Other Questions

Other questions taken up by your committee during the year include the following:

Your committee protested against fire insurance companies receiving charters in Alberta which would give them power to insure against hail, as it seemed that this might lead to the government eventually dropping out of the hail insurance business.

Your committee wrote the Hon. Minister of Agriculture asking that the *U. F. A.* be permitted to express themselves upon any proposed changes to the pound ordinance. An answer was received that the only change which would be made at this session of the legislature was to slash the fees that have hitherto been paid a man for driving cattle to the pound. The reason of this change was that the only inducement the man would have to put cattle in the pound would be because they were troubling him.

Your committee endorsed the Act introduced into the legislature by the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, and which has now become law. This Act was in respect to charges upon land contained in certain instruments and made any provisions of lien notes or other charges or encumbrances on land, when the notes were given to secure payment of goods purchased, should be null and void and providing for the cancellation of any agreement to that effect. In the opinion of your committee this was one of the most important Acts passed by the legislature.

Machinery Agreements

Your committee also endorsed the Act introduced by the late attorney-general, dealing with the agreements made upon the purchase of machinery. This Act was not introduced into the second session of the legislature, and your committee was informed that it was the intention of the government to investigate the matter and draft an agreement and guarantee which could be used by all the companies and would be fair to all parties concerned. It is expected, therefore, that this legislation will be introduced at the next session of the legislature.

Your committee recommend to your favorable consideration the proposed Act of Incorporation, as it has felt that the time has now arrived when the association should be put upon a more permanent basis and that it should have a recognized legal standing. Instead of being an association on individuals it should be an integral body working for the common good of the farmers of Alberta.

Your committee would further suggest that the time has now arrived when a permanent representative of the *U. F. A.* should be at the seat of government during the whole sittings of the legislature. It would be of immense advantage to the association to have some person stationed there who would be conversant with the work of the association and who would be prepared to attend the different committee meetings and give information relating to the farmers' wishes on the different matters of legislation. It is believed that many of the members would welcome such a representative being stationed there, as at the present time they are not acquainted with the views of the farmers. He would also be in a position to keep the association posted on the proposed legislation so that action could be taken before it became law instead of afterwards, as is the present plan. Your committee would present this idea to your favorable consideration, and trust that before the next session of the legislature is called a plan will have been devised whereby the *U. F. A.* will be represented at Edmonton by a duly qualified agent.

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Will make your home attractive and inviting at a small cost. Beautiful fixtures giving a pure white brilliant light superior to gas or electricity at one half the cost. Can be installed anywhere in the home, store, church, etc. Easy to operate—thousands in daily use. Write our nearest office for Booklet "C".

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Organization Work

The following annual report of the organization committee of the U. F. A. was read at the Calgary convention:

The organization committee appointed at the close of the last annual convention beg to report that the past year has witnessed great strides in the growth of the association. At the time of the last convention the number of active local unions was 122, while today there are 216 on the books, with over 25 applications for organization on file waiting to be attended to as soon as the work of the convention is over. Your committee has to admit that nothing like the amount of work which could have been done has been attempted, and the reason of this is not far to seek. In the first place your committee have been greatly handicapped by the lack of funds, and another great drawback has been the lack of assistance. Situated as the association is at the present time the latter fact will always be apparent unless some scheme can be devised whereby good volunteers can be secured to work up certain districts.

The suggestion has been made that an effort should be made to secure the assistance of at least one good man in each of the provincial constituencies and that a thorough campaign be entered into to cover the whole province. Whether this can be done depends entirely upon the possibility of securing these canvassers, but some such plan is worthy of consideration.

All Must Help

Another great difficulty is that of finding the persons who would be willing to see to the advertising of the meetings, arrange for school house or hall, and generally supervise the arrangements until the organizer can arrive. This difficulty is, of course met with when an organizer tries to cover a certain area within a stated time and wants to hold one or two meetings every day.

In the localities where some effort has been made to form a local union this difficulty has not been met with, but unless men can be secured close at hand it is almost impossible for a few organizers to cover the country, answering the calls already received and arranging for the organization of the unions. The expense of sending one man a long distance for one meeting is too great at the present stage of our development.

Your committee is pleased to state that a large amount of local work has been done this year, and many members have done a great deal to further the interests of the organization work. Without this assistance the work would not have been nearly so far advanced as it is at present. This kind of work is greatly appreciated and is always most acceptable.

Life Membership Fund

Some mention should be made of the life membership fund. This has not been pushed very rapidly during the past year and the number of life members is not great. It was stated at the last convention that this year could be looked upon as the bargain year, and those who came in would be upon the ground floor. For this reason and feeling that there was no settled plan for the investment of the money taken in under the present plan your committee have not tried to secure life members, and the few who have joined have done so voluntarily. A plan has been proposed for consideration at this convention which is patterned after the Saskatchewan plan, and which has been found to work very satisfactorily there. If this meets with your approval it will be rapidly extended during the ensuing year.

Your committee would draw your attention to the rapid growth of the association and would ask for your consideration of an efficient organization scheme for the coming year's work, as past experience has demonstrated that the country is ripe for organization and that the farmers are keen to join the association, but that they want to have the work explained to them before they will start.

Rapid Growth

The association has grown rapidly in all parts of the province, but it is especially true during the past year of Southern Alberta, and to the south must be given the credit of the largest local unions in the province. A great deal of the credit belongs to the officers of the local unions, for it is found that where they are active and take a great interest in their work the local union will be strong and active and a power in the district, while if the

local officers are inclined to be careless the union will not grow very rapidly. The thanks of the committee are due to those local members who have assisted so ably during the past year, and as it would be impossible to mention all who have rendered this assistance the committee thinks it better to give this general expression of appreciation.

To the officers who have also ably assisted the thanks of the committee are also due. Some of the directors have devoted considerable time to this most important work during the past year, in some instances having been out for extended trips in connection with the work, and no doubt they will have individual reports to present you showing just what was done.

Your committee realize that the organization work is a serious problem and hope that before the convention closes some definite scheme will have been devised where not only the funds but the assistance also will be forthcoming to make the organization work for 1911 the banner year in the history of the association.

Your committee have no definite plans to submit to you, beyond the suggestions which have already been given, but any suggestions for the further advancement of this most necessary work will be gratefully received.

The Famous Rayo

The Lamp with Diffused Light

should always be used where several people sit, because it does not strain the eyes of those sitting far from it.

The Rayo Lamp is constructed to give the maximum diffused white light. Every detail that increases its light-giving value has been included.

The Rayo is a low-priced lamp. You may pay \$5, \$10 or even \$20 for other lamps and get a more expensive container—but you cannot get a better light than the Rayo gives.

This season's Rayo has a new and strengthened burner. A strong, durable shade-holder keeps the shade on firm and true. Easy to keep polished, as it is made of solid brass, finished in nickel.



Once a Rayo User, Always One.

Desires Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company
Limited.

Financial Statement

Balance Sheet of the United Farmers of Alberta For the year ending December 31, 1910

Receipts	
To Balance on hand, December 31, 1909	\$ 209.31
" Membership fees for 1909	93.25
" Membership fees for 1910	2,026.00
" Membership fees for 1911	13.75
	\$2,138.31
" Life membership fees received	91.00
" Fees from members at large	9.00
" Government grant to Association	1,000.00
" Grant from Grain Growers' Grain Company	800.00
" Government grant for delegates' expenses to Vancouver	649.45
" Membership buttons sold	156.45
" Stationery sold	24.70
" Receipt books sold	12.45
" Sundry receipts	10.95
To total receipts	\$5,096.31
Expenditures	
By Printing and advertising	\$ 568.80
" Postage	218.56
" Organizers' expenses and fees	416.55
" Officers' expenses and fees	1,108.45
" Officers' expenses to the Ottawa conference	555.90
" Secretary's salary	600.00
" Expenses of delegates to Vancouver conference	649.45
" Expenses of Edmonton convention, 1910	33.50
" Refund of life membership fees to local unions	21.00
" Expenses of Inter-provincial council	27.67
" Ribbons, etc., for annual convention	25.10
" Express and freight charges on supplies	19.09
" Office supplies	16.00
" Typewriting expenses and supplies at convention	17.75
" Renewal of secretary's bond	10.00
" Rent of hall for meeting	5.00
" Exchange on cheques	2.50
" Sundries	11.73
By total expenditure	\$4,507.05
By Balance on hand, December 31, 1910	789.26
	\$5,096.31

Audel's Gas Engine Manual

By Th. Audel

The great need of the West is men to sow, till and gather, and these are the functions that the internal combustion engine furnishes the agriculturist to quadruple the labor that man furnishes. With the gas tractor the soil is broken, the land cultivated and the crop threshed with the minimum amount of manual labor, and with an ease and convenience that steam power was never able to furnish. Then the various details of the farm work are taken care of by the stationary gas engine and furnishes the power for sawing and chopping, pumping, churning, washing machine and separator, in fact all the chore work is taken care of by the gas engine. It is natural then that every farmer wants education in the operation of the Gas Engine, and no better book can be found that takes up the various details of construction and operation and in easily understood language, than Audel's Gas Engine Manual furnishes. It takes up the care and management of Gas, Gasoline and Oil Engines, Marine and Automobile Engines. The book contains 512 pages and is well illustrated by diagrams and printed in large, clear type on good paper. Postpaid, \$2.00.

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GAS & GASOLINE ENGINEERING

Complete Course by Mail on the construction, care and operation of Gas and Gasoline Engines, Gas Producer Plants, etc. Learn it in your spare time. Courses also in Stationery, Tractors, Motors and Locomotive Engineering. Ask about what interests you.—Canadian Correspondence College, Ltd., Dept. G, Toronto, Canada.

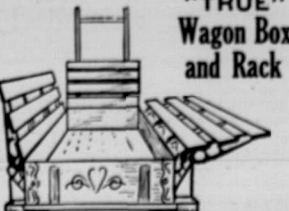
The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 80 additional single bedrooms, two large parlours, shrine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Farrell, Prop.

Rates: \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day

Up-to-date Specialties FOR Farmers and Gardeners

Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



"TRUE" Wagon Box and Rack

Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope.

"Eureka" Sanitary Churn
Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 3 sizes—8, 10 and 12 gallons.

"Eureka" Root Cutter
Will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—10 best steel knives.

"Eureka" Combination Anvil
Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment, and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

The "Racon" Seed Drill
Will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

Write for Catalogue
Every farmer who wants to make money out of his farm ought to have our new catalogue. It shows our TOOLS, Rakes, Hoes and Machines as they are, and describes their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

The EUREKA PLANTER CO., Ltd.
WOODSTOCK, ONT. G1

President's Address

The following address was delivered by President James Bower before the Calgary convention:

I have the honor to submit to you my second annual report at this the third annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta.

We have again reason to feel and express our sense of deep gratitude and thankfulness to a kind Providence for the many blessings extended to us through the year. It is true that we have passed through a year of great drought, but even this has shown itself in many ways to have been a blessing in disguise. We are still in the pioneer, and to a certain extent in the experimental stage of our country's development, and in have been able to come through a season of such great drought with such wonderful results, where proper methods were carried on, must surely go a long way in teaching the ignorant and imprudent, more prudent and intelligent methods, and in giving to even the most sceptical a clearer conception of and a firmer faith in our beloved Alberta's varied natural resources. During the year the work of our association has been assuming immense proportions. In the past years we have expressed a sense of gratification that new avenues of increased usefulness and influence have been opening up before us; these avenues are still opening and still widening before our vision, and may it be that our sense of true perspective, our integrity, our wisdom and our ability to perform, may ever keep pace with our increased responsibilities. At our last convention a vote was, I think, unanimously carried that the Interprovincial Council, of which our executive were members, be merged into a proposed National Council.

This having also been carried in the other provinces, it was then arranged to meet in Prince Albert at the time of the Saskatchewan convention. Pursuant to this your president and secretary were instructed to be present at the meeting at Prince Albert, where was consummated the formation of the Canadian National Council of Agriculture, of which the executive of this association became an integral and, I am proud to say, no mean part.

Work of Council

The work of that council during the year has, I think I am justified in saying, been of most stupendous proportions and import. They have been the means of bringing about and consolidating a movement which has for its object the rights and liberties of the agricultural classes; a movement which has compelled the admiration and respect of the whole English-speaking world and has been responded to by our liberty-loving citizens in a manner I think hitherto unheard of, even in the annals of this liberty-loving Empire. This movement took form at the time of the Dominion premier's visit to the West. It was then arranged that a consolidated effort be put forth to bring before the premier's notice the different matters of national interest which had been engaging the attention of the amalgamated associations for some time. While some of these matters have been the chief political issues between the parties for some, it is to the credit of the members of our farmers' associations all over the Dominion that they have lived up to the principles of the associations and risen superior to the calls of their past political party affiliations, and with a unanimity of purpose that means success, have stood shoulder to shoulder in their demands for fair play.

The Ottawa Delegation

As a direct result of this movement an inspiration has been given to many in different parts of the Dominion who have never before heard the farmers come boldly forward and assert their rights. It has given heart and voice to many who had begun to despair of ever seeing anything but graft control the affairs of the nation, and has created everywhere a desire for more complete organization. As a result of the organized effort put forth by the associations during the premier's visit, an invitation was extended to them to send a deputation to Ottawa to confer further on the different matters. The coun-

cil followed this up by organizing a non-partisan delegation from among the farmers to go with the deputation to back up their requests. Many branches nobly responded, sending some 700 or 800 delegates to support the executive. The president of the council having called the full board, your provincial executive decided to go in full force, as did the other provinces; the only exception being where some members were too ill to attend.

As you are fully aware of the subject matter presented, it is needless for me to go into details. I just wish to say, however, that the council decided to take up no new matter, but only such questions as had been fully discussed and agreed upon by all the associations. In this way a united front was formed, with an intelligent and enthusiastic support. As to the results obtained by the delegation, as you know, a very wide publicity has been given by the press to the farmers' requests at Ottawa, yet in very few cases has any had the hardihood to criticize adversely the stand taken by the farmers; a splendid tribute indeed to the rightness of the farmers' claims. As to the reception we met with from the political parties, much thoughtful criticism on the one hand and much self-interested criticism on the other has been indulged in. This criticism is, however, altogether premature. The past or the present attitude of the political parties does not count for much. Surely we have something further to

the work of the U.F.A. is not yet completed and that careful thought, mature deliberation and conscientious action are all needed to insure success and to keep up the status and high ideals of the U.F.A. The organization work has been steadily going on, not with rapidity that could be desired, but with substantial results. This is one of the still unsolved problems that will come before you—how to create and make more stable our membership.

The advances made by this association for better trade relations with British Columbia have been cordially received and responded to by the people of that province. Much, however, remains to be done along this line. The stand taken against this by some of the Alberta city boards of trade, that seem to be dominated by their wholesale sections, is very regrettable.

B.C. Trade Important

The magnitude of our present trade relations with B.C. and their future possible development seems to be altogether underestimated by the general public, more especially by the residents of the cities. No matter what outlets or inlets we may have for trade and commerce in Alberta, we must always remember that the natural ones are in and through B.C. Even our grain and elevator system, if they do not conform to western trade requirements, must come far short of being what is best for Alberta. The chaotic condition in which the affairs of the provincial government have been during the year has made it impossible to carry out some of the work which has been

tail Merchants' Protective Association and was asked to frankly state our position and why we wanted these bills to be made law. I replied that as we were always working in the open and were quite prepared to frankly state our position in everything, and while these bills had been promulgated by the residents of the cities, yet we were in accord with the principle and that when the retail merchants undertook to dictate to the people of this Dominion as to what they should or should not do, whether they should or should not be allowed to co-operate, then we concluded it was time for us to take a hand, and I want to say now that if the retail association should again succeed in defeating these bills we need not feel downhearted; they were not designed by the agriculturalists, and if they be again defeated, we will counterforce next year with a bill designed to suit both the city and the country that no bunch of dictators will dare to assail.

Chilled Meat System

As to the beef chilling system, an attempt has been made to make of this a political football at Ottawa. The nature of the bill itself appears to have been very much misunderstood by the players. Some days before our delegation arrived at Ottawa a resolution purporting to be on the subject was brought forward and fought out on strictly party lines, with the inevitable result of being defeated. Everyone who spoke on the subject, as reported in the pamphlets circulated, showed the most woeful lack of knowledge of the whole thing. One thing was painfully evident that those who talked on both sides of the house were after all more interested in what the political effect would be and what effect the system would have on the operators rather than on the producers. This was, however, very largely due to the wrong presentation of the matter made to the minister on previous occasions. In subsequent interviews we had with him he admitted that new light had been given by us, and promised to at once put some of his officials on the work of gathering information. When this matter comes before you for discussion Mr. Warner and Mr. Spensman will be able to give you a fuller report, as they were on the committee appointed by the Canadian Council to handle the matter at Ottawa.

During the year gone by as in the year previous everything has gone to further prove the wisdom of our action of two years ago in amalgamating the two old associations, the A.F.A. and the Society of Equity.

Our conventions in the past have been characterized by the moderate and rational view taken by the members of every subject brought forward, and while abundant enthusiasm has always been in evidence, sane counsels have prevailed. That we will not be lacking in any of these essentials at this time I am sure.

I wish to thank you one and all for the sympathy and support you have given me during the year, and I bespeak for my successor in office the same hearty good will and assistance you have given me.

Vice-President's Address

The following address was delivered by W. J. Tregillus before the U. F. A. convention:

It is not my intention to make any lengthy report, but a few thoughts suggested by the experience of last year's work might be of service in laying out plans for the future.

When I, a comparative stranger, came before you last year, with the definite object of enlisting your sympathies in the establishment, on a useful and equitable basis, of an agricultural college for Alberta, no one was more surprised than I at being appointed to such an important office as that of vice-president of this great association. You graded me, and gave me a certificate for No. 1 Northern. This was a liberal grading and a high standard, and it impressed me with the sense of my responsibility, and showed clearly what was expected of me. Gentlemen, I have honestly endeavored to live up to the standard you set me—and, in returning the certificate you gave me, sincerely trust that I have measured up

to your expectations, and that I have retained my identity, and hope that I am entitled to be graded out by the same standard by which I was graded in.

Must Expect Criticism

In following any given policy—whether set by those having the gift of office or by the one accepting it—with any degree of activity one is certain to come in conflict with some interests that will create criticism, and, as you know, during my year of office, I have not been without these welcome evidences of progress.

I am at all times ready and willing to explain my actions and give my reasons for them, feeling that any person holding public office should act as if he were in a glass case—open to view from four sides. If he does this he cannot fail to obtain and retain the confidence of his electorate. My year's work has been to me one of great educational value, and, as I understand our secretary will give you any figures necessary, dealing with my work, I will not refer to them, but would like

Dry Farming: Its Principles and Practice

By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc.D., Ph.D.

The author of this book, in addition to his experience in the Transvaal, has visited all the important experiment stations in the United States where dry land investigations are being conducted. On this account the book is replete with the very latest information that is drawn from Utah and Montana, where dry farming has been conducted very successfully. Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C.P.R. farm at Strathmore, Alta., says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for any man who is farming under more humid conditions there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil." The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated; \$1.30, postpaid.

BOOK DEPARTMENT - - GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

say in the matter. If the political parties chose to turn a deaf ear to the farmers' requests, then so much the worse for the political parties, but it is simply preposterous for anyone to imagine that the work of the delegation, whose voice was heard in the legislative halls at Ottawa, would be unfruitful, although we may well believe that graft and corruption often play too great a part in the affairs of our country. Yet it is foolish to minimize the effect of the moral support that has been given to those of our public men who want to do right.

Will Accomplish Much

Will it effect the results of the present tariff negotiations with the United States?

Will it strengthen the hands of the railway commission in making their rulings?

Will it put the true attitude of the Canadian farmer in a clearer light before the people of the mother country and the rest of the British Empire?

Will the remembrance of it have an influence over our own members of parliament when they are tempted to legislate for the corporate interests and not for the people?

We believe it will do all of these. The crop has been sown and it is ours as good husbandmen to nourish and protect it that it may flourish and grow and bring forth fruit abundantly.

A Successful Year

Coming back to our own provincial work, we are glad to report a busy and successful year. The different branches of the work have been in charge of committees who will report to you in due course. You will find by these that

intrusted to the executive of the association.

In view of the reports of the different committees coming before you it is needless for me to further review the work of the year. There are, however, a few matters which have been taken up for which no committees were appointed to deal.

The Co-operative Bill

After our decided stand had been taken on the co-operative bills I was approached by the secretary of the Re-

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Ask Your Banker to Find Out About Our Proposition

Tell him you are looking for information about the Columbia Valley Land Company, and that he can get it by applying to the Merchants' Bank of Canada, Winnipeg. If the Merchants' Bank informs you that the Company is a responsible one and that you are safe in trusting to it you should be satisfied that when we state that we will sell you planted and irrigated fruit land in British Columbia at \$150 per acre we will carry out the contract with you to the letter.

There is no better apple growing land in the world than in the Whistler Valley in the Arrow lakes district of British Columbia, where our land is located. Ten acres of it will yield you greater

returns than any quarter section of land between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains. We will look after your orchard for you until you are ready to move on to it. We will give you easy terms and charge you no interest. The Columbia Valley Land Company acts as trustee for your money, and will see that you get a square deal.

THIS IS THE APPLE ORCHARD OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE-TIME, and it is highly improbable that you will ever receive an offer as favorable. Write today for information. Your name and address on a postcard is all we need.

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briefly to consider with you a few of the lessons growing out of the experiences obtained.

After attending conventions, conferences and delegations, and coming into contact with the different members of our organization in all parts of the province, three thoughts have struck me with increasing force and absorbing interest. The first two are the material of which this society is composed, and the mighty power it will wield when its organization is complete. The last thought meets us at every turn; it is the appalling amount of work still waiting to be done.

If, by considering the first two thoughts, we can find a solution to the last, if we can devise some scheme, outline some practical policy, work out some means that will touch every farmer in the province, quicken him into a realization of his advantages and responsibilities, and galvanize him into active, earnest, real life, we shall have accomplished one of the greatest achievements possible for an organization.

Success is Certain

With regard to the members of our organization, no one can be closely associated with them without discovering some of the finest characters it is possible to find in any community, and the influence and enthusiasm obtained from contact with such should inspire the heart and soul of any man, stimulating him to the greatest effort, filling him with the greatest hope, assuring him that, with such in our ranks, success cannot be withheld. If we faithfully continue, victory is ours; for we have amongst us men of broad minds and high aspirations. Our domestic animals and the wild animals of the prairies provide for and protect their offspring by instinct. If we but care for, and protect our own families and interests, we are no better than the animals, but when we seek to lift humanity to a higher plane, then, and only then, do we show our humanity and justify the intelligence with which we have been endowed. We have men who are "soldiers of the common good," who live not only in the present, but for the future as they see it; who are above the petty human failings that impede true progress; men who see hope for bettering present conditions, and who do not allow anything to darken the light of that hope; they have the heart of manhood to cast their influence with the forces that make people strong and free, and if they suffer loss, they rejoice that they have been friends of the common man and servants of the higher law.

Built on Equity

Our motto is "Equity," and if our association is built on that foundation—that which is right and just—with such men as described above as builders, what is there that we cannot accomplish? To my mind, nothing, and I repeat we can wield a mighty power, but we are only just now beginning to develop our vision, to sufficiently realize how mighty that power will be, and those of us who are looking, can see it from every angle, and, seeing the possibilities, we are in duty bound to live up to our opportunities. Let us see to it that we do, or we shall be held responsible.

During our recent trip to Ottawa, everyone was impressed with the fact that, although the premier did not at first realize our power, it was not long

before he did. His colleagues recognized it, the people recognized it, the press recognized it, and I think we might say, the world recognizes it. We have the most eloquent testimony possible in the activity of the protected interests; the apologetic attitude of our parliamentary representatives, who are beginning to realize that we are awakening from our long sleep, and discovering that government exists to regulate common affairs, and that every human being that comes under the dominion of government has a right to a voice in its administration; and that we are rapidly coming to the conclusion that our representatives sometimes not only misrepresent us, but are seeking their own advancement by playing into the hands of our exploiters; I say sometimes, and they also see—if they are the least bit observant—that they are driving us to the only possible conclusion to which we can come, viz.—that if we want any alteration in our government, if we want just laws, if we want the affairs of this province or this Dominion administered for the benefit, and in the interests of the people of whom we are the major part, we must do it ourselves by sending men from our own ranks, or voting only for those who will pledge themselves to actively support what we need in reforms. Let us realize the value of our vote; hitherto we have given little thought to this. We seem to have forgotten at what cost it was given to us, how our forefathers handed it to us through blood and tears, and resolve that we will never again part with such a priceless treasure as our vote, unless, in return for something of equal value.

Make Use of Power

Although we have been a long time realizing the might of our power, now that we do realize it, and it is firmly established in our minds, we are going to make use of it, and not forget that our strength lies only in our unity. This fact was the greatest eye-opener at Ottawa that farmers ever had. We were surprised to find how completely all matters so vital to our well-being were held in common by farmers from the East and West, and we felt that, with more enlightenment, better education and good men as leaders on the farms of this great Dominion, we have an army without equal for efficient enthusiastic work, which will bring about a betterment of present conditions, thus making this world what the Creator intended it to be—a place where there shall be equal rights for all, and special privileges for none. Let nothing less than this content us.

The year just gone has been a most successful one, but with our increasing numbers and increasing strength, comes also increasing work; and if we are to successfully grapple with the greatest problems confronting us, we must be prepared to undertake an active campaign to organize systematically the whole province, for we have reached that stage of development that calls for a big step forward, which, if not taken advantage of, will lead to irreparable loss, by missing an opportunity that may not for years present itself again.

Aims Must be High

The resolution introduced by Mr. Speakman at the great convention at Ottawa, which was so enthusiastically received and unanimously adopted, will,

if lived up to, be a boon to this Dominion. Many good suggestions have also been given by several members of the U.F.A., notably those contained in Mr. Glambeck's letters, also in the editorials of THE GUIDE. Our aim must be to get into touch with every farmer in the province, and in order to do this we must strengthen our central organization, so that we can follow up every kind of work to a successful conclusion. We should be strongly represented at every meeting of farmers in the province, putting the claims of the association before it. We must exercise the greatest possible care in the choice of our leaders, and it has been suggested, and the suggestion is undoubtedly a good one, that every member of the board of directors should be allowed at least five minutes at this convention to state his principles, thereby giving the association the opportunity of preventing the principles as adopted by the U.F.A. being discussed, except in a favorable light, at any public meeting. It has been suggested that the directors, although selected for and from the districts they are intended to represent, should be elected by the convention as a whole, in the same way the directors at large were so successfully elected last year.

While we need all the experience and wisdom possessed by the older men, I feel we should introduce some young blood into our directorate. Besides the advantages of their youthful enthusiasm and optimism, we should be training our future leaders, who will need to be increasingly experienced with the growth of our cause. We want men, taking the word in its broadest and biggest sense, men with a vision, men who will be as interested in one part of the province as another, and who know the needs and can see the possibilities of the association, and are willing to give some time to its affairs, men who, when they undertake the work, may be depended on to carry it through, men who have the courage of their convictions, who are independent of government, or any other influence, men who feel that the producer does not exist solely for the benefit of the consumer and the privileged classes, men who feel that the people should own the government,

and not be owned by the government. These are the men we need. Fortunately, we have them in our ranks, as well as in our officers, and this convention may well spend time in their selection, for on their choice largely depends the success, not only of this year's work, but the work of the years to come.

The Task Ahead

When we look at the task before us, our need is eloquently, though silently, expressed. We see the privileged classes, combines and corporations that are arranged against us, obtaining the best brains that their ample means can procure, and governments have their campaign funds augmented by these corporations.

The fight which we commenced with our march to Ottawa is still on, and although we shall find it no easy one, we are looking forward to the shout of victory, in which all thoughts of the fight, the hardships and the sacrifices will be forgotten. But the fight will require funds as well as men, and I believe that both will be forthcoming. In addition to the added revenue we can, by opening a voluntary subscription list, find a way of making up any deficiency that may occur. Many have expressed their willingness to subscribe, and amounts from one dollar to twenty-five dollars will be freely given. I should like to see this done.

In concluding, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all my colleagues for their help and forbearance, especially to my friend, Mr. Fream, for his ever-ready and willing help. He is a tower of strength to this association. My thanks are also due to Mr. T. L. Swift, who has not only befriended me, but must be accounted a friend of the association. If ever I envied any man it is an Irishman, and that Irishman is Mr. T. L. Swift, for his impressive power of speech, and his inimitable way of pinning his points on the minds of his hearers by his apt humorous illustrations. I would also offer my best thanks to the many friends in different parts of the province, who have shown so much kindness and hospitality, when we have been permitted to visit them.

Transportation Committee's Report

The following report of the U. F. A. transportation committee was presented to the Calgary convention by James Speakman:

After the close of the last convention your transportation committee immediately began work, following up the line of action outlined in the resolutions submitted to that convention. You will remember that a resolution submitted by Mr. Lennox asked for the appointment of a trade agent to investigate fully the possibilities of the Western grain route, to follow it up by interviewing the steamship companies, the Mexican government and the Tehuantepec Railway Company, and to make a personal study of every condition that would make of it a success. The agent was to be named by the association and paid by the government. This resolution while thought very highly of was amended by the resolution committee by merging the substance of it into one on broader lines, putting in the hands of the transportation committee the work of investigating markets in all parts of the world, especially in the markets in and through British Columbia. Your com-

mittee decided to act at once, as conditions appeared at that time to be decidedly favorable to investigate the western route. The steamship lines had offered free transportation to an investigating committee. Mr. Rutherford, who had been an ardent advocate of the Western route from the first, was willing to give financial and personal support.

Vancouver Conference

The Western Boards of Trade were enthusiastic over this and gladly welcomed any move on our part tending to extend our trade relations with them. We therefore decided to get together a conference of the different interests at Vancouver some time early in the summer, following it up with a full investigation of the Western grain route. The personnel of the investigating committee as then arranged for was to be Mr. Rutherford, who was then premier, Mr. Crerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and one or two members of our transportation committee. The financing of this committee was to be made

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Chilled Meat Question

Party Politics killed Resolution in the House of Commons Favoring Export System

(By The Guide's Ottawa Correspondent)

A resolution favoring the establishment of abattoirs and a more efficient system of cold storage under government supervision was discussed in the house of commons on Tuesday (December 13) and defeated by a vote of 111 to 66. The Western Liberal members, acting under orders from the party leaders, helped to vote down the motion. Unfortunately it was made a party question, the minister of agriculture, Hon. Sydney Fisher, informing the house that if the resolution were passed it would mean a vote of want of confidence in the government. This meant that no Liberal member, if he was loyal to the party, must either speak or vote in favor of the resolution. And being good party men, they all obeyed. The only Western Liberal member to speak was W. H. White, of Victoria, Alberta, and he merely rose to say that he was in perfect sympathy with the resolution, but under the circumstances must vote against it.

The resolution was moved by Dr. Sproule, the Conservative member for East Grey, Ontario, who made out an excellent case, and one which the minister of agriculture and other apologists of the government were unable to effectively answer. Dr. Sproule was supported by a number of farmer members on the opposition side representing Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, who spoke from their own knowledge of conditions actually existing, and added considerably to the strength of Dr. Sproule's arguments.

The resolution was as follows: "That the agricultural, horticultural and animal industries of Canada would be greatly benefitted by the establishment of abattoirs and a more efficient system of cold storage under government supervision, so as to secure the fullest development of those industries, a more perfect preparation and preservation of the products, and the transportation of those products to the markets in the best possible condition. That, in the opinion of this house, the government ought to give immediate and effective consideration and attention to this very important subject."

Declining Cattle Trade

Dr. Sproule quoted a large number of statistics showing that during the past twelve years there has been a noticeable decrease in the exports of cattle, of animals and their products and also of packing house products, though the export of wheat and of agricultural products other than animals has steadily increased. He also showed that the number of sheep in Canada today was less than in 1871, and compared the five million cattle and two and a half million sheep in Canada with the 72 million cattle and 53 million sheep in the United States, the 21 million cattle and 74 million sheep in Argentina, the 10 million cattle and 87 million sheep in Australasia, and the one and three-quarters million cattle and 20 million sheep in New Zealand. These countries, he said, formerly exported their cattle and sheep on the hoof as the Canadian exporters do now, but they found the system did not pay, and as a consequence had adopted modern methods of cold storage and refrigeration and were now doing a most profitable business by killing their animals and shipping the dead meat. As a result of this the trade in frozen meats from Australia and New Zealand had grown in the last twenty years from nothing to \$25,000,000 per annum. On account of the long distance, all this meat had to be sent to Great Britain hard frozen, and Canada, being near enough to send chilled meat, which always commanded a higher price, had superior advantages if she chose to avail herself of them. Argentina and the United States had accomplished similar results.

In the United States the business had been undertaken by private enterprise, and the history of the packing house industry there should have taught us that these establishments must be kept

under government control, otherwise they would get into the hands of monopolists, mergers would result and the prices would be put up or down according to the interests of the monopolists. The same thing was already happening in Canada and he thought the government would not be doing its duty if it did not at once take this matter up. Discussing the remedy for the conditions to which he had called attention, Dr. Sproule quoted from the reports of the Alberta and Manitoba beef commissions and also from the reports made to the government by Dr. Rutherford, livestock commissioner for the Dominion government, favoring the chilled meat system, and commended to the government the recommendation of the Alberta beef commission which had mapped out a system of abattoirs and cold storage for trains, vessels and warehouses which, according to their estimate could be carried out by the government giving assistance to the amount of about \$8,999,990. That sum was a fee-bite compared to the other expenditures which the government was making, and in his judgment, if the cost were ten, fifteen or twenty millions, they might devote it to this purpose and feel that they had never spent money better in their lives.

Farming Not Profitable

Hon. Sydney Fisher, who followed Dr. Sproule, said he heartily agreed with most of what was in the resolution, and he thought that everyone in the house would agree with it were it not for the tone of criticism and complaint and of assumption that the government had been derelict in its duty. Personally he could not see that the present system of cold storage could be very much more efficient under government supervision, and he thought it met fully and entirely the demands of the trade in Canada today. Mr. Fisher argued that the amount of exports should not be taken as a measure of the agricultural products of Canada, pointing out the increase of population in recent years and maintaining that owing to greater prosperity the people consumed a larger amount of dairy products per head than formerly. He agreed, however, that the production had not increased in proportion to the consumption, giving as

a reason the fact that other occupations offered larger rewards to labor and capital than agricultural pursuits, with the result that the cities were growing faster than the rural population. The decline of the cattle industry in the West he attributed to the occupation of the old ranching country by farmers who found that wheat raising was more profitable.

With regard to the proposed abattoir and cold storage scheme, Mr. Fisher said there were not sufficient animals in the country to keep that scheme going for one-quarter of the time. The fact that animals were scarce was proved by the prices which prevailed, and he found that at Edmonton from May to September of this year the price of hogs on the hoof varied from \$9.25 to \$7.50 per cwt.

W. H. Sharpe, of Lisgar, enquired if the minister knew the reason of this high price, and Mr. Fisher said it was because the consuming capacity of the country was increasing more rapidly than the producing capacity. Mr. Sharpe said the cause was that the beef combine and the hog combine in Western Canada had driven the producers out of the business, with the result that now they had nothing to sell and the price was up. The moment the farmers began producing pork, however, prices would go down to two or three cents a pound.

Fooled by Prices

Mr. Fisher also quoted prices of cattle and sheep to show that if the farmers had these animals to sell they could make large profits in the home market, and said no packing plant could pay such prices and sell the product at a profit on the English market.

Andrew Broder, of Dundas, supported the resolution, dealing in his speech with the conditions existing in Ontario, and was followed by E. W. Nesbitt, of North Oxford, who ridiculed the idea of the minister of agriculture of the Dominion government going into "the slaughter-house business," as he called it.

John Herron, of Macleod, Alberta, spoke in favor of the resolution, reviewing the history of the export meat trade in Australia, Argentina and the United States and the success which has followed the adoption of refrigeration and cold storage systems in those countries, and advocating a similar system, under the control of the government, in Canada.

W. H. Sharpe of Lisgar, also supporting the resolution, referred to the investigations of the Manitoba beef commission which, he said, found that on every beef which a farmer raised to

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three years old he lost \$5.80, while the dealer made \$12.60, and the abattoir people or the beef combine of Western Canada, made \$13.10. Mr. Sharpe also discussed other phases of the question, and in conclusion said: "I want to tell the prime minister that if he does not awake to the responsibilities which rest upon him at the present time the Western farmers who are coming here will make him and his government give up their places to a better set of men."

Glen Campbell, of Dauphin, spoke in favor of government abattoirs and related the efforts of the Manitoba government in the matter. The minister of agriculture in the Dominion government, he complained, was spending only \$700,000 for the benefit of the farming community, whereas the minister of militia and the minister of marine were spending \$7,000,000 for the purposes of war. Were the farmers not of more importance, he asked, than these gold-braided officials they saw swaggering around? Were they not more useful? They at least produced something.

The resolution was defeated by a straight party vote, all the Conservative members present voting for the motion, and all the Liberals voting against.

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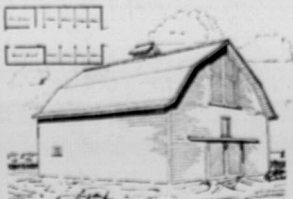
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AN INTERESTING MEETING
On the evening of December 1st a very interesting meeting of the Wellsdale branch of the United Farmers of Alberta was held. Mr. Swift, of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, was present, and delivered an instructive lecture on the proper method of marketing the grain. The lecture was certainly an eye-opener and revealed a condition of small remuneration for the farmer and exorbitant profits for the elevator interests; but worse than that the lecturer gave us a glimpse into the fraudulent methods of handling the grain practised at the terminal elevators for the purpose of increasing their profits. More especially, the speaker gave us an account of the beginning and development of the

Grain Growers' Grain Company from a small corporation of farmers formed to secure the highest prices for their products on the world's markets. The company, Mr. Swift said, had not attained its present condition without opposition, but in spite of the opposition it had steadily developed, and its business had increased from the handling of 2,500,000 bushels of grain in 1906-07 to 16,400,000 bushels in 1909-10; also that it had earned \$790,54 in 1906-07; and \$95,662 in 1909-10. There is no reason to doubt that the annual sales will continue to increase if the farmers are not blind to their own interests. How has all this been accomplished? By co-operation. Several years ago the farmers of Denmark began to understand the value of co-

operation, and secured a series of legislation which gave them the splendid system of farmers' institutes, which they have to-day. In a similar manner must the farmers of Western Canada bring pressure to bear upon the Dominion and provincial governments to give them the legislation which is necessary, and to provide an efficient staff to enforce the law. The speaker likewise gave us a description of the process of shipping wheat from the station to the Grain Growers' Grain company or to the terminal elevators. The process of sampling the wheat by the government inspectors was reviewed, and also the same process by the company's own expert, whose finding might be the same as that of the government inspector, or different, in which latter case appeal

might be made for another sampling. Reference was also made to the farmer getting the benefit of a rise in prices by holding the wheat in storage at the terminal for a time. After this very interesting and illuminating address the speaker urged very strongly the advisability of having a delegate at Ottawa on December 16th, but although that may be impossible in a poor community, the full sympathy of the Wellsdale branch of the United Farmers of Alberta will go, with the delegation.
ALFRED S. FARMER, Sec.-Treas.
Wellsdale, Alta.

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Transportation Committee's Report

Continued from Page 13

along the lines as provided for the year previous, that is, time to be given free and actual expenses to be paid by the government. I would like here to correct an erroneous impression which seems to have gone abroad, that the transportation committee of 1909 had received \$1,000,000 from the government. This is entirely wrong; only a very small portion of that was received and that was for actual expenses of the preliminary work engaged in by the committee of that year; their time being given altogether free.

After your committee had made the preliminary arrangements for calling a conference at Vancouver, many changes came about in the political economy of the province, a new king or no king at all reigned in Egypt and for a time things were at a standstill; it was not possible to carry on our work without assistance from the government. Even the immediate need of an export route for grain seemed to be lacking on account of crop failure, and as a result of this all very little action could be taken for the time being. Later it was decided to bring about the conference at Vancouver to take up questions of inter-provincial trade, leaving the personal investigation of the Tehuantepec route in abeyance for the time. Taking advantage of the reduced passenger rates at the time of the Vancouver exhibition, a time was set and an invitation extended to the Boards of Trade, the Agricultural, Fruit and Lumber Associations, or any other body likely to be interested, explaining the objects of the conference and asking them to send representatives.

All Interests Represented

The different interests were fairly represented, especially the Vancouver Board of Trade which seems to be keenly interested in having removed the barriers to inter-provincial trade. It is to be regretted that the Boards of Trade of some of our Alberta cities seem to be somewhat suspicious of our motives, and indifferent if not altogether opposed to some of the propositions we have brought forward. The stand taken by them is not always a clear expression of the feelings of the residents of the cities in general. Sometimes certain sections of the trade will predominate in their councils, and if, for instance, the wholesale section or any other should have established interests in the East, or should in any way be interested in the long hauls of the transportation companies, we can easily see why these sections should try to dominate. Those who are simply dealers in any commodity are but slightly interested in the cost of transportation, as that cost is always charged to the producer or consumer. Even in cases where the dealers' interests do appear, their interests are always either local or sectional and always in conflict with some other locality or section, which goes to prove the fundamental truth that any successful move towards better transportation and marketing conditions must come from the producer and consumer, more particularly the farmer.

How to Reduce Rates

The program followed out at the Vancouver conference included and was based upon the report of our transportation committee at the last U. F. A. convention, the subject discussed being, how best to reduce the high railway rates between the provinces; how to get relief from the monopoly in the meat trade, how to overcome the difficulties engendered by lack of hay inspection, and how best to safeguard the interests of the seller when dealing through a commission firm.

Terminal elevators at the coast were also discussed. It was thought that the best way to reduce railway rates was by joint action in bringing a case before the railway commission, and steps were taken to institute such action. It was agreed that relief from the meat monopoly could be secured by a system of public abattoirs under government operation, inspection and control, where all those engaged in the meat trade would be compelled to have their slaughtering done under a uniform charge, that is, so much per head for each kind of animal. (In passing I might say that P. Burns & Co., has a franchise in the city of Vancouver where no slaughtering can be done except in his abattoir, and there are indications of the same thing taking place in Calgary).

It was agreed that to facilitate trade in hay a better system of inspection is

imperative, but that being under Dominion law it was decided to ask that the law be amended to suit Western conditions.

License Commission Men

It was agreed that all commission men handling farm produce should be licensed and bonded the same as grain commission men.

The great need of a terminal elevator was fully agreed upon, but some of the private interests, those represented, made a strong bid for the support of the farming interests in the erection of a private owned elevator. The farmers' delegates, however, staunchly maintained that nothing short of government owned and operated elevators would be satisfactory to them.

Some months before the Vancouver conference took place an attempt had been made by your committee to procure evidence to prove that discrimination existed in railway rates as against Western trade. The information we needed could only be gotten from the company itself and this they positively refused to give us. We had much positive information that discrimination existed, but not enough to make a proper case before the railway board, and we needed copies of the Railways' tariffs both East and West, and the railway officials claimed that we would have to be able to show the relative cost of construction and operation of the different parts of the road. We did not think that the onus of proof of this should be upon us, but the tariffs we needed and could not get.

Had Made Application

When we met the Vancouver Board of Trade in conference we were informed that they had already made application to the railway board that this discrimination should cease. They wanted us to become a party to that application and throw in our weight with theirs, but in looking into the matter a little more fully we found that their application did not cover enough ground, being interested only in carrying of general merchandise east from the coast and carrying Alberta grain to the coast. The date of hearing had been fixed for September 5, which did not permit of time to make further application, the law requiring thirty days' notice to the railway. It was finally decided that your president, being chairman of the transportation committee should appear as a witness for the Board of Trade, and if possible bring out any new feature that might be permitted by the railway board.

In accordance with this I returned to Vancouver and gave evidence on the case as it effected the Alberta farmer, and also attempted to enlarge on the subject of discrimination to interior points. This was promptly objected to by the railway counsel on the ground of not sufficient notice. I then asked and obtained leave to make further application on broader grounds, covering the whole range of shipping both East and West to interior as well as to coast points, and that such further application should be tried conjointly with the case of the Vancouver Board of Trade. We also urged that the onus of proof of the cost of construction and operation be placed on the railway itself, which request was also granted. The railway was then given to the 23rd of January, 1911, to argue before the board at Montreal as to why discrimination is justifiable on account of the cost of construction and operation. We have made formal application to the board on the broader lines previously indicated.

Good Headway Made

So far we have made good headway, but while we have the general information that proves to us conclusively that discrimination exists to the extent of several hundred per cent. in some cases, yet the absolute proof, the railway tariffs, are hard to obtain and the technical and intricate nature of these tariffs make it very difficult to show that proof as plainly as might be. We have reason to believe, however, that our application will be successful though the struggle may be prolonged.

The difficulties surrounding the bringing to a successful issue claims of this kind, and the injustice meted out to the people by the railway company's abuse of their privilege, should make us stand out more firmly in our demands for amendments in railway legislation as being the only logical way of controlling the railways, while they remain in the hands of private ownership. The unsatisfactory conditions arising out of the autocratic methods and the insatiable greed of the railway companies are, each year, becoming more and more acute. We believe that the railway board are faithful to their trust and doing a good work, yet their jurisdiction in many matters is too limited and

the law is not clearly enough defined for their guidance. A request has been made to the government to have the act amended in the respect of compelling in all cases suitable fences and guards, liability in all cases for injury to stock, that more complete jurisdiction be given to the board, that power be given to them or to some other independent court to try cases where claims are made against the railways, with power to award summary judgment, that over capitalization be prohibited, and a true valuation of all railways be taken, this actual valuation to be taken as a basis for the framing of their tariffs. We have very good reason to believe that many of these amendments will shortly be made and that they will all be made at no distant date, if the farmers' associations will continue to demand them.

During the summer we demanded of the C. P. R. that they conform to the ruling of the commission, and install watering facilities at their stock yards along the C. & E. line. Mr. McMillen, their stock agent, went over the ground and reported to us that such would be done without delay. So far, however, we have had no notification that this

Report on Elevators

The following report of the elevator committee of the U. F. A. was rendered at the Calgary convention by James Bower: At the last U. F. A. convention a resolution was passed, that a committee be appointed to formulate a fully detailed plan for a system of government elevators, and to submit the same at the first sitting of parliament. At the same time Mr. Rutherford stated that if a satisfactory scheme could be evolved for a system of interior elevators the government was prepared to carry it out. Taking these together it seemed, on the surface, that your elevator committee would have an easy time of it, and would incidentally cover themselves with glory.

It was suggested by many that in formulating a plan, the committee could take the plan presented by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, but it was found that however suitable the plan might be for Manitoba it could not be adapted to Alberta and Western shipping conditions. The Manitoba plan was made conformable to the Manitoba Grain Act, but the Manitoba Grain Act does not conform to the needs of Western shipments, and it is to the needs of Western shipments that the Alberta elevator system must conform, to be at all satisfactory. Your committee pointed out these things to the members of our association through the medium of the secretary's circular letters to the branches, and asked for suggestions from the members, but no suggestions were forthcoming which seemed to throw any new light on the subject.

Saskatchewan Report

Your committee also hoped to gain information from the report of the Saskatchewan elevator commission; that, however, does not seem to help much, and as it has not yet been reported on by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers we can only guess their opinion of it. We have not then been in a position to formulate any detailed plan that under the existing conditions would be altogether satisfactory.

We would submit for your consideration that any system of elevators for Alberta, to give the best results to the producer, would need as their complement a government terminal at Calgary, and later on, at such other points from which shipping shall be made westward.

The reason is this: a very large percentage of our Alberta grain finds a market in interior points of British Columbia—that market cannot be supplied in large quantities at a time, but must be delivered and distributed as consumption requires. Simply making Calgary an order point would not be sufficient to get the full



has been done at any of the points mentioned. Some time ago we made a request for reduced rates on hay, feed and seed between northern and southern points. This they refused to consider at the time. Later in the season they reduced the rates on these from Eastern Canada, and a short time ago they notified us that they have now reduced these rates between points north of Red Deer and south of Carleton Place.

In conclusion we would strongly recommend that the association follow up with vigor the work now under way.

benefit of that interior market. The producer must have some place to store his grain, but any system of interior elevators through the province would soon be blocked if the producer were permitted to store his grain there. The Grain Act, as it is at present, allows the operator of an elevator to send the farmers' grain in store forward to the terminals at Fort William or Port Arthur, but the Alberta farmer does not want his grain there—it is worth more in British Columbia. A terminal at the Pacific coast would be all right for export grain, but very little use for British Columbia consumption.

B. C. Interior Trade

It is a very great loss to the farmers not to be able to get the benefit of the interior trade of British Columbia—we have known instances during the present season where the elevator owners could make a straight profit of \$180.00 on a single car of oats. At present a commission firm cannot get the best price for the farmer, because not having a place to hold he is forced to sell to the trade, while by holding he might get the premium now paid the elevator owner. Shipping carloads direct from the farmer to the consumer or retail dealer is not very satisfactory—the buyer often wants it in sacks of uniform weight, and clean, and for this he is willing to pay a premium.

Many British Columbia buyers tell us plainly that they cannot afford to buy from the farmer at any price, because needing a steady supply, which the farmer cannot furnish, they would be held up by the elevator owner at some time later. Of course we are free to admit that the elevator owners are entitled to a profit on their investment, and for the services they perform, if they were only willing to be satisfied with their fair share.

Acts Should be Changed

As we understand it, the Grain Act, the Weights and Measures and Inspection Act are under Dominion government control, so that for a farmer to be able to have his grain stored, cleaned, sacked and shipped to a buyer, with a government certificate of weight and grade, he would have to put it through Dominion terminal plant. Inspecting grain in sacks is unsatisfactory business, and while weights may be mutually agreed upon, government storage, weight and grade would save lots of trouble to all parties concerned doing a legitimate business.

We would recommend that this association take a strong stand in asking that Calgary be made an order point, that the Act be amended, restraining the forcing of Alberta grain in store to the eastern terminals.

Pork Packing Report

The following report of the U. F. A. committee on the proposed pork packing plant was submitted to the Calgary convention by E. Carswell:

Your committee appointed to look after the farmers' interest re the proposed pork packing plant interviewed the minister asking that assistance be given to the live stock commissioner in his canvass for hogs; this was assented to and assistance given. The returns as represented by the commissioners are very unsatisfactory, only about one

quarter of the required number. We have interviewed the minister as to what can be hoped for in the way of the government moving in the matter; his reply was that they would not be justified in going on with the small number subscribed. Your committee are of the opinion that if a personal canvass could be organized and carried out, the required number could be obtained; this would, of course, necessitate considerable effort on the part of the association; which effort we strongly recommend to be made.

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Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Annual U.F.A. Convention strong in support of demands of Ottawa delegation and also sees the need of Direct Legislation

Great success attended the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta held in Calgary last week. There was an attendance of 800 delegates representing every part of the province and a great deal of important business was transacted. It was decided to make another canvass throughout the province in an effort to secure a pledge of 50,000 hogs for the pork packing plant. The convention also expressed itself as in favor of the public ownership of internal elevators and also of having Calgary made an order point and a terminal point. The executive will make representations to the federal government on the latter subjects. The outstanding feature of the convention was the manner in which the Initiative and Referendum was regarded by the delegates. It was said by a number of the speakers that the only possible hope for the success of government ownership and also of equitable legislation was that the people must own their governments. So strong was the feeling in favor of Direct Legislation that every candidate for office in the convention was compelled to declare himself on this subject and as a result every officer and director of the U.F.A. for the next year is pledged to do all he can in support of Direct Legislation. The convention gave a most emphatic recognition of the services of THE GRAY GROWERS' GUIN and the Grain Growers' Grain Co., which they regarded as important factors in carrying on the work of the organized farmers. Several attempts were made to organize a farmers' party but the delegates would not permit such action and every resolution upon this subject was tabled with little or no discussion. The general feeling was that it would be safer and surer for the people to secure control of the both parties rather than to enter the field with a new party.

Permanent Office

It was decided by the convention that the U.F.A. should open a permanent central office in charge of E. J. Fream, secretary-treasurer, who should also be organizer-in-chief. The delegates were loud in their praise of the work done by Mr. Fream during the past year and with one accord insisted that he should be given a salary more commensurate with the work he was performing for the U.F.A. and they also voted him a vacation trip with expenses paid. The convention also expressed the hearty appreciation of the work done by the retiring officers and directors and the president and vice-president and a number of the directors were re-elected.

The Government Attitude

The convention opened at 10.30 on Tuesday morning, January 17th, in the city hall which was loaned to the U.F.A. by the city for the purpose. After a few introductory remarks by President Bower and an address of welcome by Mayor Mitchell, the convention was addressed by Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, who represented the provincial government. Mr. Marshall dealt chiefly with the various subjects which the officers of the U.F.A. had brought before the government during the past year. He said the government was in favor of the scheme to open a bureau of labor to supply harvest hands to the farmers. This bureau was not needed last year on account of the small crop in the province but prospects are for a bumper crop next year and the government would be glad to assist in supplying harvest help. Another resolution presented to the government had been a request to investigate the markets of British Columbia. Mr. Marshall expressed regret that he had been unable personally to attend the convention in Vancouver last year but that he had sent two officials of his department. He also said that he had read President Bower's report upon the investigation and that he considered that the money had been well spent in looking into conditions in the sister province. The plan was to continue the work and he hoped to see a large measure of reciprocity with British Columbia. He was very glad that there was no tariff wall separating the two provinces (applause). Mr. Marshall pointed out that a lot of time had been devoted in canvassing the provinces to secure pledges for hogs for the pork packing plant but only 12,725 hogs had

been pledged. As this was only one-fourth of the amount needed the government had not felt justified in putting any sum in the estimates this year, to build the plant. In regard to local improvements the government has decided to take another year for investigation and to introduce a new municipal act at the next session of the legislature. Suggestions from farmers and from cities will be gladly received. Personally the minister of agriculture said he would like the opinion of the convention upon this point. The government had also been requested to enact legislation and make notes in payment of farm machinery payable in April or May rather than in the fall. He pointed out that it would be impossible to legislate on such a matter but it would be better for the convention to make a suggestion or the farmers refuse to sign notes payable in the fall. Mr. Marshall pointed out that legislation had been enacted wiping out mortgage clauses in the agreements with implement companies. It was a plan of the government to go even further in this matter and Mr. Marshall thought it would be wise to

tional facilities which would reach the men on the farm. The minister of education was strongly in favor of having agriculture taken up in the common schools, and this would be done as soon as a practical scheme could be worked out. In connection with each of the demonstration farms there would be an agricultural school. The farms would be run in the same way as ordinary farms except that the superintendents and managers would be paid by the department of agriculture. It was the intention to make these farms practical and to be run on a paying basis. Mr. Marshall said he did not believe in running them on any other basis. It was the intention to build a model set of farm buildings in each of these farms and to publish the plans and specifications together with actual cost of the materials for the benefit of farmers in the province. It was felt that bulletins of this kind would be valuable to incoming settlers. Short course schools on these farms would be conducted in the winter for the benefit of the farmers. These farms would each be one half-section in size, and would be used to work out practical farm problems.

Jaw, were called upon and briefly expressed their pleasure at being present. The president appointed on the resolution committee, F. H. Herbert, Strathcona; and John Kennis, Cowley. This concluded the work of the morning session and when the convention opened for the afternoon session, the reports of the president, vice-president, board of directors, secretary, treasurer, legislative committee, transportation committee, and pork packing committee were presented.

Internal Elevators

At the session of the convention on Tuesday evening, president Bower said that there were some delegates who thought that the elevator question had been side-tracked by the executive officers. This he said was not correct and he thought the report of the elevator committee should be discussed before the election of officers were taken up. In reply to a question as to why the scheme outlined by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association had not been favored, Mr. Bower explained that conditions were different in Alberta. He pointed out that at present elevator operators could ship stored grain to the Fort William terminals, whenever they wished to do so, and this was decidedly against the interests of the Alberta farmers. What he needed was a system whereby the grain could be held to ship westward if necessary, otherwise a loss of as much as 15 cents per bushel might be sustained. Some delegates wanted to know what could be done to remedy this evil. Mr. Bower pointed out that this was for the farmers to say. He personally thought the Manitoba Grain Act should be amended in some particulars to suit Alberta conditions.

John Campbell, of Lloydminster, wanted to know why the local government could not take over the terminal elevators first and then have the grain act amended. Mr. Bower said that they wanted the terminal rules to apply in Calgary the same as at Winnipeg. Calgary should be made an order point which would permit holding cars twenty-four hours in which to take advantage of the best market, but it was also necessary that Calgary should be made a terminal point so that by pre-paying \$3.00 a car could be held for as long as six months in storage and when shipped the \$3.00 would be refunded. The committee, he pointed out, recommended that Calgary be made an order point and a terminal point and the Grain Act be amended so that Alberta grain could not be forced out of the internal elevators into the Fort William terminals. The plan for the future would be to have terminals not only at Calgary, but also some place further south to meet the needs of that part of the province. Mr. Bower said that no doubt the majority of the Alberta farmers would like to patronize the Grain Growers' Grain Company, but in order to do so fully it would be necessary to have terminals somewhere in Alberta, as the Grain Growers' Grain Company would have to sell to the trade if they could not get storage. But if the Grain Growers' Grain Company had terminal storage, they could then hold for better prices. If, however, Calgary should be made a terminal point under the Manitoba Grain Act, then the farmers in Alberta could sell to the Grain Growers' Grain Company and that company would be able to meet all other companies and to get the best market prices.

Mr. Partridge's Views
E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, was called upon by the president to discuss the elevator question. He thought that the need of amendments to the Grain Act

Continued on Page 20

U. F. A. OFFICERS, 1911

The officers and directors of the United Farmers of Alberta elected at Calgary for the ensuing year are as follows:

President

James Bower, Red Deer (re-elected)

Vice-President

W. J. Tregillus, Calgary (re-elected)

Directors at Large

D. W. Warner, Edmonton (re-elected); James Speakman, Penhold (re-elected); J. Quinsey, Noble.

District Directors

Victoria: P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton: G. S. Long, Namsa; Strathcona: J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer: E. Carswell, Penhold; Calgary: M. E. Sly, Strathmore; MacLeod: G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat: J. E. Ostrander, Gleichen.

place on the statute books a standard agreement between machine companies and farmers and the members of the government were all in favor of such a plan as it would protect the farmers. Many of the present agreements were very hard to understand. It was also the plan of the government to consolidate the herd laws, the pound laws and the Estray Animals' Act at the next session of the legislature because the present acts were not considered satisfactory. Mr. Marshall said that he had mentioned at the last session of the U.F.A. that the government was investigating the coal business of the provinces and that they had found it a big order. It had been necessary to send men half over the United States. Two officials of the agricultural department had been working at this steadily and their report was not ready. They would meet the railway authorities during the present week and demand reduction of the freight rates on coal as at present they were extortionate. If satisfaction were not secured the matter would be taken before the railway commission. Mr. Stevens, the live-stock commissioner, had been investigating the live-stock shipping facilities and had been taking the matter up with Dr. Rutherford, live stock commissioner at Ottawa. Dr. Rutherford was in favor of federal legislation to regulate the live stock shipping business similar to the regulation of the grain trade.

Demonstration Farms

The government was already taking action to have demonstration farms placed in different parts of the province. These were not to take the place of the agricultural college which would be also needed. The chief necessity was educa-

Mr. Marshall expressed himself as strongly in favor of customs tariff reduction as a necessity for agricultural prosperity. He hoped the Chicago markets would soon be open to the farmers of the West and knew that it would greatly encourage the beef industry. He declared that it was the radicals of every country who had secured the reforms and said that the U.F.A. could well afford to educate the people along reform lines even though these reforms might not be secured in the immediate future. He declared that no one wanted to govern the people in accordance with the wants and wishes of the people more than did the government. (Shout, "Don't believe a word of it"). Mr. Marshall said that the government of Alberta was very much in sympathy with the U.F.A. and he declared that the U.F.A. had done more to help him than any other organization in Alberta.

Visitors' Greetings

T. A. Cramer, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Winnipeg, and F. W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Moose

PURE SEED GRAIN

Half freight rates on Seed. If you want pure, clean and acclimated WHEAT or OATS write for prices and free sample to

SASK. SEED FARMS JOHN A. MOONEY, Manager
Box 7, REGINA
HIGHEST QUALITY, MODERATE PRICES

Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 17

were unduly enlarged upon as it was not necessary that the grain should be forced out through the terminals. If the provincial government owned the elevators it would only be necessary to have sufficient storage, and then the government would receive the storage charges. He thought subsidiary terminals would be valuable. The Manitoba system did not go far enough. He thought that there might be a certain advance made upon grain stored in local elevators and it would also be of advantage to have a sample market in Calgary. By having samples from wagon loads it would be better than the present system of sampling cars. Samples might be sent ahead to any market and thus be of great advantage as the various markets could thus be tested and the best ones ascertained. Mr. Partridge thought it well to consider making Calgary an order point, and also to have other terminals in the province, but did not think it wise to multiply terminals too much. He suggested that when government owned elevators were secured, it would be well for the people to own the government and to have in force the system known as Direct Legislation. He pointed out that in the future some of the grain would go to the United States market, some to the East and some to the West, and also via the Hudson's Bay Railway for export. The future storage point would be in the interior. Weight at the initial point would be essential in order to get at the railways, and it would be desirable to have grain stored as near home as possible and then the choice of markets could easily be made. Mr. Partridge said that he had no great sympathy towards the local milling industries. Flour from Western wheat manufactured in the West had recently been as high as 30 cents per bag cheaper in England than here in the West where it was grown and manufactured. He would like to see milling concerns compete for the wheat and this could be done through the sample market, and the government should help the producers in such an educational campaign. The mills naturally wanted to retain the country storage, but in the event of grain going in different directions and the establishment of a sample market he thought that the mills would prefer public storage. What the producer needed was to put the grain on the sample market where the milling companies would be compelled to compete with the world.

Mr. Bower said he liked Mr. Partridge's idea, but at present the interior elevator system in Alberta was sufficient to handle only one-third of the grain and he would like to know how a blockade would be prevented if there were no way to force the grain out through the terminals. He asked Mr. Partridge if he would be in favor of the government building more storage.

Mr. Partridge replied that if the farmers were willing to pay storage upon their grain it would pay the government to build more elevators.

Mr. Crerar's Views

The president then called upon Mr. Crerar who briefly discussed the elevator question. He agreed in the main with Mr. Partridge and thought it wise to have storage at the initial points if full advantage was to be taken of both the eastern and western markets. Congestion at local points would be provided for by terminals at Calgary and other points. He emphasized what Mr. Partridge had said in favor of the value of sample markets. The milling companies were now getting the cream of the wheat at the initial points, whereas the sample markets would compel competition. It would be no difficult matter to establish a sample market at either Calgary or Winnipeg, and to have the quality of the wheat guaranteed. Mr. Crerar was not yet convinced that it would be possible to get government weight and grade at initial points, as there might be conflicts between the federal and provincial authorities. There was no question but that the provincial operators could send forward the samples which would make the sample market. If the shipper could establish the fact that he shipped a certain amount of grain the railways would be compelled

to deliver the same amount. The individual farmer was powerless against the great corporations, but the Grain Growers' Grain Company through their claims department had found no difficulty in collecting from the railways when they had good evidence of the weight at initial points. There was a misapprehension in some places, that storage monopoly under the government would not be a good thing, but he was convinced that nothing short of a virtual monopoly would be satisfactory and this could only be secured if the government were in earnest. Monopoly in storage did not mean in any sense a monopoly of handling grain, but rather widened the facilities of grain handling.

Mr. Bower said the committee had been undecided whether to ask the government to build additional storage or not.

Mr. Crerar thought it advisable to get the suggested amendments to the grain act. The operators now had power to ship stored grain through the terminals where it could be sold and replaced by the elevator companies. With terminals also at Vancouver the operator then could ship the grain either way and it might not suit the farmer. He did not see any reason why the amendments could not be secured to the grain act.

D. W. Warner asked if the Grain Growers' Grain Company had any trouble in competing and paying the market price for Alberta grain.

Mr. Crerar pointed out that any commission firm without storage facilities was handicapped, but in the event of government ownership this handicap would be removed.

Mr. Green's Views

F. W. Green was then called upon and expressed his feeling that the convention had several different schemes confused. It was not necessary to have government ownership in order to have a sample market. The people of Manitoba had decided upon this system and the elevator commission in Saskatchewan had decided upon another. At Minneapolis, Kansas City and Chicago there were terminal elevators and also sample markets. At each of these markets the price was 9 or 10 cents per bushel over the Winnipeg market, but at none of these points was there government ownership. Mr. Green deemed it wise to have terminals at Calgary and also considered the sample market a good thing. He believed it paid the millers to give a premium on grain before it went into the terminals of 1 cent to 1½ cents. The sample market was something that only could be established when trade demanded it. There was no reason why there could not be a sample market and terminals at Calgary regardless of the principle of private or public ownership. Then there would be a great advantage of having the Hudson's Bay Railway for export. If initial storage was sufficient to handle all the grain it would be too costly; if not sufficient there would be a blockade. Mr. Green declared that the cheapest possible way to ship grain was over the loading platform. He had been doing it for many years and had shipped from ten thousand to twenty thousand bushels per year over the loading platforms. He said he had purchased two automobiles with what he had saved in this way. He also stated that he could clean grain with his threshing machine better than any elevator in the country. He had shipped grain from the threshing machine direct to Fort William and had not been docked, but the same grain shipped through the elevators came out dirtier than it went in. There was bound to be some grain in the legs of the elevator and this would undoubtedly be in the next load that went through. He said there were men clamoring for elevators who could not afford to have them. The entire elevator system today at 1½ cents storage was operated at a loss. He had figured out the whole matter and found that the elevators on an average was not being filled more than twice, and this could not pay. In some places the elevator companies were getting storage free.

A delegate enquired how these conditions would apply to men who had less than a carload to ship.

Mr. Green replied that it would be all right to have government owned elevators but it would also be necessary in that case to own the government.

The people had a great deal to be fixed up with the government. There were two political parties in the country for which Mr. Green was not to blame, because the parties were there first. He said that after the way the government handled railways and other public utilities he did not want the government to get hold of his grain. He believed that if anything was to be done it would have to be done by the farmers themselves. He suggested that the delegates study the report of the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission.

G. A. Barker asked the president why the elevator committee had taken the matter up with the provincial government.

Mr. Bower replied that nothing whatever had been done. The committee had looked into the Manitoba Grain Growers' scheme and had found it not satisfactory and had decided to wait and see what Saskatchewan did; for that reason no presentations were made to the local government.

In reply to a delegate the president stated that the elevator committee consisted of himself, Mr. Quinsey and Mr. Jelliffe. Mr. Bower thought that Alberta was ahead of both Saskatchewan and Manitoba if they took hold of the matter in the right manner.

On motion being made the convention adopted the report of the elevator committee.

Hudson's Bay Railway

On Wednesday morning Mr. Partridge addressed the convention on the subject of organizing a farmers' company to build a railway to the Hudson's Bay. No action was taken upon the matter by the convention.

On Wednesday afternoon G. F. Chipman gave a brief outline of the work the Grain Growers' Guide was attempting to do in the interest of the farmers and indicated a number of ways in which the farmers could assist in that work.

The convention was strongly in favor of securing incorporation such as has been done by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, and the executive was instructed to have such a bill prepared for the next session of the legislature.

The subject of life membership came in for a lot of discussion and Mr. Green explained the system now incorporated in the Saskatchewan constitution whereby \$10 out of the \$12 life membership fee was placed in a trust fund. The remaining \$2 was for organization work. Mr. Green stated that the life membership clauses in the Saskatchewan constitution had been prepared by the attorney-general of Saskatchewan. Mr. Bower asked if there was any possibility that the trust fund might be tied up so that it could not be gotten out. The discussion ranged around this point largely as to whether the trust fund should be placed so that the principal could not be used or whether should be within the power of the association to use the whole fund at any time, in case an emergency arose. Mr. Green regarded the life membership as simply a system of advance payment of the annual fee, and as such did not think that the principal should ever be used for other purposes. It was finally decided to refer the matter to the directorate, and this was done. The convention instructed the directors to prepare a life membership scheme along the lines of Saskatchewan with the provision that the trust fund should never be available for any other purpose, and to have it ready for next convention.

Pooling Rates

The convention adopted the principle of pooling railway fares of the delegates to the annual conventions. This will come into effect at the next annual convention.

It was decided by the convention that votes by proxy at the convention would not be allowed.

The provincial government was asked to assist in the erection of rural telephone lines.

Wednesday evening was devoted to a public meeting at which addresses were delivered by Dr. W. G. Eggleston, of Oregon, on the subject of Direct Legislation, Joseph Fels, the millionaire soap manufacturer on Single Tax, and F. E. Coulter, of Oregon, on Direct Legislation.

Dr. Eggleston pointed out what the people of Oregon had done for themselves by securing the Initiative, Referendum

and Recall. At present the people of that state have full power to pass any legislation they like regardless of the attitude of the members of that legislature. They also have full power to veto any bad legislation that the legislature may enact. Dr. Eggleston pointed out that Recall was not secured until several years after Initiative and Referendum had been on the statute books. This has been the history of direct legislation, as the Initiative and Referendum were always secured first.

Thursday morning the convention discussed organization work. President Bower paid a tribute to the work done by Secretary Fream and said that Mr. Fream could not be duplicated. He thought it only right that the association should provide a good salary for the secretary and also an assistant to perform the clerical work, thus leaving the secretary to carry on organization work which would pay for itself. He thought it would be a good idea for the organizers to collect funds when out working in the country.

Mr. Fream suggested that the delegates from each of the provincial constituencies present at the convention should get together and suggest the name of a man to carry on organization work in their constituency. As for himself he said he was ready to devote all his time to the U. F. A. and placed himself entirely in the hands of the convention. He said he would guarantee that the funds would be available and he had no doubt a good organization campaign would see a surplus in the treasury.

Rice Sheppard thought that it would not be right to put so good a secretary as Mr. Fream devoting all his time to organization work, because he could do better work in the office.

Mr. Fream understood that President Bower meant the secretary to be organizer-in-chief, which practically left it in the

Last Year

REAL ESTATE OWNERS IN WESTERN CANADA MADE \$100,000,000

From the most accurate figures obtainable over ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS was made by real estate owners in growing cities and towns of Western Canada last year. This vast wealth was exclusive of improvements and represented actual increase in land values alone.

Original records gathered by the Winnipeg Free Press prove that in eight Western Canadian cities the value of land alone—not counting improvements—increased 200 per cent. for the last five years—an annual increase of 112 per cent. for each city during the last five years. These figures indicate that investments in live growing cities in Western Canada are as safe and sure as an investment can be, and that 100 per cent. profit each year is almost a certainty.

This Year

THEY WILL UNDOUBTEDLY MAKE \$100,000,000 MORE

You have an opportunity now to participate in these immense profits by being one of the original purchasers of town lots in the Grand Trunk Pacific addition to the fast growing Western Canadian cities otherwise known as GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY DIVISION POINTS

WATROUS, MELVILLE, WAINWRIGHT, BIGGAR

The Grand Trunk Pacific offers in these splendidly located, fast growing Division Points and in the townsite of Tofield an opportunity for the investor to share in the large profits that are sure to accrue as a result of the rapid and substantial growth that characterizes Grand Trunk Pacific Division Points and well located cities and towns in Western Canada.

The Grand Trunk Pacific does not offer townsites or additions so located as to make investments in them of questionable value. The object in selling these lots at the low prices at which they are offered is to encourage the upbuilding of these cities from which the Grand Trunk Pacific will derive vastly more benefit than from the sale of lots.

Now is the time to buy. Choice lots range from \$100 upward, on easy payments of 10 per cent. cash and 10 per cent. a month. You make your purchase direct and secure a title from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. Write for literature and make your selection while the prices are extremely low and the possibilities unlimited. Address

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International Securities Co. Ltd.
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Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

hands of the secretary to use his own discretion about going out to the country or remaining in the office.

James Speakman strongly advocated the establishing of a permanent office and paying the secretary sufficient salary to devote all his time to the work. He thought it would be well to have district associations corresponding to the federal constituencies. The association needed new members, but it also needed to hold all the old ones. The U. F. A. was determined not to take any part in party politics but was equally determined to see that good men did go into politics. There was no need for the U. F. A. to enter party politics. What was needed was to see that good men were placed in nomination. The convention finally introduced a strong resolution in favor of organization work, and left the power for carrying it out in the hands of the executive.

Pork Packing Plant

A resolution came before the convention asking the executive to work for a pork-packing plant large enough to handle the 12,000 hogs already guaranteed. In discussing this resolution President Bower referred to the report of the pork packing committee. This report suggested that it would be well to carry out another strong canvass throughout the province and secure the full 50,000 hogs and then the government would be prepared to go ahead and work the plant. John Campbell thought 12,000 hogs were enough to start with.

D. W. Warner had faith that the U. F. A. could get a pledge of 50,000 hogs if they went at it in earnest. Nearly every man who had pledged hogs would pledge more. One man that had pledged ten hogs told him he intended to raise 100 hogs and to market the balance wherever he liked. Mr. Warner said this meant ten hogs to help the plant and 90 hogs against it.

Mr. Bower said that under the circumstances he would go further than he had gone. He said he had interviewed Mr. Marshall, minister of agriculture, who had told him that if 25,000 hogs had been pledged the government might have considered the erection of the plant, but they did not consider it wise to start it with only 25 per cent, or only 12,000 pledged.

Rice Sheppard said the contracts were not fair but would like to know how much expense was incurred in securing the pledge for the 12,000 hogs. He did not believe that the government would have considered going ahead with 25,000 hogs but he thought they should go ahead with what was already pledged. The Burns and Griffin plants had not asked for any contracts but they had no difficulty in securing all the hogs they wanted. He considered that the government would be in the same position once the plant was started and he thought they should go ahead.

W. R. Ball agreed with Mr. Sheppard. At the close of the discussion the report of the committee was adopted and it was decided to go ahead for another year and try to secure the pledge for 50,000 hogs.

Public Abattoirs

A resolution was adopted by the convention asking the executive to encourage the municipal authorities at Edmonton and Calgary and other large towns in Alberta, to establish municipal stockyards and abattoirs. It was pointed out that such addition would secure public inspection of all stock killed which was in accordance with the law in force and all meat going out of Alberta was now inspected. With public abattoirs the small dealers would be on the same footing with the large dealers. The inspection would not effect the farmers in killing their own beef as it is only applied where sold to the public. It was not the plan to interfere with any of the existing institutions.

A resolution was adopted instructing the secretary to prepare a Direct Legislation petition for the legislature and to send a copy of the resolution to each member of the legislature.

Another resolution was adopted appointing a committee to confer with the organized workers of Alberta to see if there was any natural ground upon which they could work together.

The mayor of Calgary appeared before the convention and invited the delegates to the Canadian club luncheon to be held that day (Thursday) at noon, as guests of the city. The invitation was accepted.

Two resolutions supporting government ownership of internal elevators were tabled with the idea that it would be

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THE THREE NEWEST

GRIMM'S ALFALFA MARQUIS WHEAT

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That the Canadian West recognizes the extreme need of a variety of wheat is evidenced by the Five Years' Critical Selection that entitled it to Registration. As it is only possible to Register 10 bushels, we are reserving it for our own use and selling the balance which we offer IN 1/2 BUSHEL LOTS ONLY with each purchase of 5 bushels of any other Potato listed by us at per 1/2 bushel, BRANDON \$2.50, CALGARY \$2.50.

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SEEDSMEN TO WESTERN CANADA

MAKE THE CHILDREN TO THE FOW A PRIZE

FINEST SEED BUILDING IN CANADA

ERECTED AT BRANDON 1910

better to have Direct Legislation first and the report of the elevator committee was unanimously adopted.

Seed Grain

A resolution asking the provincial government to assist in the work of providing proper seed grain in the districts that had suffered during the past year, was adopted. J. Quinsey said he had travelled a great deal through Southern Alberta, north of the Little Bow River, where not a bushel of grain had been threshed and not one single threshing outfit had been in use during the past season. What was wanted was a system whereby the farmers could get a good reliable seed and receive the seeds that they did two years ago.

Mr. Malcolm said he had taken up the subject with Hon. Frank Oliver, who he was at Ottawa last month, and he said the government would help homesteaders who had not secured their patents and in other cases it would be a matter for the provincial government.

Mr. Hoadley, M.P.P., said the subject had come before the agricultural committee during the recent session of the legislature and it had been decided there could be nothing done this year.

A resolution was adopted asking the government to provide a uniform standard of agreement between farm machinery companies and farmers.

A resolution in favor of compulsory hail insurance was adopted and at the suggestion of Mr. Bower it was amended so that the government was asked to place the government hail insurance system of Alberta upon a permanent business-like and non-partisan basis under control of an independent commission.

A resolution was adopted asking the Dominion government to provide legislation that claims against railway companies for stock killed should bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. from the date of the claim being entered in case the claim was substantiated.

A resolution was passed instructing local unions to report monthly to the general secretary of any stray animals in the locality and the general secretary to issue a list of strays in his monthly report.

A strong resolution was adopted in favor of government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

The question of the provincial agricultural college came up for discussion and a resolution was passed asking the minister of agriculture to proceed with the establishing of the agricultural college in connection with a training farm.

It was decided to have a representative of the United Farmers of Alberta at Edmonton during the session of the legislature to watch legislation in the interest of the farmers.

It was decided by the convention that the full list of local secretaries should be published once each year in the Alberta section of the Grain Growers' Guide.

There was a great deal of discussion over a resolution favoring a heavy tax on vacant land. That the country suffered severely by speculators holding land out of use was clearly set forth by a number of delegates. Mr. Jamieson thought it would be wiser to carry on a campaign in favor of taxation of land values. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Supports Ottawa Platform

The convention placed itself on record as strongly in favor of the resolutions presented to the Dominion government by the delegation on December 16.

The convention instructed the executive committee to confer with the government in regard to cattle shipping facilities and to see if improvements could not be made.

The matter of the place and date of the next annual convention was left in the hands of the directors.

National Campaign

G. F. Chipman brought before the convention a resolution urging the National Council of Agriculture to adopt a Dominion-wide campaign of education in favor of the principles laid down before the government by the Ottawa delegation.

President Bower pointed out that the manufacturers were planning to educate the farmers and he thought it would be a very wise thing for the manufacturers to do this if they did it along the lines of the public speech of the manufacturers, because the farmers would more quickly understand the necessity of pushing for the reforms they are asking for. Mr. Bower thought a great deal of good missionary could be done by an education campaign amongst the farmers of other provinces where there was not already an organization in line with the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Mr. Speakman expressed himself in favor of a Dominion-wide educational campaign to unify the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mr. Ganbeck considered the resolution should have the hearty support of every delegate. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Two resolutions regarding co-operative lumber concerns for the benefit of the farmers were brought up, and it was pointed out that the Grain Growers' Grain Company was already considering this proposition. The resolution was therefore tabled.

A resolution expressing appreciation of the work done for the association by the Grain Growers' Guide and the Grain Growers' Grain Company was unanimously endorsed.

An invitation was received from the Board of Trade, Lethbridge, to hold the annual convention there next year. The convention closed after passing a resolution of thanks to the retiring officers,

to the press and to the mayor and city of Calgary. A very strong resolution of thanks was passed to Secretary Freeman, and he was authorized to represent the association at the Manitoba Grain Growers' convention at Brandon on January 24.

RALLY AT THORDINSJOLD

F. L. Langston, director for the Strathcona constituency, paid a visit to Thordensjold union early in December and gave the members a talk upon the work of the association, and of the need of the central for the active co-operation of all local unions. The members were greatly interested and expressed their appreciation of the work being done. It was also decided that at the next meeting a resolution would be adopted imposing a penalty upon members who do not attend their meetings. They will also elect a delegate to the Calgary convention.

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BOYS' or GIRLS'

The above picture gives an idea of the ELEGANT BOYS' INDIAN SUIT we are giving away absolutely free. It is trimmed in true Indian Fashion and is made of very best material. Suit consists of Head Dress with Feathers, Buttoned Vest and Jacket, and Trousers. We also give a GIRLS' INDIAN SUIT, consisting of Head Dress with Feathers, combination Vest and Jacket, and Skirt. Either one given free for selling only \$4.00 worth of our beautiful LITHO ART POSTCARDS at 3 for 5c. Indian Bow and Arrows given free for selling \$2.00 worth. Postcards include Valentines, Easter, Birthdays, St. Patrick's, Love Scenes, Best Wishes, Greetings, Comics, etc. and are very fast sellers. Send for Postcards today, sell them, return money and we will send Suit or Bow and Arrows as you choose, postpaid, same day.



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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw

President:
F. M. Gates, Fillmore

Vice President:
J. A. Murray, Wapella

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large:
E. A. Partridge, Siskatuna; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxlow.

District Directors:
James Robinson, Wapella; J. A. Malburg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaver Dale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinsey; Thomas Cochran, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colbourne; George Boerma, North Battleford.

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

REPORT FROM ORCADIA

Our chairman is at Ottawa, so we will be low until he comes back. Our next report will likely be about members for 1911. We have much to do, and I think if we had got all our members to understand how we stood as producers, and as part of the state, we would have been ahead. We, however, clabbed together to get kinder to wine. We managed it too. We got it a little cheaper, but at too great a cost. It cost us too much time that might have been better employed. The opposition it stirred up was ruinous. The local dealers, the implement men and such were very hostile. You see too many farmers must settle with them before they strike out for themselves. I expect the elevator question will be discussed at our next meeting. Many will regret that we are not nearer a proper finding that will settle the matter for once and for all.

The cost of living is the greatest question. Farmers as producers are helping to feed the people. It is the useless army of middlemen who want weeding out, and I don't think the people who suffer through high prices know where the blame should rest. I see by the papers that wheat is from ten to twelve cents per bushel dearer in Dakota than in Canada, and both wheat go to England to be sold there on the open market. We are told that through manipulating the market dealers in Canada secure larger profits from their deals. Now, I hold that our produce should be sold to the people who want it, that is; the millers and such, by a commission firm at a charge, which I should be willing to pay. Then I would feel that I was having a square deal. As it is I have to sell my grain at the elevator at their price, weight, dockage, grade, and an army of gamblers and useless drones live on it. So that I am like a slave for them, and they are bloodsuckers to the consumers. When the train ran once or twice a week we could load at the platform, but now with the freight trains running all the time we cannot. If we did we would be all year at it, and in one another's way all the time. If we must provide our own elevator, then the merchants should also provide their own freight sheds, and what should the passengers do? What is the use of building a railway with no loading facility. But should not the government drive all the gamblers and drones, who hold up the people's food, out of business? Or are they in this drone, gamble, bloodsucking business themselves?

JOHN G. STEPHEN, Sec'y.
Orcadia, Sask.

DUNNING AT IT

We held our last meeting on the evening of December 28 at the home of Mr. Gillespie. We had Mr. Dunning, our organizer for this district, with us, and although we had a very good houseful they were practically all members that were present. Mr. Dunning was, the principal speaker for the evening, speaking for nearly three hours. He made a strong plea for the farmers organizing to obtain their rights, proving it by what the G. G. A. had already accomplished along the line of marketing of grain, and showing the greater need of them holding together if they wished to make their influence felt on the terminal elevator question, the tariff reform, etc. He also cleared up a few points as regards the relationship between the central and the local associations, and gave a very pointed address on the life membership proposition. We all went away with a clearer idea of what we were working for, and how to get it, and our only regret is that there was not more non-members present to catch the enthusiasm. After the speech we had our business part of the meeting; and with a few songs and short stories the meeting was adjourned until January 10th.

H. BEERS, Sec'y.
Badgerdale, Sask.

INDIAN HEAD RE-ORGANIZED

Indian Head is to be re-organized and started off on a new footing. President Wilson informs us that a great debate is to take place between the ex-chairman

of the Royal Grain Commission, John Miller, of Indian Head, and E. A. Partridge, of Siskatuna, regarding the relationship between the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the association. Both the method and subject will be interesting, and it is to be hoped a settlement of the matter will be reached that will be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

F. W. G.

TALKING IT OVER

A few farmers gathered at my house the other day and we were talking about forming a branch of your association in this district. I would be pleased if you could give me any information on the subject.

H. KNEEN,
Mervin, Sask.

Note—The above is the very best kind of a foundation for a live association. Redemption must be first desired. A volunteer association is worth while too. You may expect results here.

F. W. G.

CREELMAN ANNUAL

We held a meeting of our local association this afternoon, and elected officers for the coming year, as follows: President, Emerson Hunter; vice-president, Allan; secretary-treasurer, D. H. McNaughton. Directors: A. Thorndiff, Robt. Mott, Fred Wells, Dan McNaughton, Fred Foss and Robert Wallace. I will enclose four dollars as fees for eight members. I have every reason to believe we will be stronger than ever this year. We had a delegate on the Ottawa delegation, but did not know in time to send in particulars before. Kindly forward me about fifty membership tickets, and particulars re the annual convention of the central association.

D. H. McNAUGHTON,
Creelman, Sask.

GOING TO START BETTER

I beg to inform you that we have started a branch of the Grain Growers' Association for the Hillview district and trust that we will be able to make this one more alive than the previous attempts. Will you please send me a few copies of the rules of the head association, and copies of any pamphlets bearing on the work and objects of the association that you may have for free distribution, or price of same if not gratis. I will send you a list of the officers, and committees when I hear from you.

I. M. FIDLER, Sec'y Hillview G.G.A.
Piche, Sask.

IN RIGHT DIRECTION

In reading the papers for the last few weeks and sizing up the steps taken by the Grain Growers' Association, I think it is a step in the right direction, and if you will send the proper papers and full instructions I will undertake to start a branch here.

GEO. W. WEES,
Kelfield, Sask.

How To Do It

We are glad to receive yours of the 3rd inst. in which you say that you will undertake to start a branch of our association at your point. We are pleased to hear of this and are enclosing you two little pamphlets, a constitution, and a copy of our last annual report. We would suggest that you get together three or four good men and women at a neighbor's house, and read these over carefully. Then take out the enclosed slip and get as many people as possible to sign it. Call a public meeting at a time and place to suit yourselves. We feel sure that with this information at your hand, you will be able to organize an institution in your neighborhood which will be worth a great deal to your community, and will make your community worth a great deal to this central body. We shall be pleased to hear of your organization at an early date. Appoint your officers as per the constitution. Send in one-half your fees to this office.

Let us know the exact location and meeting place of your association.

F. W. GREEN

BEAVERDALE ANNUAL

The Beaverdale Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting at Beaverdale school house on Dec. 21. There was a very good attendance. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and adopted the president, Wm. Skos, gave an interesting report of the business transacted by this association during the past year and said, although this association was on the whole in a satisfactory condition, still if all the members would put their shoulders to the wheel it could be in a much more flourishing condition than it is at present. The secretary, C. Everest, read his report of the correspondence and financial condition for the past year and explained the difficulty of collecting necessary unexpected expenses in the shape of a tax levied on members to meet same and suggested some other method be considered for the coming year. Phillip Duff was appointed to audit accounts and prepare them for next meeting. J. B. Swallow read the director's report in place of Wm. Anderson who was too unwell to attend the meeting. Mr. Anderson had evidently given the matter considerable attention, for he had many suggestions to offer for the improvement of the association. It was decided that all general meetings in future be of a mixed nature along the lines suggested in leaflet sent by the central association.

Regular meetings will be held every two weeks on Wednesday evenings. C. Dunning then addressed the meeting on life membership in such eloquent and convincing style that he landed three more life members in the interval provided for same. The next business was the enrollment of members and the secretary had a busy time for a while 28 members joining. After the enrollment of members a program committee was appointed consisting of John Wilson, H. Swallow and R. A. Ashdown. Following are the officers for the year: J. B. Swallow, president; Wm. Skos, vice-president; Phillip Duff, secretary-treasurer; directors, C. Everest, Wm. Wilson, A. Wilby, Wm. Anderson, Wm. Duff, C. Sack.

HERON DISTRICT ORGANIZES

A very enthusiastic meeting of the farmers of Heron district was held in Heron school house on Dec. 17th when it was unanimously agreed to form a branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The following officers were elected for the year 1911: A. H. Zeiler, president; Geo. A. Smith, vice-president; Wm. Stephen, secretary-treasurer; J. J. Cocksedge, O. Harvey, A. M. Carr, H. Irwin, J. E. Pickering and F. Hopkins, directors. We have twenty paid-up members. Not bad for a start. We intend holding meetings every week, every second meeting is to be of a social nature.

WM. STEPHEN, Sec.-Treas.
Heron, Sask.

KEELER ALSO ORGANIZED

A meeting of the farmers of Keeler, Sask., was called on Dec. 16 and addresses were delivered by J. G. Moffit, Wm. Powell and H. Dorrell on the benefits to be derived from membership in the Grain Growers Association and Grain Growers' Grain Company, which were heartily received and created a great deal of enthusiasm. A local was formed and the following officers chosen: President, J. Coates; vice-president, H. H. Kemp; secretary-treasurer, S. V. Haight; directors, A. Gordon; Jno. Snow, A. Fowle, A. Witt, H. Pearson, A. E. Sturgeon. Twenty-seven real, live members joined and we expect to double it at next meeting. The fact that our local was born on Dec. 16, we consider a good omen, as that was the day our delegates were received at Ottawa. We are going to try and get a larger membership among the ladies so that we will benefit as much socially as we expect to commercially. There were several shares of stock sold in both

the Grain Growers' Grain Company and Home Bank. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speakers.

SAM. V. HAIGHT, Sec.-Treas.
Keeler, Sask.

MR. RUSSELL'S SPEECH

That address of Mr. Russell, the manager of the Cycle and Motor Company is a real study. He asked, "who are these men that formed the farmers' delegation? What is their individuality? Are they the farmers we know or think of? Our minds turn to our fathers or grandfathers, who cleared the land of the virgin forest, who toiled with their hands to win a farm as the reward of a life-time's toil, who carried on the back of their horse, or perhaps on their own back, the sack of grain for their bread through the forest, where they followed the path by the blaze on the trees. But for these men a different day has dawned. Their land is ready for the plow. A beneficent government spreads the payment for it over years enough for the crops that grow on it to meet. A nation has toiled to build railroads to their doors, agricultural implements with spring seats have been devised for every form of work, and the maker spreads the payment over one, two, or three years."

Well, many of them have been here many years. Have spent the cream of their life experimenting; and trying every conceivable method of cultivation to prove and test this country which had been declared to be totally unfit for human habitation or cultivation, and only fit for fur-bearing and other wild animals to live in—by men who thought themselves a great deal wiser than the delegates they now try to ridicule; but who after all are responsible for the success the West has attained? For many years after the railway came here it was an uncertain quantity whether successful agriculture could be carried on here or not.

Men on that delegation had plowed and sowed several years in succession and reaped nothing. Hauled water from twelve to fifteen miles and fuel twice that distance. Lived on cracked frozen wheat housed in a sod shack, and could not borrow one dollar for experimental work from such men as are now gibed with their ridicule. But we Western farmers welcome Mr. Russell's closing remarks: "Let us gain the confidence of the farmer. Let us come together and stop flying at each others' throats." Hear! Hear!

Let the manufacturers tell us exactly what it costs to produce their goods, what the raw material costs, what the labor costs, what distribution costs, what the transportation costs, and what their profits have been. Let us come together. Turn on the search-light. The manufacturers know all about farming. They know we are mining our farms to live. This is certainly disastrous to the country's ultimate good. Let us have all the facts. Let us arbitrate exactly what we want. Let us build up the country by co-operation. (Good! Good!) Approach us decently, in order and as equals. Come now and let us reason together. Tell us all about your business. You know all about ours. All we Western farmers want is a fair deal. As much for our labor as others requiring the same skill and energy. Just let us adjust things so that the people who produce foods have as much consideration in the fiscal policy of the country as others. F. W. G.

WHAT MAKES A GOOD INVESTMENT?

There are five essentials to a good investment. How does Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock meet the requirements?

- 1**—Your liability must be LIMITED. When you sign your name to a paper you do not want to endanger your private business.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is a LIMITED Company and no one can possibly be liable for more than the par value of his stock.

- 2**—You must be sure that you are getting value for the money you invest. For example, you may put \$1,000.00 in a mine and get \$1,000.00 or \$2,000.00 of gold in return, or you may get only a few cents worth of dirt; or, you may buy Company stock that may represent value, or that may represent only "water" or perhaps "hot air."

When you buy a share of the Grain Growers' Grain Company stock at \$25.00 you are getting value for \$35.00 in return. The first shareholders paid \$25.00 for this stock before the Company had made a cent of profits, when it had no export trade and when it was handling only a tenth of the grain it is handling today. You can purchase this stock at the same figure today when the Company is clearing about \$100,000.00 of profit every year, and when it is exporting about 8 to 10 million bushels and handling on commission about 20,000,000 bushels of grain per year. Besides, over \$50,000.00 of these profits have been placed in the Treasury of the Company, thus adding an extra \$5.00 to the value of every share. It is not likely the present shareholders will consent to selling this stock at \$25.00 per share very much longer.

- 3**—Your money must be safe and the interest or return you get must cover all risk. Remember, high returns always accompany high risks and great uncertainty. If you leave your money in the Bank you take no risk but you get a small return. If you gamble with it you may double it in a few days or you lose every cent. What you want is an investment that you have not to worry over; that is as safe as the Bank, and, at the same time, that will give you a much better return for your money. Remember, a moderate dividend you are sure of is much better than a large dividend you never get and where chances are high for losing all you invest.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company is well established, has a strong financial standing, a very large and steadily increasing business, and it has cleared a good profit every year since it started. You can invest in this Company with perfect security. Your money is sure to earn you from 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. at the least. Your stock will increase in value and your indirect return by saving on your sales and purchases, through co-operation will far exceed the direct return.

- 4**—As far as possible you should invest your money where it will most benefit your own business.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company has already improved market conditions and enabled you to get considerably more for your grain than you could otherwise get. We are now raising capital to extend our present grain business and to enter upon the milling and the lumber business. We hope soon to be able to extend this principle of co-operation into the selling of all farm products. There is no doubt that we can through co-operation put thousands of dollars into the pockets of our shareholders every year.

- 5**—The TERMS must be FAIR and EASY.

Grain Growers' Grain Company stock can be bought at par, \$25.00 per share. As stated above, it is worth \$35.00 and we expect the shareholders will advance the price at the next annual meeting. You can pay \$7.50, \$17.50 or \$25.00 per share down and the balance (if any) next fall when you have sold your next crop. All money you pay on stock before April 30th will bear dividends since July 1st, 1910. Every farmer, farmers' wife, son and daughter is allowed to hold four shares.

In all particulars this stock, from the farmers' standpoint, meets the requirements of an ideal investment. We want to increase our capital to \$1,000,000 before the close of 1911. This is necessary to meet the enormous expansion of our present business; and, just as soon as possible, we want to apply the co-operative principle to the milling, lumber and other lines. All that now stands in the way of the progress of the Company is the lack of capital. This capital can come only from the farmers because they are the only people who are allowed to buy the stock. If you have money to invest don't be led astray by glaring promises. Make a sure, safe investment that will earn you a good return on your money, and at the same time build up a Company that will save you hundreds of dollars on your sales and purchases. IF YOU WANT FULLER PARTICULARS WRITE TO THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MAN.]

The Business Side of Farming

A System of Bookkeeping is Imperative

THE solution of the high cost of living which sorely puzzled our wise and great, appears to be no nearer as the days go by. The trouble seems to be that nobody quite agrees as to who or what is responsible. Doubtless the real answer when we once get at it, will involve many things. Individually, the problem may be solved by saving on expense by cutting out the unnecessary, and by reducing to the lowest possible figure the cost of production, figure the cost of production.

No field of modern enterprise offers quite the same opportunity for this as does the farm. Business has long been organized, and the relation of cost of production is fairly well worked out. The manufacturer has eliminated as far as possible the waste flow of his business. He makes everything go through the wheels that grind him a grain of profit. Rail transportation is reduced to a science. So far as cost goes, when the grain drops in the elevator it is already one-third of the way to Europe. The farm is a factory, but as yet factory methods have not been applied. Farmers buy and sell without keeping a business record as to the cost of production. Thus they fail to eliminate the waste in their factory.

The technical education of the farmer—a business education it may be properly called—is yearly becoming a more urgent need. No matter what profession a man enters now-a-days he must have a liberal education and apply business methods in order to succeed. The specialists, the doctors, the lawyers, the engineers, who get to the top of the tree in their professions, are the men who have spent years of study in our schools and colleges. These men came—many of them—from the farm. This does not argue the point that they were cleverer than the boy who stayed on the farm, but because they were given the chance and applied themselves they succeeded. As their ability can be judged only by a comparison with others of their profession, so is the ability of the farmer measured by the manner in which he compares with the best of those in his profession.

Age of Scientific Methods

Formerly, it was not considered necessary that a boy should have any particular talent in order to become a good farmer; in fact, if he had the brawn he was deemed suitable to the position. In those days, however, the soil produced so abundantly and everything was run on such a simple plan that, in order to make a fair living, it was not necessary to have any technical knowledge of scientific farming or to apply business methods in order to make a fair living. Throughout Western Europe, China, Japan, India and other countries, the limit of production was virtually reached decades ago. Once, no doubt, the people believed the soil would forever continue producing average crops with no return to the land. It requires hundreds of years to learn that this could not be, but now all these countries are farming scientifically and are, moreover, applying strictly business methods in everything pertaining to the farm. The West is yearly demanding a more scientific method of farming and with these more complicated systems comes a business side that is imperative in order to make farming the success that the profession warrants.

Systems of Bookkeeping

No thorough business man or merchant of the city ever attempts to run his business without a system of bookkeeping by means of which he can figure up at the end of the year wherein he has failed or gained. Ask the merchant on what he realizes his greatest profit and he will refer to his books which show the exact state of his business since its inception. The farmer, on the other hand, can only tell you that he started out with \$1,000 twenty years ago, and that he is now worth approximately \$20,000, but from just what he realized his greatest gains he is not certain, and of his losses he is totally ignorant. Because of not keeping account of various details he may have been losing in a certain by-product that he thought was "lining his pockets."

How often does a noble industrious farmer market his chief money crop of the

year—the wheat, the live-stock, or the dairy—and with honest pride lay the check of several hundred dollars on the bank counter. Then, with a cheerful voice, he asks at the desk of the grocer for the amount of his account. The amount dazes him, he protests, there must be some mistake. The items are looked up, the charges are correct, the bill is paid. Thus the farmer goes on from year to year, always protesting, always paying, but never keeping account himself. Perhaps he does keep account in a small way. In a little notebook that he carries in his vest pocket he jots down items. The vest at some time flaps with the wind on a fence rail and a little hand-book disappears. The farmer goes on the witness stand trusting wholly to his memory and loses his case.

Sir Henry Gilbert, of Rothamstead, England, an eminent investigator, when visiting the United States a few years ago, tried to find out by many enquiries in well-to-do families, what proportion of the expense of an American household was incurred for meats, for breadstuffs, for butter, for service, etc. He could not find a single householder who could give him information on these points. Had the investigator sought for similar information in Canada, he no doubt would have met with the same results.

Education of the Boy

One of the greatest needs for a system of bookkeeping on the farm is the education of the boy. If the farm boy is not trained in business methods he will grow up careless and indifferent like his guardian. The agricultural colleges teach farm business methods but the number of boys who attend these institutions form a very small percentage of those who will grow up to be men, not having passed through more than the grades of the public school. It is therefore imperative that the farm boy be trained in the home on business methods pertaining to the farm.

How Accounts May be Kept

Illustrating how farm accounts may be kept, professor Sproule, of the Manitoba Agricultural college, says:

I shall endeavor to explain the keeping of "farm accounts." The number of these that are kept will depend on the farmer and on the kind of farming he is carrying on. It is not advisable to try keeping an account with each and every department at the first, but begin the work in a modest way, and when you understand the system better you can very easily extend it. Let us say that the farmer is making a specialty of raising hogs, and he naturally wants to know to what extent this industry is paying him. At the beginning of the year, or whenever he opens this account, he first makes a valuation of what he has on hand. He enters on the one side of this account the value of the hogs he commences with, and also charges up the account with all that is expended on them in feed and care during the year. On the opposite side of the account he enters all that they produce for him. If a hog is killed for house use the account as given credit for it just the same as if it were sold. A simple hog account is submitted to make what I have said more clear.

Any pigs bought during the year, of course, would be charged to this account. If one dies no entry would be required, as no entry would be necessary when a litter was born. The account would get credit at the end of the year for any increases living and would suffer an account of any losses that had occurred.

1910		Dr.	Cr.
Jan. 1	15 hogs on hand, valued at	\$123.00	
Jan. 31	1 Fed during January feed worth	14.50	
Jan. 31	Time spent in care during month	1.50	
Feb. 17	Paid for lumber to build trough	1.00	
Feb. 28	28 Fed during February, feed worth	25.20	
Feb. 28	Time spent on care	2.00	
Mar. 10	Bought 8 pigs, 6 weeks old, \$30.00	30.00	
Mar. 10	Sold 9 hogs for		\$114.50
Mar. 18	Killed hog for home use, weighing 304 lbs. at 7½¢		37.80
Mar. 31	Feed during month	20.00	
Mar. 31	Time spent	3.00	
Mar. 31	Have on hand 11 hogs worth		79.
	Profit	11.10	
		\$231.30	\$231.30

In the same way an account can be kept with poultry, beef, cattle, dairy cows, etc.

Keeping Field Accounts

If it is required to keep an account with "wheat" or "oats" or with a particular field of wheat or oats, it is done in the same way. The particular crop on the field is charged with all its costs, and given credit for all it produces. Below is given a wheat account kept by a Manitoba boy on his own farm. Care must be taken in estimating the cost of man and team labor to get it as near the actual cost as possible, and not at the price that man and team could be hired out for at that time of the year. This price will differ in different localities and should depend to a large extent upon whether the men and teams work all the year or only during the busy summer season. If horses must be fed all winter, while they stand idle in the stables, in order to have them for the summer work, the charge of horse labor on the wheat field will be greater than if these horses earn their keep during the winter months. If this account is accurately kept we can

Wheat Accounts

	Dr.	Cr.
Summer-fallowing 42 acres, 3 horses and man, 9½ days at \$5.50	\$ 32.25	
Cultivating twice, 4 horses and man, 3 days at \$4.70	14.10	
Cutting thistles, 2 men, 2 days at \$1.50	3.00	
Fall plowing, 66 acres, 8 horses and 2 men, 7 days at \$4.70	65.80	
Harrowing 108 acres twice, 4 horses and 1 man, 5½ days, at \$4.70	25.85	
Seeding 108 acres, 2 four-horse outfits, 3 days each, at \$4.70	28.20	
Seed wheat, 150 bushels at \$1.10	165.00	
Formalin, 2 lbs. at 40¢	.80	
Hauling and pickling	1.50	
Cutting, 4 horses and man, 5½ days, at \$4.70	25.85	
Stooking, 1 man, 7 days, at \$2.50	17.50	
Threshing—		
14 teams, 2 days, at \$4.00 per team	112.00	
Board of men, 70 meals, at 20¢	14.00	
Board of horses, 64 meals, at 5¢	3.20	
Threshing 1,900 bushels at 6¢	114.00	
Elevator charges	17.00	
Depreciation of machinery while working on this land	70.20	
Sold 1,000 bushels at 80¢		\$ 800.00
Sold 700 bushels at 80¢		560.00
Kept for seed 200 bushels at 80¢		160.00
Profits	786.75	
	\$1,520.00	\$1,520.00

Systems of bookkeeping have been worked out for the farmer and all he has to do is to put them into practice. After one year of systematic bookkeeping it will be pretty safe to predict that the farmer would not think of going back to old methods. He will regard his books as essential as soil conservation or mechanical contrivances which he deems indispensable. In Australia, the agricultural co-operative societies have instituted a system of bookkeeping and the result has been progress and prosperity for the farmer.

The Farmer's Business Handbook, by Isaac Phillip Robert has just been issued. This is a manual of simple farm accounts and brief advice on rural law. It is intended to meet the conditions and the requirements of the average farmer. It deals with accounts, with live stock, with particular field crops, property, deeds and conveyances, values and owners of rented farms, power of attorney, legal tenders, etc., all of which are essential to the farmer. He who wishes to improve his methods and judgment, who wishes to master his business and not let it master him, would do well not simply to read, but to study carefully the contents of this book. It can be obtained from the Book Department, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. Price \$1.42, postpaid.

tell each year how much it costs per acre to grow wheat, and how much the land returns per acre. Any live stock account or grain account can be kept in the same way as the two accounts submitted.

It will be noticed that in the wheat account the 108 acres are charged up with all work done, and expense connected with the crop, and given credit for what is produced. The young man who submitted this account claims that a horse's work does not cost him more than 80¢ a day, and a man hired by the year \$1.50 per day. Thus all the charge made for a man and a four-horse team while working on the land is \$4.70 per day, or a man and five horses \$3.50. Extra help in harvest and threshing time, of course, costs money. According to this account the total cost of 108 acres of wheat was \$773.45 or a cost of about \$6.80 per acre.

The profit is what we get for the interest on our investment in land, teams, etc.

I trust that what I have already said on this most important subject will lead some to make a beginning at "Keeping Books."

FOR GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—There is another rumor here that the Duke of Teck, the oldest brother of Queen Mary, may be the next governor-general of Canada. No official advice has been received here by the government. It is rumored that the imperial government is now suggesting in an informal way that the Duke of Teck, would be a suitable choice as successor to Lord Grey, in case it is found that the Duke of Connaught cannot be spared. The matter has as yet not got beyond the stage of a tentative suggestion. His Highness is a grandson of the first Duke of Cambridge, and the eldest son of the late Duke of Teck and H.R.H. Princess Mary Adelaide. He was born at Kensington Palace on August 13, 1868, and saw service in South Africa, as transport officer of a composite cavalry regiment. He was temporary military attache at Vienna in 1904.

WONDERFUL AVIATION FEAT

San Francisco, Jan. 18.—Flying a Curtiss bi-plane, Eugene B. Ely to-day attained successfully the deck of a cruiser, and an hour later left the vessel and flew twelve miles across the bay. The feat was accomplished without mishap, and the seeming ease of the performance lessened the spectacular effect.

POSTPONE RATE INCREASE

Washington, Jan. 19.—Upon the conclusion of the arguments of the proposed advance of freight rates in the Eastern Trunk Line association territory to-day, Chairman Cletens of the interstate commerce commission announced that the carriers had consented further to postpone the increase from February 1 to March 15, in order to afford the commission time to deal with the great question presented.

DIRECT LEGISLATION THE CURE

Editor, Guide:—The Ottawa delegation is over; thy grievances of the farmers have been fully explained and the results up to date are what most people expected. But there is one feature of the affair which must strike forcibly every thinking man in Canada—1,000 men, representing probably 4,000,000 people, beg, pray and petition one individual to raise certain injustices, and this individual flippantly tells them in as ambiguous and well-guarded speech that, well, he'll do as he likes anyway. The incident, looking at it from any point of view you like, is ludicrous in the extreme. Is this our boasted democracy, when half the people of the country must cringe and beg for a measure, just beyond question, and get what? Is it possible to conceive a more thoroughly one-man ruled country, than our Canada? Possibly is the great magnanimity of his soul, coupled with the chances of being associated at the next election. His Majesty Sir Wilfrid will condonedly grant us a few trifles, provided, of course, that his wealthy friends are not interfered with. The trifles are to consist principally of commissions and investigations, but what about the opposition? Suppose we show our righteous indignation against the present government and all vote conservative in the next elections, put another autocrat in this one's place, make this one feel thoroughly ashamed of his actions—for politicians are very sensitive — then what will we get? Four more years of rigour and special privileges; four more years of broken pledges and promises of improvement if returned to office. Of course we can use our power again (for we are a singularly well organized and powerful people), we can put the first ones back on the throne again, give them absolute control over us and enjoy another period of mistaken representation. The day of prayers and petitions is past. The very existence of both show the utter helplessness of the people. The farmers at the outset were foolish to suppose that any advantage would be gained in this way; it is like cutting off the limbs to kill the tree instead of getting at the roots. Some apt writer has compared the late uprising to the Magna Charta; they are somewhat alike but differ in this respect: The barons had King John in such a position that he would have found it awkward to disagree with them—but the farmers had no.

In point of necessity they are identical; in effectiveness, time will prove little, if anything, to have ample proof in history. We have seen dependent on the whim of an individual or group of individuals. The farmers of Canada can rest assured in this respect; they may beg and beseech till doomsday but unless they have something more forcible to support their arguments the result will always be the same. That something more forcible is Direct Legislation. Direct Legislation is the Modern Bill of Rights. Had such a law been on the statute books of Canada, the pilgrimage to Ottawa would have been unnecessary. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, instead of getting off his clumsy witticisms about the wealth of farmers being such that no further consideration of their requirements was necessary, would, upon the working of the initiative, have submitted a bill embracing what was demanded by the people and the result of the Referendum would be law. Direct Legislation is cheap, simple and effective. No complex issues are involved, no party feelings irritated, in fact it is the opposite in every respect to the method adopted by the farmers at Ottawa. Praying and petitioning breeds a mendicant spirit, and a mendicant is degrading to a free people. What a spectacle we see, the

masters imploring their servants to do as they want, and the servants, with a levity almost unknown to a *Case*, foot and ridicule them. If the farmers, instead of talking about a third party and forming a lobby and other doubtful remedies, would make their candidate, no matter what party, be in pledge himself to Direct Legislation, our present difficulties would be in a large measure disappear. I might say that "Parsons-City for the People," advertised in *The Guide*, is an excellent work on Direct Legislation.

A. R. MAIN.
Fischer Creek, Alta.

BENEFIT OF FREE TRADE

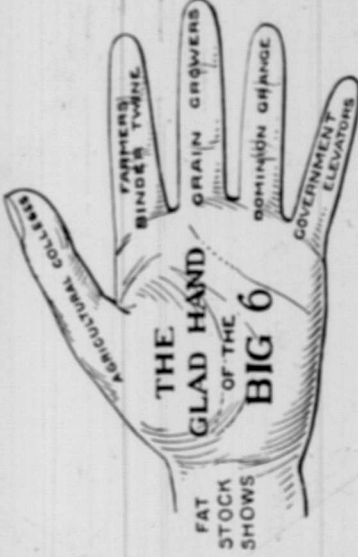
Editor, Guide:—In your issue of December 25, Mr. Robertson says: "Having lived forty years in a free trade country and eight years in a non-free trade protection country I think protection is a curse to any country." With an experience of thirty-one years in England and thirty-six years of protection in Canada I heartily agree with him. Allow me to offer a few illustrations of what free trade in England is doing. England is importing iron ore, lead, etc. from Sweden, Spain and other countries, and sending back to these countries the finished manufactures of iron, lead, etc. England is, to some extent, exporting to the United States cotton goods manufactured from cotton grown in the United States. Coming a little nearer home, England is importing from Canada immense quantities of small fruits which she makes into jam, and the sugar she uses is imported from Germany and the West Indies. She exports the jam to the West Indies, Germany and Canada. In the last case the whole of the raw material is imported and yet England competes successfully in the manufacture and sale of the finished article, and she does this in spite of the tariff wall, which is raised against her. A great many people talk of England as though she were dead. For a corpse she displays a wonderful amount of vitality. In Canada we only produce about one-half of the coal we use. Why should one-half the population pay duty on an article that the other half get free of duty? We often hear complaints of the absence of small foundries and machine shops in our Western prairie towns. How do you expect such in material and the very machinery that their business requires. How are we to obtain free trade? By returning men to parliament who believe in our views, and herein I am a party. Let us see any chance of a party led by Mr. Horden introducing and supporting free trade. Sir Richard Cartwright has already been a free trader. Sir Wilfrid Laurier admits that he is in favour of free trade so far as the provisions for revenue will permit. Let us adopt some of the methods of Mr. Lloyd George and then the revenue will not stand in the way of free trade. Above all things I think we should exercise more care in the choice of members of parliament. Let us go in for measures not men. If we fail to find a man in our own locality let us look abroad. I cannot but think that in the deputation we sent to Ottawa (all of whom were farmers) we ought to be able to select men who would ably represent us in the parliament meeting at that city. Do you not think that a regular attendance at our local association meetings and at our various provincial conventions a good apprenticeship for the future members of parliament? I have no use for the class of party heeled who "butt in" just before an election and become wonderfully interested in our association. We do not want that class of men.

AN OLD FARMER.

CANADIAN TRADE FIGURES

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—During the first nine months of the present fiscal year Canada's total trade amounted to 577,999,028, an increase of 865,511,950 as compared with the nine months from April to December of 1909. The increase was entirely in imports, owing to the rapid development of the country, and the growing demands of the home market. Imports for the nine months totalled \$339,817,563, an increase of about \$68,000,000 over the corresponding period of 1909. Exports of domestic products for

Twine
Direct Legislation



The aim of this Co-operative Manufacturing Company, with its many thousands of small stockholders, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, is to do business in the Northwest as nearly direct as possible with the Grain Growers' Sub-Associations or their representatives and so get this Company's twine straight from the Jenny to the Binder.

With this object in view any connection wants to be opened up at once with us at Brantford and all information procured. Not a moment should be lost as the time is short and the distance between us is great. Last season we placed nearly three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of binder twine in the hands of the people at cost, every ball guaranteed, and played our Company to a heavy loss. We, however, were largely instrumental in preventing a corral on agricultural implements, binder twine and fibre, such as exists in the United States today.

Act loyally; order early and so guard against railway and factory strikes. True co-operation must be sustained if your mighty country is to prosper. We are today the only twine manufacturers in America standing solidly for the great people. Don't confuse this company with any other. Make your letters as explicit as possible so as to save multiplicity of correspondence and delay.

If you have occasion to telegraph us send a night letter message short as possible. We will understand.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, General Manager

the nine months totalled \$332,764,509, a comparative increase of a little over \$50,000,000. Exports of foreign products fell by \$2,000,000. Exports of manufactures totalled \$66,937,000, was compared with \$62,911,514.

The majority of horses could readily dispense with blinders, and all could if they had never been invented. Blind-ers were first used by a nobleman in England to hide a defect on his horse's head, and later they were found excellent locations for the displaying of his coat-of-arms.

A horse's head was never intended for blinders, for his eyes are so set in his head that he can see behind him without turning his head, and, of course, the blinders deprive him of seeing the very things he should see, for his own safety as well as his driver's. A horse's eye is a beautiful object and it is a shame to cover it.

Whenever I see a man driving a horse without blinders I always feel like stopping him and shaking hands with him. A horse's head is the best part of him and should have on, as little harness as possible.

Another instrument of torture to a horse is the tight check-rein. It is responsible for poll-evil, abscesses, sprung knees, paralysis and disorders of the brain and muscles. It spoils his appearance and detracts from his free and graceful movements.

MERELY HORSE SENSE

Horses are placing mankind daily under everlasting obligations to them, says Secretary Peshing, of the South Bend, Ind., Humane Society, but how cruelly and thoughtlessly are they repaid by those who are most indebted to them. A horse is a noble animal; patient, kind-hearted, self-sacrificing, willing to work till he dies in his tracks, uncomplaining; a lover of kind treatment and who is willing to work a whole lifetime with no other compensation than his bed and board.

Of the many things which make the daily life of a horse miserable, two are blinders and the tight check-rein, the worst parts of a horse's harness. Very many people believe that they are part

Guide Want Ads. Bring Results

Better Try One if you have anything to Buy or Sell

Want, Sale & Exchange

Rates for advertisements under this heading:

	Per Word
One week	2c
Six weeks	10c
Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

Want, Sale & Exchange

Rates for advertisements under this heading:

	Per Word
One week	2c
Six weeks	10c
Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

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Rates for advertisements under this heading:

	Per Word
One week	2c
Six weeks	10c
Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—SECTION 8, T. 4, R. 14
West 2nd, located in the famous Weyburn wheat district, 450 acres ready for wheat, 100 for oats; creek running through; 45 acre pasture fed; good buildings; telegraph installed; good water; school on property; \$2,000 cash payment, rest on easy terms; 4 miles from Outlook.—T. E. Williamson, Ingfield P.O., Sask. 25-4

435 ACRE FARM FOR SALE ADJOINING
town of Girvin, \$40.00 an acre, \$50,000.00 down, balance 5 equal annual payments, 8 per cent. interest. Splendid clean land, all under cultivation. Cement block 7 room house, good 20 horse barn, granary, sheds. Abundance of water. Remaining quarter section can be had.—Hassilton Bros., Girvin, Sask. 22-6

FOR SALE—160 ACRES 5 1/2 MILES FROM
Dubeau, 4 1/4 from Rockholm, 1 1/4 from school, 90 acres cultivated, 50 acres fenced for pasture. Good well in yard, small house, granaries for 2,000 bus, stabling for 18 head. \$12.50 per acre, half cash, or \$15.00 per acre, \$400 cash; balance easy.—Alfred R. Gibson, Dubeau, Sask. 25-2

FOR SALE—FIVE IMPROVED FARMS
ranging from one-fourth to one section each near Melita and Brookhill. These are among the best for grain and diversified farming in the West and will be sold at ground floor prices, as I want to retire from farming. Address R. M. Graham, Melita, Man. 24-6

320 ACRE FARM—150 BROKEN (60
new), another 120 possible, 40 fenced; 2 room lumber house; stabling 12 head; 5 granaries. Station Q.T.P. 3 miles, abundance good water; popular bluff; good hay lands. Price \$5,500, part cash. Possession any time. Address Box 10, Grain Growers' Guide. 26-6

FOR SALE—N.W. 1/4 & S.E. 1/4 OF SECTION
22, tp. 17, rge. 14 west 1st; 145 acres broken, 25 acres summer fallow, 75 acres plowed, all fenced, 2 and 3 wires; two first class wells, good buildings; \$6,000, \$1,000 cash, balance easy terms. School on property.—Thos. Gilmore, Birnie. 22-5

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION, NINETY
acres cultivated, house, stable, granary, between Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, Waldron 4 miles, school mile, fifteen per acre, three hundred cash, balance easy.—D. Palmer, Grayson. 21-6

DANGERFIELD & DOOLITTLE, 604 Mc-
Intyre Block. Phone Main 4229.

FOUR SECTIONS STEAM PLOUGH LAND,
southwest of Kerr Robert; will guarantee our field notes on same. Price \$15 per acre on bloc. Three cash, balance arranged.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND ACRES EN BLOC
in central Alberta, splendid land. Price \$15 per acre; \$3 cash, balance arranged.

ONE SECTION STEAM PLOUGH LAND IN
Manitoba, two miles from station, 18 per acre; \$4.50 cash, balance five years.

OUR LIST OF LANDS IS A LARGE ONE,
write us for either wholesale or retail parcels.

TWELVE THOUSAND ACRES—EAGLE
Lake district, \$16 per acre on bloc.

FARMS TO RENT

FOR RENT—FIRST CLASS FARM OF 320
acres, 200 acres under cultivation, 45 acres new breaking, 30 acres summer-fallow, 50 acres good pasture. Land is all fenced, lots of good water and first class buildings, 5 miles from good town. Renter must have good supply horses and machinery. Address P.O. Box 1, Langenburg, Sask. 24-6

FARM TO RENT—SEVEN MILES WEST
Davidson, 800 acres broken. For particulars apply J. W. Richardson, Kindersley, care of Richardson & Wigle. 24-4

COAL FOR SALE

FARMERS BUY YOUR COAL DIRECT
from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.00 per ton f.a.b. Blenfaît. Write J. F. Balmer, Taylorton, Sask. 26-8

Talk to 20,000 Fellow Farmers

FOR A FEW CENTS A WEEK

Just ponder this fact for a moment and realize exactly what it means. Suppose you have Seed Grain for sale. If you were to write a letter to only twenty farmers, the postage alone would cost you forty cents. And there would still be the cost of the paper and envelopes, and there would be the cost of the valuable time expended in laboriously writing letter after letter. And after it was all done you would have no assurance that any of the twenty people you wrote to were in the market for seed grain, and you would probably be out both your time and money and your seed would still be in your granary.

But to talk not to twenty people but to twenty thousand people at no greater cost, at the expenditure of considerably less of the valuable time expended in laboriously writing letter assured—that must interest you.

You can do it through a Want Ad. in The Guide

On this very page you see a number of advertisements offering a variety of seed grain for sale. These little ads cost only 2 cents per word for one week, or 10 cents per word for six weeks. And the farmers who are inserting these ads are offering their grain to over twenty thousand farmers every week. They are offering it to farmers in every nook and corner in the Canadian West. Some of these farmers are sure to need good seed and consequently the advertiser is sure to get replies.

There may be just one man in the West who requires the very thing you wish to sell. The finest detective agency in the world probably couldn't find that man for you. But a little "want" ad in The Guide will find him wherever he may be—the cost is practically nothing—and you consummate a profitable bargain.

So if you have anything to buy or sell, use the methods of the twentieth century—put a "want" ad in your own paper, The Guide, and we believe you will be highly satisfied with the results.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG

SCRIP FOR SALE

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM
Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application.—Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. 26-1

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP
for sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. F. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

GET OUR PRICES IF YOU WANT TO
buy South Africa Scrip.—T. D. Thompson & Co., 41 and 43 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 24-6

GASOLINE INSTRUCTION

YOU CAN IMMEDIATELY INCREASE
your earning capacity by knowing how to operate gasoline engines. Drop a card and learn the new plan of practical instruction (with actual running machines in charge of an expert) in gasoline engineering through our classes now opening in the leading cities in Western Canada.—The HUMBER CLASSES IN GASOLINE ENGINEERING, P.O. Box 775, Winnipeg, Man.

TRACTION ENGINE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—30 H.P. INTERNATIONAL
Gasoline Traction Engine and 32-42 Belle City Separator complete and nearly new. This is a bargain for an immediate buyer. Easy terms given.—A. Matthews, Oakburn, Man. 26-1

PLOWING WANTED

WANTED—CONTRACT PLOWING OR
breaking 1,000 acres next season. For price and particulars apply Davidson Bros., Moore Park Man. 26-4

HAY WANTED

WANTED—TWO CARS OF BALED
Prairie or Timothy hay. State price f.a.b.—Isaac Matheral, Snowflake Man. 25-7

HAY FOR SALE

HAY, PRAIRIE AND TIMOTHY, FOR SALE
—Prompt delivery, right prices.—Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg. 17c

TEACHER WANTED

TEACHER WANTED—BY CUMBERLAND
S.D. 1818, Salary \$600.00 per annum. State certificate.—E. M. Swalling, Sec., Treas., Red Deer, Alta. 24-17

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

SEED OATS FOR SALE—NOW IS THE
time to secure your seed oats before the price gets too high. I have a large quantity of the Abundance variety, free of foul seeds. For sample and price apply to H. R. Gordon, Clearview Farm, Box 97, Salt-coats, Sask. 26-1

SEED OATS FOR SALE—(OARTON'S
Regenerated Abundance), grown on breaking, weight 45 lbs. per bus.; 1st prize at Foam Lake Good Fair, 28-11-10; 50 cents per bus. f.a.b. Foam Lake.—D. Maclean, Foam Lake, Sask. 25-6

FOR SALE—8,000 BUSHELS OF PURE
Newmarket seed oats, weight 44 lbs. to bushel, free from noxious weeds. Sample sent on request. Apply to R. V. Vaughan, Purley, Sask. 21-4

WANTED—SEED AND FEED OATS AND
seed wheat by the car lot. Quote price and weight, also kind; samples requested.—John A. Bain, Sec. Treas., Sweet Valley, Alberta. 24-2

BANNER OATS FOR SEED—TWO CARS
pure seed grown on new land, therefore free from weeds, 25 cents; samples on request.—Dan Martel, Assinippi, Man. 24-4

SAY, MR. FARMER AND CONTRACTOR,
why pay 50c per bus. for Oats next summer when you can buy now in car lots at 30c from Elmer Shaw, f.a.b. Abernethy, Sask. 25-6

FOR SALE—1,000 BUSHELS EXCELLENT
quality Red Fife seed wheat, \$1 per bushel on car Weyburn. Sample on request.—A. T. Williamson, Ingfield P.O., Sask. 25-6

FOR SALE—AMERICAN BANNER AND
Regenerated Abundance Seed Oats and six-rowed Mennery Barley, all good clean seed.—Wm. K. McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City. 26-4

SEED WHEAT—ONE CAR OF RED FIFE
one Northern, free from noxious weeds, \$1.00 per bushel f.a.b.—A. W. McGregor, Keays, Man. 26-4

FOR SALE—GOOD SEED AND FEED OATS
—Apply Chas. Lann, Organizing Secretary No. 9 District, Sask. G.O.A., Jamin, Sask. 14-11

FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS OF RED FIFE
Wheat, 98 per cent. pure Grade No. 1 Northern. For terms apply Chas. Bowering, Fleming, Sask. 22-6

FOR SALE—MENSURY BARLEY IN CAR
lots, free from noxious weeds, and suitable for seed. Price 50c f.a.b. Berton, Man.—D. Paterson, Berton, Man. 22-7

FOR SALE—FEW CARS EXCELLENT
seed and feed oats, pure Newmarket, weight 44 lbs. to bushel, free from noxious weeds.—E. Kobbler, Wilcox, Sask. 22-7

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS,
excellent quality free from foul seeds and wild oats. Sample and price on request.—E. C. F. Kalesa, Langenburg, Sask. 24-6

FOR SALE—1,200 BUSHELS RED FIFE
Wheat, free from all noxious weed seeds; \$1.05 bushel f.a.b. Elkhorn.—Box 123, Elkhorn, Man. 24-8

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED,
8 cents per lb. in 50 lb. bags, f.a.b. Grenfell, Sask. 24-6

PURE STANLEY WHEAT—50 BUSHELS
improved, \$1.25 per bushel; 75 bushels grown from improved seed, \$1.20.—H. K. Webb, Swan River, Man. 26-6

FOR SALE—FEW CARS SEED AND FEED
Oats, Abundance and Banner, 33 and 45 cents, Grayson.—D. Palmer, Grayson, Sask. 21-6

BANNER SEED OATS FOR SALE—WEIGH
45 lbs. to the bus.; guaranteed free of wild oats.—McNally Bros., Regina, Sask. 25-6

SEED FLAX FOR SALE—FREE FROM
mustard and all noxious weeds; excellent sample.—McNally Bros., Regina, Sask. 25-6

WANTED—A CAR OF CLEAN SIX-RIVED
Barley for seed, Canadian Northern line. Jas. Strong, Balton, Man. 26-4

EARLY WHITE IRISH SEED OATS FOR
sale.—John Luxton, Silverwood Farm, Togo, Sask. 25-4

Guide Want Ad. Pages

The Market Place of the Western Farmer

Want, Sale & Exchange

Rates for advertisements under this heading:

	Per Word
One week	2c
Six weeks	10c
Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

Want, Sale & Exchange

Rates for advertisements under this heading:

	Per Word
One week	2c
Six weeks	10c
Three months	20c
Six months	40c
Twelve months	75c

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months. Under this heading should appear the name of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as The Guide is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

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SEED OATS, ETC., FOR SALE
SEED OATS, BARLEY, WHEAT AND FLAX for sale. When writing state quantity wanted.—Wilton, Goodman & Co., Cor. King and James St., Winnipeg. 17c

POULTRY AND EGGS
BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS, bred from my 2nd prize cockerel, 1909, and 4th prize cockerel, 1910, Man. Poultry Shows. Fine, large, well-marked. Cockerels \$3.00 each, 1909 for \$3.00. Pullets \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Order direct from this advt. Satisfaction guaranteed.—J. H. Clark, Virden, Man. 25-6

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK.
—R. P. Hooks and S. C. W. Leghorns, 19 prize 1910 shows; 1st, pullet; 2nd, hen; 3rd, cockerel. S. C. W. Leghorns at Inter-Provincial, Brandon, 1910. Grand cockerels, savior breed, \$2.00 and \$3.00. Bronze Turkey Toms, \$7.00 each. 24-3

WANTED — BUTTER, EGGS, DRESSED foot mutton, seal and beef. Vegetables of all kinds in carload lots. Highest prices paid f.o.b. nearest shipping point.—A. W. Taylor, 1510 5th St., W., Calgary.

FIFTY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, sixty white, all bred from my prize-winners; have won in nineteen lots at the leading shows more prizes than any competitor.—W. J. Currie, Lander.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality. Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forest Grove Poultry Yards, P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—FINE SPECIMEN BARRED Rock Cockerels, \$2.00 each. Orders taken for eggs, \$1.00 per setting.—Mrs. J. Fothergill, Hildesburgh, Sask. 21-6

COCKERELS FOR SALE—BARRED ROCKS and Single Comb White Leghorns, \$2.00 each.—E. W. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 25-6

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM Imported Stock.—C. W. Kerr, Clearwater, Man. 16-12

BUFF ORPINGTONS—HIGHEST QUALITY exhibition and utility stock.—W. F. Dawson, Junata, Sask. 23-6

A VERY CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels from good laying strain, \$1.75 each. We Gollard, Hredenbury, Sask. 25-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment. Highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information.
Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

"Just Watch Us Grow"

Say the little Want Ads. in The Guide

Not so many months ago, perhaps you remember, these little classified or "want" announcements took only part of one column. They had a hard fight for their lives; they did not grow very fast. Pretty soon, however, the readers of The Guide discovered what valuable little messengers they were. John Jones spent a few cents on one of these little ads and sold his pigs, somebody else sold a farm, and so on. These men told their neighbors how these little ads told their story to all the other prominent farmers in the West, and the future of these Guide "want" ads was assured. More farmers began using them—they found they would sell live stock, farms, hay, seed grain and dozens of other things which the farmer had for sale and which some other reader of The Guide required. The "want" ads began to grow in number, they took up two columns, then three, then a full page, until in this issue nearly two pages are required for their accommodation.

And don't forget, Mr. Grain Grower, that when you put your ad in The Guide you stand to reap not only a direct but also an indirect benefit. You benefit directly by the replies which you receive to your advertisement and by the sale which you effect therefrom, but you also benefit from the campaign which The Guide is carrying on in your behalf. And when you place your little ad in The Guide you contribute a small quota toward the revenue which is necessary in order that The Guide may carry on its work vigorously and aggressively.

Because, as you already know, it costs far more than One Dollar per year to produce the fifty-two copies of The Guide which you get for that sum, and the balance must be made up by our advertising revenue. Consequently the organized farmers of the West, the men who own and control The Guide, should see to it that they lose no opportunity which may arise of extending their advertisements to their own paper. If every reader of The Guide would do this The Guide would in a short time carry not one or two pages of classified advertising but four or five or even six pages of this business.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE . . . WINNIPEG

PROPERTY WANTED
WHEAT LAND WANTED—WANTED TO purchase 3 Sections of A1 Wheat Land in the Red Deer District of Alberta. Must lay together. Only choice land wanted, and price must be right.—F. D. Roberts & Co., 201 Grain Exchange, Calgary, Canada. 26-2

Stock Salesman Wanted
farmers having time at their disposal can make big money introducing Salesman and selling shares in Company just organized by well known and influential Western business men and farmers to manufacture a harvesting necessity. The proposition will appeal to the best men in every locality. Write Box 20, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomesko, Lipton, Sask.

SUFFOLK HORSES — JACQUES BROS. Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

D. PATERSON, BERTON, MAN., BREEDER of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

F. J. COLLIER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED- er, Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and Importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

BRAEBURN FARM — HOLSTEINS — Thomson Bros., Boharuk, Sask.

DOGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—PEDIGREED SCOTCH COLLIE Pups, sable and white; beauties. Address J. J. Finlay, Rapid City, Man. 26-3

FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, name King George Imp, 8895, sire King's Crest Imp (4764), (111385), age four years old May 1908, 1911; color black, of good quality, good action and healthy; broken to harness, single and double, hitched double every day; perfectly quiet and gentle and a sure stock getter. For further information apply to Craig Bros., Keweenaw P.O., Man.; Oakville Station, C.N.R.; Fortier Station, G.T.R., Manitoba.

POPULAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK Farm, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale: Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Buck Cockerels, choice B. Orpingtons, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Sweet Valley, Alta.

CLYDESDALES AND R.F. ROCKS—FIVE Stallions, imported and home-bred, from one to four years old. Sires from two to four years, bred to Johnston's Unwin and Vigorosa. A splendid lot of R.F. Buck Cockerels.—Andrew Graham, Roland P.O.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

AYRESHIRE — CHEAP, QUICK SALE. Myrtle of Lons Spruce, 26378, three years, good milker, in calf, Nieldpath Star 27843, male, rising three, sire Monksland Rising Star, imported, \$720.—O. Forhan, Ekville, Alta. 25-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE REGISTERED Clydesdale Stallion from imported stock. Will sell cheap or exchange for young work horses.—H. Day, Markinch, Sask. 26-6

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young bulls for sale.—Benny's Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

SPECIAL OFFER — CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Yorkshires at below real value; a car of grade stock and springers.—J. Boufford, MacGregor, Man.

J. M. WALLACE, ROSSER, MAN., BREEDER of Black, White and Buff Orpingtons. Choice young stock for sale, also choice Seed Wheat, sample, etc., on application.

FOR SALE—FOUR YOUNG RED SHORT- horn Bulls, the thick, low set kind, from Prince Joyce 73846. Write Jas. Strang, Haldor, Man. 25-4

RED POLLED CATTLE — THE BRED — for beef and butter. Females and bull calves for sale.—Clendening Bros., Harding, Man. Pioneer Importers and breeders.

FOR SALE — AT VERY REASONABLE prices, three pure-bred Clydesdale Stallions, rising 3, 4 and 5 years respectively.—E. A. August, Homewood, Man. 24-6

JACK FOR SALE—I HAVE AN EXCEP- tionally large Jack for sale. He is imported from Iowa and duly registered.—D. D. Toews, Box 33, Plum Coulee, Man. 25-6

FOR SALE CHEAP—IMPORTED SHIRE Stallion, ten years. Six years in present stable Owner, Israel Blackley, Hinton, Sask. 26-6

JERSEY CATTLE, SHIRE HORSES, FINCH Ducks, Toulouse Geese and Bronze Turkeys.—David Smith, Gladstone, Man.

FOR SALE—SEVENTY GRADE SHROP- shire ewes.—J. E. Dawson, Thunder Hill, Man.; Benito Station, C.N.R. 24-6

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, MacDonald, Sask.

Don't Go West for Land

I can Suit you Better Here
Note the following Properties I have for Sale

All Section 21-7-2-E; 500 acres under cultivation, 130 summerfallowed, all fenced, buildings worth \$2,000.—Midway, at a distance of three miles from stations on both C.P.R. and C.N.R.; telephone in house, school on corner of section, church on adjoining section. Price \$25 per acre; almost any terms.

Adjoining half section same price, 125 acres ready for crop, summerfallowed, new breaking and fall plowed; \$1,000 handles this with payments of \$400 annually.

These are farms adjoining my own, and I know to be good buying and on which a good farmer may make the price in 5 or 6 years, and by that time they will have doubled in value.

Have also for sale at similar prices land that has never been broken and which is all especially suited for steam or gasoline cultivation, and distant only 25 miles south of Winnipeg, 3 miles west of Red river.

A. DRYDEN - - Ste. AGATHE P.O.
PHONE CALL, SANFORD, LINE 2 RING 5



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion, Virden
President:
R. C. Henders, Culross
Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; C. Burdette, Fox Warren; J. R. Wood, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

KILLARNEY RESOLUTIONS

The Killarney Grain Growers held a meeting in the town hall on January 14. The president, S. M. Halyden, gave a very encouraging address on the influence the Grain Growers have in public affairs. Delegates were appointed to attend the Brandon convention as follows: S. M. Halyden, J. W. Stow, G. Campbell, E. D. Magwood, A. Rankin, S. Forster, C. Clark, D. N. Finlay, R. J. Hodson, S. Smith, H. Tompkins, R. McCulloch. A communication was read from T. Lawrence, the delegate to Ottawa, which received loud applause. Mr. Lawrence said that he was proud of the systematic order manifested by the executive in preparing the different papers to parliament, making plain the wishes and demands of the agricultural classes from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He felt sure that the delegation had accomplished a great deal of good, and urged the branch to secure all the members they could in order to strengthen the ranks. After a thorough discussion it was decided that the members co-operate in the buying of oats. The following resolution was adopted and forwarded to the central executive: "Whereas, under the present system of representative government individuals and corporations receive special privileges that enable them to unduly oppress the producers and consumers, and the people do not have an opportunity to voice and vote on specific issues, nor have they the right to introduce legislation, or recall unworthy representatives; and, whereas the democracy which we wish to establish is the enthronement of two great ideals, namely, political democracy, the right of every man to voice and vote in the government under which he lives; industrial democracy, the right of every man to an equal share of the wealth of the state according to his skill and ability; and, whereas the producers and consumers have been struggling and fighting for public ownership and control of industry and its democratic management in the interests of the people, co-operative industry in which all shall work together in harmony as a basis for a new social order, a higher civilization, and a real democracy; and, whereas, we believe that Direct Legislation is the keystone to the arch of popular government, for by the means of it the people may initiate good laws and reject bad laws, or dismiss an unworthy member of the legislature; therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Killarney branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, are of the opinion that Direct Legislation, namely, the Initiative and the Referendum, would be of unquestionable benefit in the solution of many of the political problems that now confront us, and unanimously endorse the principle of Direct Legislation and request that our executive do their utmost to have it enacted at an early date."

Another resolution passed unanimously by the association was as follows: "Whereas, we Grain Growers believe that all good is the product of labor and that he who enjoys the good things of life without working for them robs the industrious of their right; and, whereas, the Winnipeg option market provides a means whereby men are enabled to gamble in options and futures in agricultural products and they, by gambling and manipulating the market, cause a financial loss to the producers, for the money made by these manipulators in the long run comes from the pockets of the producers; and, whereas, we Grain Growers are of the opinion that the option market has a depressing effect upon the price of our grain, and that we would receive a better value for our products if they were sold for their actual value rather than being subjected to the manipulations and gambling of the option market; therefore, be it resolved that we, the Killarney branch of the M.G.G.A., are of the opinion that gambling in the com-

modities which we produce shall not be legalized, and further unanimously request that our executive do their utmost towards having our local government pass an anti-option law prohibiting gambling in options and futures in agricultural products, the said law to place grain speculators in the same class with common gamblers, and make their accounts uncollectable by law, the same as gambling debts, and that this subject be discussed at the Brandon convention."

It was also decided to submit the following resolution for discussion at the Brandon convention:

"Whereas, we Grain Growers believe that the object of government is to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and in the pursuit of happiness unaided by public contributions and unburdened by oppressive exactions; and, whereas, under the present system of legislation individuals and corporations receive special privileges that enable them to unduly oppress the producers and consumers; and, whereas, we, the producers and consumers, have the controlling vote in the electing of our representatives; therefore, it is imperative that we meet in futal conference to discuss vital issues and to devise ways and means of directing the affairs of state in our interests. But it is not advisable nor desirable that we affiliate with any of the present political parties or that we form a new one, but as producers and consumers we wish to concentrate our united energy in the procuring of any desired legislation; therefore, be it resolved, that we, the Killarney branch of the M.G.G.A., undertake the organizing of a central executive body, and that we solicit the co-operation of all kindred associations within the electoral division of Killarney."

BETHANY APPEALS TO M.P.

At a meeting of the Bethany branch of the Grain Growers' Association the following resolution was adopted and forwarded to Dr. Roche, M.P. for Marquette, at Ottawa: "Whereas, a large delegation of farmers has been sent to Ottawa for the purpose of placing before the parliament of Canada a few of the many ills which affect the agricultural interests to a very great extent, of which we ask your assistance re the tariff, terminal elevators, the

building and operating of the Hudson's Bay Railway, chilled meat industry, and eventually free trade with Great Britain, and also with the United States on agricultural implements and natural products and, after being held in subsection for the last twenty or thirty years by the government of Canada, and representing as we do the agricultural industry to which the world must look for support and success, and we are convinced that our demands are just and fair and worthy of the same consideration; therefore, be it resolved, that this branch of the Grain Growers request you to use your vote and interest in support of the Grain Growers' platform placed before the parliament of Canada, and that this branch of the Grain Growers' Association is determined to stand shoulder to shoulder until this platform has been brought to a successful issue when we will be placed on an even footing with the great financial industries of the world."

WANT DIRECT LEGISLATION

At our annual meeting held on December 10 the following officers were elected for 1911: Hon. life president, H. Tibbatts, Sr.; president, C. Burdette; vice-president, A. Hunter; directors, H. Murrell, F. Robbie, Thos. Low, P. Dunlop, C. McNeil, Thos. Thompson and Secretary R. J. Donnelley. We have started the New Year with forty-five paid up members. The following delegates have been appointed to attend the Brandon convention: C. Burdette, F. Robbie, S. Clark, R. Laycock, A. Wetton, Thos. Taylor, A. Hunter. I have been instructed to write the Manitoba Federation for Direct Legislation asking them to have Mr. F. E. Coulter visit this branch at any time convenient and give us an address on the Referendum and Recall.

Foxwarren. R. J. DONNELLEY.

MACGREGOR RESOLUTION

At an adjourned meeting of Macgregor branch on January 7 the following W. E. Tye; vice-president, J. Muir; secretary-treasurer, T. Rowan; directors, D. Shaw, R. Biggar, C. Durant, L. McCann, Wm. Pringle, J. Housefield. Delegates were appointed to Brandon convention as follows: W. E. Tye, A. D. Shaw and C. Durant. The roll of members shows thirteen new ones. This is

offset by a number of the old, hard-working members not yet having paid fees. These are requested to do so at once. The following resolution was discussed and carried unanimously: "Resolved, that this association is of the opinion that the Noxious Weed act should be so simplified that it be less tyrannical in its operation, and more workable, so as to be more effective in reducing the evil, and would favor that the palmasters be empowered to act as weed inspectors in their districts." It was decided to bring the matter up at the Brandon convention.

INKERMAN ORGANIZED

A new branch of the M.G.G.A. was organized south of Arden on Friday night, January 6, to be called the Inkerman branch. A very enthusiastic meeting was held and some of the important topics of the day discussed. Nineteen farmers joined and the following were elected officers for 1911: President, Geo. A. Drysdale; vice-president, J. W. Marner; secretary-treasurer, G. M. Devenor; directors, W. W. Mathews, J. W. Drysdale, Geo. Harper, D. E. Pollock, John Taylor, Geo. Rikely. The branch decided to meet on alternate Monday nights in Inkerman school house, commencing on January 16.

SPRINGFIELD MEETING

The first regular meeting of the Springfield branch for 1911 was held at the North Springfield school house and was marked by the largest attendance at any meeting since organizing. Three new members were secured, as also some subscriptions to The Guide. It was decided to buy a car of seed oats. A very interesting report of the work of the delegation to Ottawa was given by T. Patterson, and Mr. Tweltridge gave an instructive talk on alfalfa. The musical part of the program was very much enjoyed. The anniversary meeting is to be held at the North Springfield school house on February 24.



"The Grange" the home of J. W. Scallion, "Father of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association," Virden, Man.

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ELGIN ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Elgin G.D.A. was held on December 17, it being the second meeting since organization. The following officers were elected for 1911: John Mair, Jr., president; J. Essner, vice-president; Thos. H. Reid, secretary-treasurer; directors, Jas. Wiggins, Samuel Sadler, Jas. Egerton, Peter Moffatt, W. Sadler. The branch started the year with forty paid up members and have added three more since. A committee has been appointed to get the feeling of the people upon the question of starting an agricultural society in Elgin which it is considered would be a benefit to the town and country. It was decided to hold a meeting on the second Saturday of every month. Messrs. Reid and Essner were appointed to attend the Brandon convention as delegates.

ARIZONA RESOLUTION

A very successful meeting of the Arizona branch was held on January 6 when about thirty farmers turned out in spite of a very heavy snowstorm to hear Mr. Avison. The delegate from Ottawa first made his report. Mr. Avison then gave a most inspiring address and delighted his audience. The following resolution was passed: "That we, the members of the Arizona branch of the M.G.G.A., feel that any measure dealing with the terminal elevators would be wholly inadequate unless the government owned and controlled them and that nothing short of government ownership and control of the terminal elevators would satisfy this branch of the association, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to the minister of trade and commerce and to our member at Ottawa."

DEPOSITS GROW

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—The December bank statement issued to-day by the finance department shows decreases as compared with the active month of November. For instance the total reserve of the banks had been reduced by \$800,000, notes and circulation by \$2,500,000, demand deposits by \$8,838,330, and savings deposits by \$6,853,125. A similar condition is reflected in the comparison of liabilities, which show a decrease of \$21,188,726. Current loans in Canada show a shrinkage of \$500,000, and current loans abroad a decrease of \$2,000,000. On the other hand call and short loans in Canada show an increase of \$1,117,399, while the same accommodation abroad is less by \$4,306,301 than on November 30. The December statement has no figures with reference to the Farmers' Bank.

It is by comparing the December return with that for December 1909, however, that a correct estimate of the progress of the country's banking business is arrived at. This comparison shows that during the year the banks have increased their reserve by \$6,118,536; their paid up capital by \$1,867,476, and their note circulation by \$6,360,108. Perhaps the most significant feature is the growth of deposits. On December 31, 1910, savings deposited in banks amounted to \$544,220,710, an increase of \$45,138,686, as compared with December 1909. Increase in current business deposits amounted to nearly \$20,000,000. During the year the banks have called in no less a sum than \$47,749,942 of their call and short loans abroad, while call and short loans in Canada show an increase during the same period of about \$500,000. Current loans in Canada are greater by \$4,323,017 than in December 1909.

OFFICE BURNED OUT

In the recent Times fire at Moose Jaw the central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was burnt out. However, all records and documents were saved, the only loss resulting from damage by water.

C.P.R. PLANS

The program of the Canadian Pacific in Western Canada for 1911 as announced by Vice-President William Whyte in Winnipeg on his return from Montreal includes: The construction of 380 miles of new branch lines, the building of 100 miles

of double track, the addition of 40 miles to existing sidings to make room for the longer trains drawn by mogul engines, the enlargement by one-third of the Winnipeg shops of the company to provide facilities for the handling of locomotives and cars, the laying of 85 pound steel on the old M. & N.W., which is to be a portion of the new main line to Edmonton; the establishment of rock crushing plants in British Columbia and the rock ballasting of hundreds of miles of roadbed to protect it against the effects of heavy rains; the establishment of the gravity system for the distribution of cars at the Port William terminals in place of the polling yard; the replacing of existing steel bridges with heavier ones capable of carrying the largest locomotives; the establishment of new railway yards at Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw and Regina.

The new lines for the Western provinces will be: From Moose Jay southwest 35 miles; from Estevan to Forward 35 miles; on the Weyburn extension 20 miles; from Swift Current southeast 45 miles; from Swift Current northwest 35 miles; from Wilkie south on the west side of Tramping Lake 25 miles; from Wilkie south on the east side of Tramping Lake 25 miles; from Wilkie northwest through the Cut Knife country 32 miles; the Lacombe branch eastward 60 miles; from Golden south (Kootenay Central), 20 miles; Carmangay to Aldersyde (Southern Alberta), 27 miles.

Additional Alberta

EAST CLOVER BAR ANNUAL

The annual meeting of East Clover Bar union was held on December 8, the following officers being elected for 1911: President, F. H. Hill, vice-president, H. W. Edmiston; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Jackman; directors, J. Sanford, J. Ruth, J. Daly, J. Williams, P. C. Hamilton, J. L. Wardrop; delegates to convention, W. J. Jackman, J. Sanford, F. H. Hill, P. C. Hamilton, M. Hanlan; auditor, P. C. Hamilton. The secretary presented the following report which was unanimously adopted:—The past year has been the most successful in our history. There are 55 paid up members on our books, as compared with 50 last year, 49 in 1908 and 3 in 1907. Financially our standing is not so satisfactory. The accounts as made up to date show a balance of only \$12.38. The heavy expenditure on delegations is the principal cause of the depleted treasury, no less a sum than \$79.00 having been spent in this way. The union has shown its customary activity throughout the year, and although some of the monthly meetings have been poorly attended we have never failed to have a quorum. In this direction I would like to suggest that the directors should follow the excellent example of the president and vice-president and make a point of attending every meeting even if it is a little inconvenient at times. During the later months of last year the experiment was tried of holding a meeting every two weeks and having a discussion on some special subject on each evening. The discussions were interesting but the attendance was somewhat thin. A special meeting was held in March at the instance of the Department of agriculture for the purpose of obtaining signatures to a contract to supply hogs to the proposed co-operative packing plant. The appeal was well attended but the number of hogs promised was exceedingly small. Two appeals have been made to the railway commission. One with reference to the G. T. P. cattle guards was unsuccessful the guards being declared to be of the standard approved pattern. The other application, for a bridge over the level crossing between sections 4 and 5, resulted in an order being made for a bridge, which, however, has not yet been installed. The matter is being closely followed up and will not be allowed to rest until the bridge is in. The union joined the deputation of farmers which met Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the occasion of his visit to Edmonton, and the East Clover Bar representative was entrusted with the presentation of the grievances suffered by the farmers under the Railway act. A delegate was also sent to the meeting with the premier at Ottawa. The members combined to purchase their binder twine and sent in an order for over 4500 lbs. at what was probably the lowest price on record. The social side of life has not



SEEDS

FOR
Western Canada
FIRST—EARLY
SECOND—EARLY
MAIN—CROP

Large Illustrated Catalogue—FREE
ALSO FREE TO CUSTOMERS:
Booklet 1—"Alfalfa and How to Grow It."
" 2—"Rape, Its Uses and How to Grow It."
" 3—"How to Grow the Best Onions."
" 4—"How to Grow Sweet Peas."
" 5—"Lawns, How to Build, Repair and Maintain."

Steele, Briggs Seed Co

WINNIPEG.

WONDERFUL AIRSHIP FREE

FLIES 600 FEET HIGH



Boys, did you ever want to own an airship, one that would fly up hundreds of feet in the air? We have gone to great expense to secure a model airship which will actually fly. This will absolutely, with one winding, fly 600 feet up in the air. It is built on same principles as the large aeroplanes, and won the first prize for best model flying machine. We are going to give one free to every boy answering this advt. who will sell \$3.50 worth of beautiful LITHO-ART POSTCARDS. These include Valentine, Easter, Birthday, Love Scenes, St. Patrick's, Best Wishes, Views, etc. Sell them at 6 for 10c, return the money and we will mail the Airship free. Remember our cards are best grade and sell on sight, and any you cannot sell we will exchange.

DEPT. 02
WINNIPEG, MAN.

WESTERN PREMIUM CO.

been neglected. A concert and supper were given in February, and proved one of the most successful functions of the winter. In conjunction with the two neighboring unions a picnic was held in July, which proved equally successful. At the instance of this union steps have been taken to form a rifle association in the district and a committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The expenditure of \$3.80 on postage stamps will afford some indication of the amount of correspondence which has been dealt with during the year.

W. J. JACKMAN, Sec'y.
East Clover Bar, Alta.

THREE HILLS IN LINE

At the close of an interesting Institute meeting held at Three Hills on January 5 and despite the fact that it was 5.30 and all the chores still to be done, the farmers insisted on D. W. Warner giving an address on the aims and objects of the U.F.A. the result being that Three Hills union starts off with a membership of 27 and with every prospect for a large addition to this list at the first meeting. Judging from the material to start with, from the standpoint of ability, Three Hills will have an effective U.F.A. for their own locality with the result that one more strong union will be added to the strength of the Central Association. The farmers at Three Hills were very much interested in the work already done by the farmers' associations and especially in regard to the cases presented to the government at Ottawa recently. They also showed a good live interest in the work still remaining to be done in our own province, so the organizers do not have much difficulty in persuading them to join the ranks of the association. After Mr. Warner had explained the objects

of the association, owing to the lateness of the hour and the fact that those present had listened to two very long lectures beforehand, very little talk was indulged in, but the work of effecting the organization was gone about in a businesslike manner. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, C. B. Robertson; vice-president, T. R. Rath; directors, S. S. Nichols, H. E. Davis, R. J. Rollis, A. W. Pratt, F. M. Tiffin, E. Burke; secretary-treasurer, T. G. McKay, Three Hills. The president and secretary were appointed delegates to the annual convention and it was decided to hold the first meeting of the union on January 14.

ONOWAY'S ANNUAL MEETING

Onoway union held a quiet annual meeting on December 30, when it was decided to hold meetings during the winter in the afternoons as many of the members have a long way to travel. The officers of the union remain the same except that A. Truchey takes the place of J. A. LaVoie as vice-president and J. Blacklock that of P. Erickson on the committee. We hope to do lots this winter in bringing in many new members into the Union.

A. A. BROWN, Sec'y.
Onoway, Alta.

HAZELMERE HUSTLING

A branch to be known as the Hazelmere local union of the U. F. A. has been organized in the vicinity of Macleod. So far only the officers have been elected, but a meeting has been called for the transaction of business and for the purpose of electing a delegate to the annual convention. The first officers elected are: President, W. J. Glass; vice-president, A. R. McFadden; secretary-treasurer W. Turner, Macleod.

TAXING LAND VALUES

The plan of single tax may be applied in any measure up to its complete adoption. In Saskatoon we have had it this year to the extent of assessing real estate at the full estimated value and improvements at sixty per cent. of their value. Vancouver has gone much farther. Improvements in the coast city are unassessed while land is assessed up to full value. Down in Alabama there is the little town of Fairhope established about fifteen years ago by disciples of Henry George, where the community owns all the land. What the occupants use is leased to them, the rental being based on advantage of location. All the state taxes of the community are paid from these rentals by the community. No individual owns land and consequently none are at liberty to dispose of it. This we believe is the extreme idea of the single tax. It does not appear to be workable in a general way, even could it be shown to be desirable. In only one sense, a very vital sense to be sure, it differs from the Vancouver plan, in both cases the land pays the revenue, only in one the proprietary right in land lies with the individual and in the other with the community or state. Objections raised against the latter may, no doubt, be applied in a measure to both. From the individual point of view there is a wide difference but the actual result as a means of revenue getting varies little in the two instances. Single tax (as they have it in the Alabama community) is defended on the grounds of justice and expedience as a method of taxation. From the point of view of justice, say its defenders, the right of private ownership is given by labor only and as land is in no way a product of man's labor it should not be owned by individuals, that increase in value resulting from growth of population and general improvement, not being the result of individual effort, should belong to society. As for expedience as a method of taxation, the same extreme advocates would say that single tax not bearing upon production makes speculative rent unlikely and the holding of land not in use unprofitable, so more land would be thrown open to the actual users. Another advantage advanced is that such a tax can be easily collected and at less expense. The benefits claimed are stimulation of production and improvement by the removal of hampering taxation. On the other hand, an objection raised is that single tax is based on a wrong idea of justice because landowners have purchased land with the results of their labor and have as full rights in their property as if they had put the results of their labor into some other form of property; that it is impractical because it would not raise sufficient revenue. This latter is a point which must touch Saskatoon, the one of raising sufficient revenue. The taxing of the land within the city bounds, as they are now, at its fair value on the present rate of taxation, would not alone be sufficient to raise needed revenue, and only the excess amount needed is really being raised on improvements and business. An extension of the city boundaries to take in most of the surrounding subdivisions, a course for which other very good reasons might be put forward, would permit of the spreading of the land tax over the greater area with the effect of making way for a considerable reduction of the burden on every form of enterprise without coming too heavily on the land owners. Vancouver having found their experiments in single tax satisfactory, steadily advanced to the limit to which they can go. Each step in the direction was marked by fresh advance in building statistics.—(Saskatoon Saturday Press).

FAIR AT NEW ORLEANS

Washington, Jan. 21.—By a vote of 9 to 3 New Orleans was today selected by the house committee on expositions as the site for the Panama Canal Exposition in 1915. It is expected an appropriation will be granted. There had been considerable rivalry between New Orleans and San Francisco to gain the recognition of the congressional committee.

BEEF TO ADVANCE

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 22.—P. Burns, head of the cattle and meat firm of P. Burns & Company, announced today on his arrival in Vancouver from the east, that on account of the hard winter in Alberta and the consequent rise in the price of fodder, the price of beef would make a material advance in the near future. Pork and mutton will also move up, but not to such a great extent as beef.

HOW TO FURTHER THE CHILLED MEAT PROJECT

THE BEST POSSIBLE WAY

The Guide, with a view to increasing the number of its readers, and also Association Membership, has undertaken to promote a prize competition among the different Branches of the Grain Growers' Associations and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Sum of \$300.00

will be given in Prizes, \$100 in each Province—
Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta—as follows:

To the Branch sending in the largest number of new yearly subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$50.00

To the Branch sending in the second largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$30.00

To the Branch sending in the third largest number of new subscriptions during the months of January, February and March

\$20.00

OR

If the winning Branches desire to take their prizes out in Books chosen from our lists, to start a circulating library of their own, we will make the

FIRST PRIZES	\$55.00	WORTH OF BOOKS
SECOND "	33.00	" " "
THIRD "	22.00	" " "

This latter plan is, however, optional with the winners, but we simply draw to your attention that a very valuable circulating library for your members could be secured, if you are among the lucky ones and desire educational matter instead of currency.

As a further inducement in addition to the above offer we will give to each Branch that sends in ten subscriptions their choice of one copy of Edward Porritt's "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," or any books to the value of \$1.50 chosen from our lists.

46 Branches
are at present working in our
Competition

There is room
for many more

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

To All Interested

We are very glad to note the interest which the Competition is arousing. It has taken some time to get the matter under way, but apparently it has now taken hold.

One thing is evident to us. It is the subscriptions which come in singly from individual members that are going to decide this matter. On one day in the past week three subscribers, members of one branch, forwarded us one new subscription each, with the request that it be credited to their local branch. This increased the standing of the branch in question by three points a very creditable showing for one day.

We merely mention this fact to show how the seemingly small single subscription can go a long way toward winning the \$50, and it is a way in which the smallest branches stand an even chance with the largest. A very large number of subscriptions expire during these months. As two renewals are entitled to the same credit as one new subscription, a very large number of points can be secured by watching the expirations.

WORKING RULES

Any Branch can have as many agents working as they desire. The contest is not limited to the officers of the Branch.

Agents and Branch officers will still be entitled to their commissions on any subscriptions which they secure.

To secure entry in the competition it will be necessary to state on your remittance lists which Branch you desire your subscriptions credited to.

Subscriptions need not come through regular agents. Any of your members can send in one or more new subscriptions and if he states that it is intended to apply on our Prize Competition, your Branch will get credit for it.

Any new subscription sent in individually will be credited to any Branch the sender directs.

Two renewals will be entitled to the same credit as one new subscription. Travelling agents must credit subscriptions to nearest Branch to district in which they are working.

Records of this contest will be opened with the first mail received in January. Our representatives can rest assured that each one's interests will be looked after fairly and squarely.

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The Western Cattle Situation

Range cattle have practically become a feature of the past. Only at the foot of the Rockies where the homesteader has not penetrated do the cattle kings hold sway, and even here the ranges are yearly becoming more straightened.

Less than fifty years ago countless thousands of buffaloes roamed the Western prairies. These the fur companies exterminated in a few years and the squatter pushed his way westward with his droves of cattle, and as quickly as the buffalo passed away the big range steer took his place.

Realizing the immense profits soon to be realized in the cattle business numerous private individuals and companies secured leases of large tracts of land—land which was then supposed only fit for grazing—from the government, and the first C. P. R. train that found its way to the Rockies saw the last of the buffalo, but the rise of the domesticated steer.

Soon however, the Eastern farmer pushed his way into the fertile plains of Manitoba, then on to Saskatchewan and the cattle ranges were confined to Alberta only to succumb in a few years to the homesteader's plow, and now we have arrived at the time when the ranchman is an individual of the past.

For several years, while the ranges were fast being swallowed up by the farm lands, the homesteader confined his attentions almost absolutely to the growing of wheat, finally realizing, however, that he must take the place of the ranchman and raise cattle to supply the meat markets and also to furnish fertility for his impoverished soil—mixed farming became the cry.

Mixed Farming

Into mixed farming the farmers went—many of them—a few, however, still giving all their attention to the production of wheat. Cattle were raised and during the summer the stock trains carried heavy loads of cattle to the Winnipeg and Eastern markets.

Now let us consider the Western cattle situation at the present moment. During all last summer thousands of cattle were gathered in by the drovers and dumped on the Winnipeg market. The qualities received in the spring were poor and as the summer advanced and the drouth swept the country the daily receipts did not improve. Fall arrived, the cattle were shipped in increasing numbers. Young calves were in the bunch, yearlings and two-year-olds, three-year-old steers, young heifers, cows and aged bulls, ninety per cent. of which were poor and unfinished and the buyers could get them for almost any price they wished, as the stuff was inferior.

Why did not the farmers keep their young stock for another year? Why were not those unfinished steers held over till next spring, fed and finished for the spring markets? Simply because the farmers had not the feed for them. Every head of surplus stock that could be sold was gotten rid of in the fall and the farmer is holding over a small herd which will in all probability come out in the spring in a meagre condition because of the lack of feed. Why had the farmer to dispose of his stock during the summer time? For the reason that when the grass failed he had no fodder to give his cattle and tie them over the difficult seasons. As the conditions are at present, are they any better than the days of the large ranches?

About Former Days

Let us consider the range cattle of former days for a moment. Kept out in the open year round the cattle having rustled for their food during the winter were in poor condition in the spring, but having a wide range in the summer they gained rapidly, and as the season advanced fair cattle were shipped to the market. In the fall fairly well-finished cattle were disposed of and those that were kept were in a good condition to stand the cold winter, though at times, thousands of them died of cold and starvation. We might just mention here that the best cattle which passed through Winnipeg this year were Western range cattle, which demonstrates the fact that although the season was one of drouth the range cattle having a wide field fared much better than the farmers' cattle which were confined to a limited pasturage with no extra feed being given.

The lack of feed grown in the West is seriously hindering the development of the cattle industry. During winter a feed shortage prevents the farmer from fattening his stock, and the feeders which he should be making ready for the spring markets have been bought up by the Eastern buyer and fattened in his stalls to command high prices on the spring markets.

The whole solution resolves itself into this: that the Western farmer can produce the cattle, but because he does not grow the feed he cannot finish his own steers and sell them on the market for all that they are worth. Once the Western farmer produces sufficient food he will realize fully from his herd.

Not Enough Attention

The whole trouble seems to be that the Western farmer is still paying too much attention to the growing of wheat and is starving his cattle because he neglects the forage crop. Hay is a scarce commodity in the West, and the farmer who realizes from fifteen to eighteen dollars a ton for it sells it in preference to feeding it to his stock; and well he might, for there is no money in feeding cattle at low prices with such expensive food. On the other hand, the farmer has always an abundance of straw; in fact more than half of his he puts the match to in the fall as he will not require it during the winter, and he takes this short course of getting rid of it. Not a very wise plan in the end, however, and it is gratifying to see that the farmer is beginning to realize the mistake of burning his straw. As we have said, the farmer usually has an abundance of straw, and this is practically all he has to sustain his stock during the winter, as roots and legumes to aid in making a palatable ration have not been grown.

The Eastern farmer can buy feeders from the far West, pay the transportation to his own barn and feed them at a profit during the winter, simply because he raises the feed—the roots, the fodder—which are produced in abundance and make the best of cattle rations. The Western farmer has twice or three times the land under cultivation yet he fails to grow sufficient feed to fatten a small herd of cattle.

One thing is certain, the farmers of the future must keep stock to fertilize their fields and they must save and convert into by-products every ounce of straw the farm produces. But this straw will not maintain the cattle alone; roots must be grown, silos built and filled with forage and not until then—and only then—will the cattle business of the West develop to its proper plane.

Depended on Grazing

For centuries grazing was the chief dependence for securing the production of meat and milk because the food supplied during the cold seasons was not in such abundance so no nutritious so to sustain continuous growth or milk secretion. Even within the remembrance of men now living, livestock was not expected to produce an increase during the winter months, but was simply maintained from autumn until spring in order that the profits might be realized from summer pasturage. Formerly the demands of the market were much simpler than they are now. Butter and cheese were produced almost wholly from summer dairying, and no such variety of fresh meats was offered to consumers during the entire year as is now the case. But great changes have occurred during the last fifty years, more especially during the past twenty-five. First of all we have a modern type of animal, greatly unlike that of previous times. The ideal dairy cow of to-day is a high pressure milk machine, extremely sensitive to her environment and demanding a degree of care in management and feeding, if she is to do her safe maximum work, which was not necessary with coarse and less delicate organisms. Every successful dairyman must now provide proper winter quarters for his herd and throughout the entire year must supply rations that will support continuous, generous production. He must do this, too, with a greater variety of foods than was formerly available. For this reason the number of useful forage crops have greatly increased. Besides these changes animal husbandry is now called upon as never before to feed the prosperous part of humanity with high class products having special qualities of texture and

Excursions to the Pacific Coast

From all Stations in ONTARIO, PORT ARTHUR and WEST, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA via the

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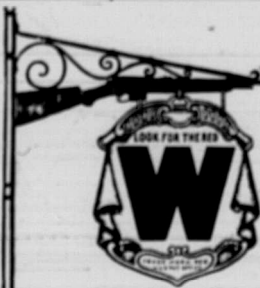
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Round Trip

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Return limit three months

For full particulars apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Agent.



WINCHESTER RIFLE and PISTOL CARTRIDGES

On account of being manufacturers of firearms as well, the Winchester company are peculiarly able to know the best requirements for ammunition. This partially answers the question often asked: "Why do Winchester cartridges excel?" The rest of the answer

is contained in their large, modern plant and their extensive knowledge of the firearms and ammunition business. Winchester Cartridges are made for all makes of rifles and pistols and always give entire satisfaction.

FOR SALE BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

LEARN RAILROADING

If you want a big salary. We teach and qualify you by mail in, from 8 to 14 weeks without loss of time from your present work. Positions are secured; there are many openings right now. Our course is the most complete treatise in existence on the subject of Railroading. FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN EARN FROM \$75 TO \$150 A MONTH! Two or three years advances you to engineer or conductor with a salary of from \$90 to \$185 per month. This is the only school of its kind in Canada with textbooks written for use on Canadian Railways. When writing for our FREE BOOKLET state age, weight and height.

WRITE MAILING CLEAR NO. G. **Dominion Railway School, Winnipeg, Canada**

INCUBATORS THAT HATCH

our liberal guarantee and free trial offer. Send Now.

"CABINET" the incubator that never fails to hatch strong, livable chicks, and lots of them. Prove this for yourself at our expense. We will ship you a "Cabinet" outfit, freight paid, to your nearest station, and after you have taken off the first hatch you are not satisfied with results, the deal is no go. For further particulars send for our Free Illustrated Catalog. It explains "Cabinet" incubators from start to finish. It contains letters from satisfied customers. It gives a copy of BRETT BROS. Mfg. Co., Dugald, Man.

flavor that depend to some extent upon feeding. Certainly the conditions and problems to be met with in this branch of human industry have grown more and more complex.

Must Use Science

We must add to this the fact that, as it is true with every department of man's activity, science has laid her hands upon the business of the farmer and has forced him into a new range of thought and practice. This spread of knowledge has greatly influenced the requirements for meeting a sharpened competition and has rendered it imperative for the practitioner to bring to bear upon a great variety of agricultural problems a clear understanding of fundamental facts and principles.

The feeding of animals involves many difficult questions. These begin with the production of forage and grain crops where it is necessary to discover what ones will yield the largest food values per unit of expenditure. Economy demands that the several feeding stuffs which are at command shall be so combined that there shall be no waste of material or energy. The Western farmer has a long cold

winter to contend with, and during this time if he has not cattle to attend to he is practically idle. The summer seasons of the West are short and the farmer of the past has tried to accomplish his year's work during this period. Perhaps if a little more of his time was given over during the summer to preparing for the wants of the live stock during the winter he would, in all probability, be much the gainer.

Our experimental stations have time and time again demonstrated that there is money in feeding and finishing cattle for the market. These stations, to accomplish this, had to grow the winter rations and if they could do this the farmer can do the same. He has the land and all that is required is the application.

ALBERTA '09 - 8 boys best \$1000 prize. The Alberta is made by a Canadian and is adaptable to that country. It has heavy double walls, double glass doors, best copper hot water tank, safety lamp, nursery and soil repurifier, complete for operation. This high grade hatcher is result of many years' experience. Guaranteed and long trial. Write for free catalog. If in a hurry send price by express. Alberta Incubator Co., P.O. 207, Mankato, Minn.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the production of the various Western Cereals will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Please in making this department the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the reader attention will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

C. A. Sack—If the owner of the farm and the renter both break the agreement, can the renter still hold position on farm till expiration of agreement? If A sells farm to C, and B, the renter, refuses to give up position after he has been asked and also B did not fulfill agreement, can A make B give up position? B is agreeable to give up position if he can get about three times what it is worth. A considers it a case of hold up on the part of B.

Ans.—It is necessary that the renter should show in what respect tenant broke agreement. The agreement may provide that on breach of agreement by A tenant the landlord can remove possession. If this is the case the tenant would have to give up possession and if he declined to do so, the landlord could take steps for his removal. The matter that should be decided to us is in what respect the tenant broke the agreement.

Subscriber, Sask.—A offers to sell wheat for seed to R, C, and D and declares it is Red Fife wheat. R, C, and D are to use the wheat for seed and also for feed. The wheat turns out to be not Red Fife at all, more Praton. Can R, C, and D claim money on wheat as they paid 13 cents more than market price at that time, or can anyone be due to A?

Ans.—A's statement is a representation of warranty and if wrong outside he is liable in damages to the purchasers providing that when they examined it they relied on his statement and did not know that the wheat was not Red Fife seed. It does not matter that A acted innocently or honestly believing that it was Red Fife seed.

S. M. K. Kingman, Alta.—Have the C. P. R. recovered five right-of-way on the Cn. land after it is sold?

Ans.—No, unless right-of-way is reserved in transfer.

If I got coal on my C. P. R. land will the company have any right to it?

Ans.—No, unless reserved in the transfer. A party will dig out a ditch and open a ditch through my land. The ditch will spoil some of my best hay land and is dangerous for my cattle. What can I do to stop it?

Ans.—Block ditch yourself or apply to court for an injunction to compel him to restore ditch. What is the usual custom for renting a place on

half shares? What should owner of land furnish besides land?

Ans.—Fairly a matter of mutual agreement. Whether the owner shall break the land and provide one-half of the seed and all implements, and pay half the threshing, though this is usual where wheat is to be taken crop.

R. R. F. Robson, Sask.—I have a piece of land about 120 acres on the West side of the Moose Jaw creek along which there is no road allowance. I have always been able to cross the quarter lying West of my land in going to and from my land, but have no agreement of any kind with the owner of that quarter giving me a right to cross. Can the owner in any legal way block the value of the land he acquires? What is the proper legal remedy for me to take to obtain a right-of-way? If I obtain a right-of-way shall the value of the land be ascertained? What is the proper legal remedy for me to take to obtain a right-of-way? If I obtain a right-of-way shall the value of the land be ascertained? What is the proper legal remedy for me to take to obtain a right-of-way?

Ans.—Neighbor has no right to cross neighbor's land except by his permission and unless neighbor consents to loan permission by agreement in writing the permission could always be withdrawn. If neighbor declines to grant this permission requires should ascertain if municipality will create a road allowance and have difficulty overcome in this way.

old Subscriber.—Bought land last fall personally from the owner. Terms were 1/2 cash payment, instalments for balance to be secured by first mortgage. No agreement between us as I understood I was to receive the deed upon delivering of mortgage and cash payment. Owner immediately left for Toronto. In due time I sent the mortgage and cash payment and asked for deed. Owner now tells me that I am not entitled to the original deed until all the mortgage is paid, but says I can get a copy. I want him to register deed as he says it is executed in my name. I have nothing to show that I bought this land. Let the owner legally hold deed until all the mortgage is paid. And, Am I entitled to free copy of deed? What use is this to me? In sending payments by mail when does the interest cease, at the time when the money is posted or when it reaches its destination?

Ans.—If mortgage is registered inquirer will find that deed is on record. If on record mortgage is in fully possession. If deed is not recorded he is entitled to have same, that it may be registered. Interest ceases when money reaches destination.

D. G. Man.—Man dies leaving will; two parties mentioned in will are executors. Believing to have been mentioned in will, how can I see will without inquiring of executors?

Ans.—When will is admitted to probate it can be seen at office of surrogate court.

Tartar emetic, 1 ounce.
Charcoal, 1 ounce.
(2) Give the following powders to the colt:
Sulphate of iron, 1 ounce.
Potassium chlorate, 1 ounce.
Mix well, divide into 12 powders and give one in feed at night.

GELDING NOT DOING WELL

1874. Sack.—I have a heavy gelding about 14 years old, he worked hard all last winter, but went off in March when doing full plowing and has not regained flesh yet. His teeth are in fair shape, he eats well and is in good spirits. He is not doing any work just now, still he is not putting on any flesh. His hair is somewhat dry. His legs are all right, on in his water.
Give the following powders:
Sulphate of iron (powders), 1 ounce.
Epsom salts, 2 ounces.
Epsom salts, 2 ounces.
Potassium nitrate, 4 ounces.
Mix well and feed one tablespoonful in feed night and morning.

FOWLS WITH SWOLLEN HEADS

Mrs. T. A. Sack.—About three weeks ago I noticed one of my fowls had a swollen head. It was like water blister, the eyes sometimes closed up. I have been feeding whole oats and barley every day giving water to drink. I had her killed as I thought the rest might catch the disease. This week I have four more. I have taken them away from the rest of the flock. Kindly advise me as to cure.
Ans.—Give the fowls the following night and morning:
Glycerine, 20 drops.
Turpentine, 5 drops.
Mix well, give one house with lime and clean the perches thoroughly.

MARE LAME IN HOCK

J. S. Alta.—(1) Fifteen-year-old standard bred mare, in foal, about three months ago got an enlargement of the right hind hock. She does not limp or show signs of lameness when walking, but limps slightly when she starts. When walking joints make a creaky noise as if dry. Can you prescribe a cure?
(2) A colt has cut on knee. It is all healed up, but one little spot seems to break out at times. What can I do in this case?
(3) Apply the following blisters:
Blisters of mercury, 1 dram.
Cantharides, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 4 drams.
Mix well, rub well in, leave on 18 hours, wash off and grease well; repeat the blister if needed in three weeks.
(4) Apply this blister:
Cantharides, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 4 drams.
Rub well in, leave on 18 hours, wash off and grease well.

MARE STALLING FREQUENTLY

Subscriber, Sask.—(1) Seven-year-old mare which had a colt last spring stands back in stall and spreads out often as if going to make water. Her water is frequently discolored. Kindly prescribe.
(2) A pure bred Durham cow has had some trouble since calving last spring. She has trouble in making water. I have taken the colt off her and am feeding her 2 gallons of barley chow per day, but she keeps thin. Her hide is loose. As she is not in calf I would like to fatten her. Tell me what to do for her.
Ans.—Have the following made up:
Tincture of iron, 8 ounces.
Liquor arseniculi hydro-chlor, 4 ounces.
Liquor stramonii, 4 ounces.
Mix well and give two tablespoonfuls three times daily in feed; also give the following powders:
Potassium nitrate, 2 ounces.
Gentian root, 4-20mgms.
Epsom salts, 4 ounces.
Mix and divide into 12 powders.
(2) Give the following:
Epsom salts, 1 pound.
Common salt, 1/2 pound.
Ginger, 1 ounce.
Dissolve 1 quart of warm water and give on an empty stomach; also have these powders made up:
Sax vomica, 2 ounces.
Pulverized salt, 1 ounce.
Mix well, divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

COLT WITH BOG SPAVIN

J. W. Golden, Man.—A colt has bog spavin; can it be cured and the hunch removed?
Ans.—Have the following made up:
Potassium iodide, 1/2 ounce.
Iodine, 1 ounce.
Apply to part affected every second day, rubbing well in.

HORSE GOING LAME BEHIND

R. S. Leroux, Sask.—Horse has gone lame in the hind leg. I rested him all last winter, but he got lame again in the spring when put to work. He is also broken winded, breathes hard and sweats about the head. Kindly prescribe.
Ans.—Give your horse the following on an empty stomach:
Aloes, 8 drams.
Ginger, 1 dram.
Soft soap sufficient to make one ball. After the purgative has worked give these powders:
Digitalis, 1 ounce.
Sulphate of iron, 1 1/2 ounces.
Mix well, divide into 12 powders and give one in feed three times a day.

HORSE WEAK IN HIND QUARTERS

Subscriber, Foxwarren, Man.—(1) A seven-year-old horse had a bad cold when I bought him a year ago. He got thin dur-

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



The Great Conditioner, Tonic, Digestor & Worm Destroyer.
BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs.
Full particulars from
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DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 24th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eight, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.
W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best males in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.
W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.
Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.
In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.
Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn home-stead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra).
A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.
W. W. COBY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

ing the winter and his wind was bad. In the spring small lumps in his throat enlarged. I blistered them; this helped him and he has not used him since the fall; he is very weak in the hind quarters.
(2) Another horse got a sore throat two months ago and ever since his wind has been bad; he eats and drinks very little and his coat is rough; he sweats very easily; his hind quarters are very weak and stiff. Please prescribe.
Ans.—(1) Give the following:
Tincture digitalis, 2 ounces.
Tincture of sax vomica, 2 ounces.
Spirits of ether nit, 4 ounces.
Mix and give 4 tablespoonfuls in a pint of water three times daily before feeding; also give these powders in feed three times a day:
Potassium nitrate, 1 1/2 ounces.
Gentian, 1 1/2 ounces.
Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.
Mix and divide into 12 powders.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.

SWEENEYED MARE

I. G. Gleason, Baring, Sask.—Please advise me in reference to a young mare which got sweeneyed last spring. I blistered her but it did not little good. She has been running out since.
Ans.—Apply the following blister:
Blisters of mercury, 1 dram.
Cantharides, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 4 drams.
Mix well, rub well in, leave on 18 hours, wash off and grease well.

MARE URINATES TOO FREQUENTLY

Wanderer, Sask.—Mare rising ten urines too frequently. Have had her examined by the V.S. for a gravel and nothing was found. She keeps thin, though she eats heartily. Am feeding her 1/2 gallons of oats per day. Kindly prescribe.
Ans.—Have the following made up:
Iodine crystals, 3 drams.
Sulphate of iron, 12 drams.
Gentian, 3 ounces.
Divide into 6 doses and put in 6 capsules and mix contents of capsule in soft warm feed every third night until three have been given. Repeat the other three in three weeks if necessary.

MARE SLIPPING FOAL

Braron, Sask.—Mare bred in June dropped her foal in 5 months time; she is 5 years old and had a foal before. She was fed all right and was not over fat; she worked right along. What is likely to cause it and will mare be just as well to breed again?
Ans.—This often happens to young mares and may have been caused by a slip or injury; perhaps something may have been in the feed that had a direct action on the womb. It would be better to miss a year and then breed again.

LAME MARE

G. L. Sack.—Mare ten years old is very sore in her front feet; she seems to be crippled up between the fetlock and hoof. She is very sore after she has been driven on a hard road. I had her shod and she did not go any better. The V.S. says she

is not fundered; he said I had better blister above the fetlock. What would you advise me to do?

Ans.—I would advise you to have your mare fired and blistered above the hoof. Apply this blister immediately after firing:
Blisters of mercury, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 4 drams.
Rub well in, leave on 18 hours, wash off and grease well; repeat blister in three weeks, leaving on 36 hours.

TEAM WITH WORMS

Joseph Plund, Sask.—Team of horses eight and nine years old have worms very bad. I feed them well and the work they have to do at present is not much, but they still keep poor. Everything V.S. has prescribed has failed. What would you advise me to do?

Ans.—Have the following powders made up, divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning:
Avis, nut, 2 ounces.
Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.
Tartar emetic 1 ounce.
Charcoal, 1 ounce.
Mix well. After these are finished give this drench on an empty stomach:
Raw linseed, 1 quart.
Oil of turpentine, 2 ounces.
Feed soft feed without hay until purgative acts.

FILLY WITH WORMS

G. C. B. Emerson.—(1) Two-year-old colt acts very queer; she seems all right outside, but in the stable seems very uneasy. She lifts her legs and strikes her belly, turns round, looks at herself, bites her legs, sometimes crawling and lying down, but gets right up again; she switches her tail and also wants to rub herself.
(2) I had a two-year-old colt which one night came home with swelled eyes; his breast, sheath and legs were also swelled and his skin was lumpy.
Ans.—(1) Have the following powders made up, divide into 12 powders and give one in feed at night:
Avis, nut, 2 ounces.
Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.

Farm Miscellany

HORSES OR AUTOS?

One of the greatest questions in front of the individual farmer at the present time is the question whether he will continue to use horse-drawn vehicles or the auto-wagon.

On the score of cost for a day's work, there is not much difference at the present time, that is, it will cost about as much to run an auto-wagon for a day as it will to run a wagon and team for a day, but the auto-wagon can take twice the load, the auto-wagon is not eating when it is not working; when the driver of the auto-wagon is not running on the road he can be doing something else. The auto-wagon needs no attention on Sundays or on a holiday. In the course of a year there is no doubts but that the working costs of the auto will not be much more than one-half the cost of the wagon and team and the auto-wagon will transport twice the weight.

When he realizes that the modern auto-wagon bears the same relation to the horse-drawn vehicle, that the railway train bears now to the stage-coach of the so-called "Good Old Times," every thoughtful, business-like farmer must speedily recognize the fact that the auto-wagon is his vehicle for future transportation.

Besides which, the engine of his auto-wagon can be used for so many different purposes when not actually upon the road. For instance, it can be used to run the pump for the water supply; it can be attached to the household flour mill (of the future) it can cut the hay for fodder; saw the wood, and can be put to many other uses.

Now, Mr. Saskatchewan farmer, look ahead. The day of the auto-wagon is coming, in fact, it has come, and whether you like the idea or not, you will be forced into using the auto, or you will be behind the times and your neighbor will be going ahead while you are standing still.

Remember the old English saying: "He who is not going forward is sure to be left behind."

The writer has no interest whatsoever in the auto industry, and only has ridden in an auto when obliged. The writer is a lover of horses, has been brought up with them all his life and has no use for the auto except from one point of view, and that is as an aid to making money, so do not think that these lines are penned in the interest of any auto factory in any shape or form. They are written solely to open the eyes of the farmer to what is going on in any farming locality which happens to have up-to-date business methods.

The future use of the auto for travel and transportation is as certain as that the sun shines by day.

But the auto has one disadvantage against the horse. It cannot live and travel over such wretched roads as the poor unimproving horse has travelled, year after year, and generation after generation. Mr. Farmer will have to take greater care of his auto in this respect than he did of his horses. It will pay him to do so. The farmer must set to work and get good roads fit for auto traffic.

The time to get good roads is when a country is young.

There is no country on the face of the earth where better roads can be had than in the West. A new country can lay out its roads in the first place, straighter and with less steep grades than the older provinces have done, provided it sets about this work when the country is young. In a little while your authorities will be ready to map out the new roads, to straighten the old ones; to ease the grades and to build a good roadbed with a suitable top dressing.

All this sounds expensive, but if you want good roads you will have to build them good, and use only the best of material and this is the only road that is cheapest, not only in the end, but all the time it is in use.

You will save money by building your roads sound and good.

One of your members told the writer he had already received a number of letters on the subject and it is up to every farmer to "prod" his member all the time till he gets what he wants.

He should not be "happy till he gets it." If I were a farmer's neighbor, no

authority would have any rest or peace from me until we had decent roads whereon to travel.

Every farmer should talk to his neighbor and if three or four active men got together they could start a good roads society in every town and district. It will then be an easy matter for a number of these small societies to unite and form a central Good Roads' association. "Unity is strength." One stick is not very strong, but a good many sticks make a very sturdy bundle. Get your sticks and your bundle will soon be made.—North Battleford News.

DRAFT HORSE JUDGING

(By A. S. Alexander, in Wisconsin Agricultural College)

The judging of horses is an art to be acquired by careful observation, practice and experience. Not every man has the naturally keen observing powers and love of the subject peculiar to some men who become notable experts; yet all may acquire a practical, useful knowledge of the exterior of the horse by methodical and conscientious study. To become a proficient judge of horses is worth striving after. The attainment gives its possessor personal satisfaction, the necessary information for use in breeding, buying, selling and managing horses and enables him to help his fellowmen by counsel in horse matters, or the selection of prize winners in the show ring. Masters of the art wield a mighty influence on the horse breeding operations of the country.

How to Acquire the Art

The student should get into the habit of "sizing up" every horse he sees. By comparing one horse with another he will gain experience and be able to estimate values correctly.

A great number of horses must be examined. Then several must be considered together and one compared with the other until each can be placed in its proper position as regards merit and utility. Horses of varying breed, age, type, quality, soundness and serviceability should be used as material for study. Where possible the student of horses should visit horse breeding establishments, sale stables and shows to continue his studies and round out his experience, as soon as a practical knowledge of the work of judging has been acquired.

How to Examine a Horse

Have the animal led out "to halter" and stood at ease in an open, well lighted place. View the horse from all directions. In this way an impression of the conformation, style, character and "general appearance" of the animal and peculiarities or excellencies of the various members is obtained. The horse may be moved around, first at a walk and then at a trot, to afford the judge a broadside view. This should be followed by a careful study of the animal as he walks from and to the observer and is then led away and back at a trot. The examination may then follow in detail. This analytical work is best accomplished by means of the score card.

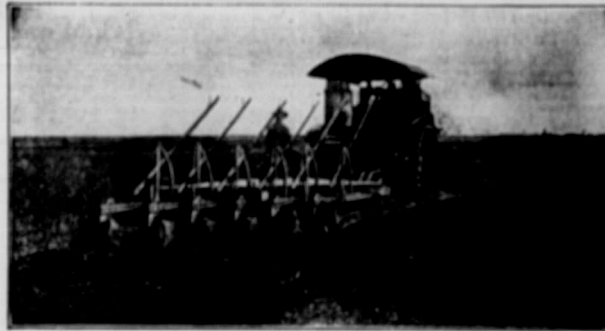
The student should learn to use his eyes rather than his hands in judging. The eye is master of the situation. The hand should only be used as an assistant to the eye. It may be used when the eye cannot unaided determine a question of quality, size, condition or soundness. For example, the eye sees plumpness of flesh, but the hand must be used to decide its depth on the ribs or other part; or the eye detects what appears to be a bone spavin and the hand by feeling corroborates or disproves the suspicion. As a general rule much handling is to be avoided by the student. Excessive handling suggests lack of confidence, experience and mature judgment. It betokens the amateur.

Purpose of the Score Card

The use of the score card in judging teaches the student to analyze the component parts of the horse one by one

BETTER CHEAPER BREAKING

Than You Can Do With Horses



With this 45 Brake H.P. tractor you and your boy, can break 18 or 20 acres of sod in a day. It will pull six or six fourteen inch plows, and much of the time a chisel-plow behind the plows. It will use about three gallons of Silver Star Kerosene or Engine-oil for each acre of breaking.

THIS FUEL COSTS 11c. A GAL., NET, IN WINNIPEG

This outfit will do better breaking than you can do with horses, and do it cheaper.

Breaking is the hardest work on the farm. It is what kills the horses; but it cannot kill this MODERN FARM HORSE. The Hart-Parr gas tractor does the work day and night whether it is easy or hard, hot or cool. It never gives out if properly cared for, but always delivers the goods.

When the breaking has been done it will crush and stir the sod, drift in the grain, harvest and deliver the crop. It is an all-purpose, all-season engine. Write and tell us your requirements, and we will show you how to do your work better, cheaper and with less worry than you are now doing it with horses.

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until he becomes thoroughly efficient in estimating the value of all points combined in the animal. Practice with it will, in time, enable him to rapidly look over a horse, note its good and bad points and arrive at a correct estimate of its value. For the beginner who would become a capable judge of horses it is necessary at first to examine each of the points noted on the accompanying score card. The experienced judge does not use a score card in the judging ring. By long practice he has learned to quickly observe and weigh all of the points of the horse and estimate their relative importance in placing the animals of a group in their proper positions. The use of the score card trains the student so that in time he is able to judge without its help.

The "points" or parts of the horse referred to above should be thoroughly learned by the student and then demonstrated to the teacher. The teacher should explain the characters of an ideal draft.

Repeated judging of many widely different horses by the score card cannot fail to make an intelligent horse judge of the one who earnestly strives to become proficient in this useful art.

VETO SOON OVER

Dublin, Ireland, January 18.—John E. Redmond, who today was unanimously re-elected president of the United Irish League; T. P. O'Connor, Joseph Devlin

and Daniel Boyle, the Irish members of parliament who visited the United States last October for the purpose of arousing interest in the cause of home rule, were the guests of honor this evening at a banquet at the Mansion House, arranged as a compliment for the success of their American visit.

During the course of his speech Mr. Redmond predicted that the veto power of the House of Lords would be abolished before the coronation without the creation of new peers. He said that so long as the Liberals abided by their pledges on the veto and home rule questions the Irish party would support them, without regard to any minor issues, but, he added, the smallest deviation would mean instant change in the party's attitude. He did not object to the home rule bill being so drafted as to fill in with a larger plan.

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The Farmers' Hotel of Winnipeg.
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OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
 To gratify the wish of some invalid.
 To maintain the Girls' Club room at 274 Hargrave Street.

MOTTO

Since Sunshine lights the earth around,
 And everywhere good folk are found,
 Shake off your fears, have hope, be brave;
 Gloom has no place but in the grave.
 Don't I have a chance to laugh.

A SMILE

A smile who will refuse a smile,
 The morning breeze to cheer,
 And turn to leave the heart of gold,
 And shirk the falling tear?
 A pleasant smile for every face,
 Ah, 'tis a blessed thing!
 It will the lines of care erase,
 And those of beauty bring.

Dear Friends,—On December 30th, 1910, the first Canadian Sunshine Headquarters was opened in 201 Bon Accord Block, Winnipeg. When the workers and Margaret arrived we had no chairs and no tables, nothing but the bare room. Packing cases were broken up and made into counters so that the speaking could go on, and with four borrowed chairs we set out to prepare for the First Annual Toy Mission and Christmas Cheer. In looking back the wonder to us all is how we dared undertake this work practically without any visible means of support. But we had faith, love and trust in Sunshine and knowing the almost miraculous help obtained in other towns went at will heart and will, determined to scatter happiness wherever possible, by loving smiles, words and material sunshine. The success was beyond our wildest dreams and there was certainly a hauler for the Sunshine work. Hundreds of garments have been distributed, dozens of families cared for by Sunshine not only in the city but in the country places. Situations were found, bread for girls. Cleaner and washer women placed in regular employment. Babies placed in loving homes.

Their Excellencies Sir Daniel and Lady McMillan arrived at 2:30 and, like the children and the grown-ups too were transported into Fairy Land. Our general chairman, Hon. T. M. Daly, told the children, in a few simple words, how to scatter the Sunshine and help the work along. The first tableaux was by the 1st Canadian Girl Guides in full uniform, under Capt. McMillan, carrying the Peace Jack, the one great playing "God Save the King," the entire audience standing. The next tableaux was Santa Claus and his Fairies, and for the benefit of my young helpers who could not come to Winnipeg I produced a scene.

The fairies presented Lady McMillan with a bouquet of flowers. The Misses Mervy, Morrison, Davidson and Lyons, pupils of Miss Jean Logan, were greatly enjoyed and showed great ability as entertainers. Mrs. Routledge Smith, Mrs. Reef, Mr. Wray in his incidental comic sketches. The children simply raved with delight and even some of these and four were clapping their hands for all they were worth. It would be hard to say whether the performers, children or audience enjoyed the afternoon the most. Mr. Jack Casslin and the Misses McKinley, (Santa Claus and the fairies) were very great favorites. Col. Steel, Chief Buchanan and Major Hackett of the Boy Scouts kindly sent help to decorate the tree and also to keep order in the house. The entertainment went off from start to finish without a single hitch, and everybody everywhere was simply beaming at the mention of the Sunshine Guild Second Annual Toy Mission.

The Workers

Mrs. Floyd Biggs, Mrs. Houlet, Mrs. D. A. McMillan, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. J. Salmon, Miss Pickerton, Mrs. Macdonald, St. James, Mrs. Downing, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. McEatherton, Mrs. Burley, Miss Minnie Vorstman, Mr. Forest in who's able stage management much of the success of the work is due. Among the workers mentioned were: His Excellency Sir Daniel and Lady McMillan, Mrs. Hugo Ross, Mrs. W. H. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Carrar, Mr. and Miss Steel, Mrs. Rupp, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Jansen and party, Mrs. Marks and party, Mrs. J. Louis and party.

To the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts we owe the greatest part of our collections and they are all

"What live we for but this?
 Into the sun to breathe the soul of sweetest,
 The starlit growth to rear to fair completion;
 Down eaves with sodas, kill hatched with a lion,
 And to the sandy wastes beneath the fane,
 That the grass grew behind us as we came."
 —James Stuart Blackie.

She came among the gathering crowd,
 A maiden fair, without pretence,
 And when they asked her humble name,
 She whispered softly, "Cammion Sense."

Her modest gait drew every eye,
 Her ample cloak, her shoes of leather,
 And when they stared, she simply said,
 "I dress according to the weather."

They argued long and reasoned loud,
 In dubious Russian phrases mysticous,
 While she, poor child, could not divine
 Why girls so young should be so serious!

They knew the length of Plato's beard,
 And how the soldiers wrote in Sator;
 She studied authors not so deep,
 And took the Bible for her pattern.

And so she said, "Excuse me, friends,
 I had all have their proper place,
 And Cammion Sense should stay at home
 With cheerful hearts and smiling faces."

MARGARET'S MAIL BAG

Mrs. Riddell, Okla.—Many thanks for letter. I will write you full particulars of East. God bless your loving effort to help his people.
 Miss Kate Brown.—Willing Workers, Bates.—Have written some time ago acknowledging barrels, will write fuller details next week.
 Ada Cross, Source Genevieve, Alta.—Many thanks for 30 cents. Will forward badges and cards.
 Busy Mother.—Will send full particulars in a few days re child for winter school.
 J. A. Hayward, Plumas, Mex.—Many thanks for papers. Heartily welcome to our Guild.
 Binnie.—Please send name and proper address.
 Freds & Hattie Robertson, Plaxton, N. B.—Will send button and membership cards. Write again.
 Manchester S.S.—I had all have their proper place. Yes, the box was just what I wanted. The clothing, toys, etc., always come in for the children.
 Carmen Stock, Burnham, Sask.—Many thanks for promise of papers. Will forward membership cards and button. Write often.
 Mrs. H.R. Sayers, Edenville, Alta.—I will write full particulars and will attend to your request.
 Bela Allright.—Sending card and button. Heartily welcome to our Guild.
 Wave Noggle.—Glad to hear of our little Yankee member. Write often.
 G. Irene Noggle.—Glad of your offer to help. I will forward card and also membership card, and hope to hear that you can form a branch of Sunshine.
 Nora Norwood, Maryfield, Sask.—Books will be useful to some little chap.
 Selma Hankinson, Valley River, Man.—Glad to welcome you to our Guild and hope you will like Canada and have a happy time.

A Friend, Zeno, Sask.—Box arrived safely and everything will be of use. Please send name so that I may send card of membership.
 Nelson Savage, Model Farm, Sask.—Be sure and write promised letter. I will forward cards, etc.
 Mrs. R. Wiggins, Fletto Springs, Sask.—Will write in a few days. Glad to hear from you at any time.
 Payne Hall, Quesnottown, Alta.—Welcome dear child. I want all possible members in Alberta. Sending card, etc.
 Miss Arlie M. Jacques.—Many thanks for letter. Any garments, new or used ones, suitable for children from 1 to 12 years of age.
 Norman Leslie, Turnbull, Man.—Glad to see so many boys are joining the Guild. Watch for Sunshine Boy Scouts, which I hope to form through the country.

Will the five little children at Birnie kindly send in their names so that I can forward membership cards.

THE ROAD TO GRUMBLETOWN

By Ellen Manly

'Tis quite a straight and easy road
 That leads to Grumbletown,
 And those who wish can always find
 A chance to journey down.

'Tis customary for the trip,
 To choose a rainy day—
 When weather's fine one's not so apt
 To care to go that way.

Just keep down fretful Lane;
 You come to Sulky Stile,
 Where travellers often like to rest
 In silence for a while.

And then cross over Pouting Bridge
 Where "Don't Care Brook" flows
 down,
 And just a little way beyond,
 You come to Grumbletown.

From what I learn, this Grumbletown
 Is not a pleasant place;
 One never hears a cheerful word,
 Or sees a smiling face.

THE TREACHEROUS FOX

Among the tender vines I spy
 A little fox named "By and By,"
 Then set upon him quick, I say,
 The swift young hunter "Right Away."

Around each tender vine I plant
 I find the little fox "I can't";
 Then, fast as ever hunter run,
 Chase him with bold and brave "I can."

Then drive him low and drive him high
 With this good hunter named "I'll try"
 Then hunt him out, and to his den
 With "I-will-not-forget-again."

The little fox that, hidden there
 Among my vines, is "I don't care"
 Then let "I am sorry" hunter true
 Chase him afar from vines and you.

PETER AND THE BLACKBIRD

(John Lee)
 Peter Patch, one bright May morning,
 In the garden went to play,
 While a blackbird on a tree-top
 Piped a joyous roundelay—
 "Peet—peet—peeter! Peet—peet—peeter!"

Here's a morning few could match!
 Show me sunlight, brighter, sweeter,
 Peet—peet—peeter Patch!"

Peter Patch was smiling gaily
 Till a bee came buzzing by,
 Then, with frowns of dreadful darkness,
 Peter Patch began to cry.
 Sang the blackbird, "Twee—twee—twee!"

What a shocking thing to see!
 Do not, p-l-e-a-s-e, my dearest Peter,
 Look like that at me."

Soon the cloud of sorrow passing,
 Peter Patch grew less forlorn,
 Till, by chance, his little finger
 Ran against a rose's thorn.
 Then the blackbird heard his whimper
 Peeped in wonder from the tree;
 "Don't," he cried; "oh, dearest Peter,
 Speak like that to me!"

But the wailing still grew louder,
 Till, on peace and comfort bent,
 From the tree-top fled the blackbird,
 Piping sharply as he went—
 "Tut—tut—tut, now! Check that weeping!"

What a noise for such a scratch!
 Courage would be more in keeping;
 Peet—peet—peeter Patch."
 —Little Folks.

When Sunshiners are sending us parcels by mail please see that full postage is paid. We have to pay double on all over due postage and it frequently runs to 50 cents a day. Please see that you put enough stamps on your parcels.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:
 Dear Margaret—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name
 Age
 Address



SANTA CLAUS AND THE FAIRIES

The Fresh Air Home has proved itself a necessity and will be a summer resort pleasure of the Sunshine work. The Hargrave Street home has already proved to be of use, to not only girls from the east but to farmers' wives and daughters having to visit Winnipeg. Hundreds of members have been enrolled, from infants just a few days old to our old men and women of four score, and others. The cradle Guild is growing apace. I must still ask for more members in every branch of the work.

Christmas 1910

The workers were well prepared this year housed in a home with every comfort. We packed and unpacked the barrels, boxes, bags etc., of clothing, chickens, fresh eggs, puddings, pies, turkeys, home-made candies, etc., sent from all parts of Canada, with the greatest despatch. Baggage men were ready to leave with baskets as they were packed. One hundred and sixty children received toys, candies, good warm garments, and dainty presents. To my readers, members and friends who have made this work possible we send our warmest and heartiest thanks and best wishes for the future of themselves and the work.

The Second Annual Toy Mission

Me. C. P. Walker kindly placed the Winnipeg Theatre at the disposal of Sunshine for Jan. 6th and Mrs. Walker loaned tree and decorations. A jollier or more delighted audience never filled any theatre. The electric railway issued fifteen hundred free tickets and so there was no expense whatever for our little visitors. They came in from every part of the city and the outside points had special cars to bring and take the children home,

deserve the greatest praise and credit. Next week I will take the country workers and tell of the help and inspiration received from you all.

Winnipeg

Mrs. Marks, Mrs. Pigeot, Mrs. Jansen and party dressed thirty five dolls, eight beds and four lovely blankets, coats—material for coats provided by Dr. Good.

Mrs. Salmon and Miss R. Salmon and members of the Golden Glow branch provided funds to buy Master McMillan a very nice go-cart so that he can attend school and also Sunshine meetings.

Weston

Exquisite hand painted articles came from the Weston branch; Mrs. Bales, president, kindly having them in. St. Charles also sent dolls, toys, home-made candies, etc.

The Pleasant Hour branch, Mrs. Floyd Biggs, president, has done great work making many beautiful books, toys, and candies. One dear child bringing her own doll that some lonely one might be comforted. The children collected three dollars to help the mission.

Mrs. McEatherton sent very large box of fancy articles containing chocolates. Mrs. W. J. Boyd also sent fourteen gifts for the Christmas tree. The entire joy to the founder of the Sunshine work lies in the happiness scattered over the lonely hearts and the knowledge that this "Toy Mission" will live in the hearts and memories of many little children through many years to come. This will, if possible, be made an annual event in Winnipeg, and I hope in many other Western towns, bigger and brighter as the years go on is the wish of
 Yours lovingly, in Sunshine or Shade,
 "MARGARET"

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Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Women's Western Conventions

IT IS now definitely decided that a convention of women shall meet in Regina from January 31 to February 4, the date of the annual convention of farmers at that point. The women's meeting is to be separate from the men's during the day sessions, but the evening sessions are to be a union of both. This is an extremely happy arrangement and must be productive of great benefit to both sides of this educative movement that is bound to raise the farming interest to the very forefront of all commercial enterprises. When women fully realize the importance of those men's meetings—the broad and growing intelligence of the leaders, the ambitious financial schemes that are being evolved from the needs of the Guild, the wakening appreciation of those large bodies of industrious men to the possibilities of hitherto undreamed success in their chosen labor; when men become seized of the limitless aid that women may bring—do indeed bring to this stern and difficult and most necessary achievement of growing food for a nation—the courage and patience, the actual accomplished work that women unshrinkingly bring to hasten on a fulfillment of the country's hopes; when a full understanding comes to each of the other's earnest efforts, a recognition of the absolute value and needs of each to this fulfillment, and still further a substantial recognition to women of services rendered—then will come in this West an impetus to the agricultural industry of such strength and permanence that the hoary machinations of monarchical capitalists can never retard or even overtake.

Union Will Help

A union of the men's and women's conventions should go far to bring about this desirable appreciation. The farming interest does not end with growing the greatest possible number of bushels of wheat to the acre. The farmer is beginning at last to realize that every influence of whatsoever sort that the ingenuity of a more leisured and better educated class can bring to bear upon finance is brought to bear as heavily as possible upon him, and the day is at hand when leisure and education will be no longer scorned by the important but mentally unequipped farmer. A reasonable amount of leisure may be made to earn big dividends. Work less, think more, and take nothing for granted, may be a new but nevertheless perfectly sound admonition to adopt and to practice persistently. Where and how to begin this long delayed education that is to bring us the refinement of culture and leisure and wealth, and also to qualify us to wrest our own social position from usurpers is the first question.

That women's institutes in Ontario, have already made great gains in this direction, even in the short time since organization began, cannot be doubted. Many of the institutes have trebled their membership. There the town or village and country women join forces and identify their interests. This naturally means a closer relation, a better appreciation, and clearer understanding of the duty of town and country in the scheme of nation building. When women get to know each other well virtues will obtrude themselves and arrest attention.

All Working Together

From this regular association women are realizing the possibility of actually accomplishing something. To know that hundreds of organizations and thousands of members are all diligently working toward a similar end, "For home and country," is in itself strengthening; their universal acknowledgement that the future of the country depends upon its citizens, and that the kind of citizens is determined by the home, shows how far advanced the cause is.

To become expert in domestic science is no mean art, and it certainly has a strong

bearing upon the household, especially where children are growing up; but the proper system of ethics is a graver consideration. A trained upholsterer can soon restore harmony in your furnishings if need be; a good cook can upset your kitchen utensils into the pig trough and turn out an incomparable meal quite as if nothing had ever been amiss with your cooking, and what is doubtless more difficult still, he can train you at any age to mend your ways and learn cooking afresh; the heathen Chinese will be "velly happy" to do your household's fine linen and return it to you without spot or blemish, or any of the smears that you so perseveringly ironed into it; in short money can restore or replace or buy any of the comforts of good housekeeping, but at what market can you purchase the qualities of good citizenship? This must be a product of the home.

Attendance at men's conventions will give to women a much needed conception of the problems and duties of citizenship, some faint notion of the share of this evolution that lies within their own jurisdiction. Attendance at women's conventions will give to men a growing confidence in woman's capacity to comprehend questions of national importance, and in her executive ability so that a hope may be reasonably entertained that in

ways, and several for abolishing legal abuses under which women had been suffering. Nearly all the rest concerned various improvements in the care and education of children.

There were three different bills for the abolition of the guardianship of the husband over his wife, and a new woman's property act; one for more rights of mothers over their children; four for raising the age of protection for girls; two for raising the age of legal marriage for women from 15 to 17 or 18; four in regard to the legal status of illegitimate children; two petitions for more extensive employment of women in state service; for a state subsidy in behalf of schools for domestic training; for an annual subsidy of 20,000 marks for temperance; for obliging municipalities to appoint a midwife in each parish; for an amendment of the paragraph of the Agrarian law which stipulates that sale of an estate annihilates all lease contracts; for encouragement and extension of co-education; for abolition of the law on domestic service; for the construction of a specified railway; for the establishment of a maternity insurance fund; for the appointment of women as sanitary inspectors; for amendment of the law on litigation insofar as women shall be granted the same rights as men in regard to legal assistance; for subventions to the distribution of free meals to school children; for pardoning the Finns that took part in the Sveaborg revolt; for the abolition of disciplinary punishments in prisons; for making it a penal offense to insult a woman on the public roads or in any other public place.

Up to the time of the dissolution of the first Diet (March, 1908), only three of the women's bills had been debated and decreed upon—the institution of midwives, domestic training, and the raising of the age of marriage from 15 to 17. Various other bills would probably have been passed by the parlia-



A Happy Bunch of Walpole Grain Growers

ment of the near future men will extend to women the freedom of action and a right to independence of thought that they have so long enjoyed themselves.

It must not be overlooked that in the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, during bonspiel week in February, another similar convention is to be held at which many competent women will preside. Subjects highly interesting to progressive thinkers will be treated. Every woman who can possibly be present should make it a point to go so as to insure a marked success. These meetings are new in the West yet, but if women show a bright interest in them at the beginning it will be a great encouragement to those who are planning for the general good. If you don't feel like writing a paper to be read at one of these meetings at least you can join in the discussions; if not in the discussions then you can surely help to swell the crowd of listeners, and good listeners are a prime factor in successful meetings.

WOMEN VOTERS IN FINLAND

In the elections for the second Diet, which took place in July, the women voters outnumbered the men by more than 4,000 in Helsingfors, and by about 3,000 in the province of Nyland. This time 26 women members were elected. Of the 224 petitions presented by women, and of these one was for the appointment of a woman sanitary inspector, one for the improvement in the position of women in state service, two for the extension of certain rail-

ment if the sudden dissolution of the Diet had not put a stop to all parliamentary work.

THE MEASURE OF JERUSALEM

"A young man! I expect he'll not be able to do much preaching. I calculate I might as well be home, but then—it's my duty to be present."

Elder Parsons rose from the breakfast table and walked with dignity upstairs to begin his preparations for church. He felt an unusual responsibility upon him this morning. The Rev. Matthew Brown, pastor of Duff's Church, had been called away, and a young minister was to occupy the pulpit.

It was a peculiar form of vanity that made the worthy elder pause for some moments before the mirror, when he had completed his toilet. "Guess 'I do," he reflected. The outcome of his inspections had nothing whatever to do with his toilet. It expressed rather that his whole appearance befitted the dignity resting upon him.

Descending, he found his wife, already attired, awaiting him. Martha went to church whenever he went, of course, but she was not a judge of good preaching such as he.

As they drove along, he gave forth his views concerning the merits of sermons. "As I said, I have no faith in those young men's preachin'." They have dangerous principles—just dangerous—but their high flown talk doesn't strike me. I declare, when Parson Brown gets a-speakin' of the

Reformation and the tendencies of our modern times, I feel burnin' with enthusiasm.

Just then there came the sound of wheels, and as Robert Taylor passed he remarked genially, "We're going to have something new to-day, Parsons."

"Yes," he replied, "I've just been telling Martha it won't take me long to measure him."

It lacked but a few minutes of commencement when Elder Parsons and his wife seated themselves in their pew. Presently the minister arose to announce the opening psalm and Parsons experienced a certain disappointment. He was young certainly—younger than he had anticipated—but there was a wonderful strength of character in the boyish face and the clear eyes. This bright-faced boy, with his strongly-knit limbs was more fitted to be the champion of a college team than a student of theology. What new doctrine should be proclaimed to them?

"You will find my text in the second chapter of Zechariah and the first two verses." "I lifted up mine eyes again, and looked, and behold, a man with a measuring line in his hand. Then said I, Whither goest thou? And he said to me, To measure Jerusalem, to see what is the breadth thereof and what is the length thereof."

There was a deep pause. A taint of curiosity dispelled the stern fixedness of Elder Parsons' face. No he had never heard this text before. What should he make of it?

With a brief introduction the young minister went straight to his subject. "We of Christian lands, who have listened since infancy to the Gospel; we, with our boasted pride of Christian progress, have need to measure ourselves with the measuring line of Him who is our pattern, to whose measure and fulness we strive to attain. Let us, this morning, in the light of our pattern, measure ourselves that we may know the length of our spiritual Jerusalem and the breadth thereof."

The clear eyes rested on Elder Parsons' face and filled him with a vague discomfort. He, John Parsons, to be measured with the rest! The bright eyes of the young man in the pulpit were a searchlight that seemed to look far down within him.

As the quiet voice ran on, and step by step he held forth Him, who is the pattern of men, the searchlight seemed to burn deeper.

"If there is one of us who prayed to-day, 'Lord, I thank Thee that I am not as other men,' that man has most need to smite on his breast and cry, 'God be merciful to me, a sinner.'"

John Parsons listened as one bewildered. Such a sermon! He glanced at Martha. She was gazing straight ahead at the speaker, and her eyes were bright. So were Manda Snub's across the aisle. He fancied he caught a triumphant gleam in their snipping black depths as they fell upon him.

The voice of the minister grew soft and tender as he read forth the old proclamation of the Master to those who were weary and heavy laden.

To one listener it sounded faint and far away. He felt as if some great pillar had suddenly fallen, and he, John Parsons, had fallen with it.

They were on the way homeward. Elder Parsons was strangely silent. When Taylor passed, Martha glanced at her companion. His eyes were bent on the dashboard, and Martha held her peace. —The Christian Guardian.

THE WAY OF A WOMAN

They had been quarrelling, and although hubby was willing to take the blame all upon himself and smooth matters over peaceably, she was still snippy and indifferant.

"Come over here, Jessie. Aren't you curious to know what is in this package?"

"Oh, not very; I can stand the strain," she replied belligerently.

"Well, it's something for the one I love best in all the world," he said coaxingly, trying to win a smile.

"Oh, is that so?" she sniffed. "I suppose, then, it's those suspenders you said you needed."

"And they understood too late that it is the law of Heaven that the world is given to the hardy and to the self-denying, whilst he would escape the duties of manhood will soon be stripped of the pride, the wealth and the power which are the prizes manhood brings."

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.
From "The Last Galley."

New Brunswick to Alberta

A True Story

By Stella T. Payson, St. John, N.B.

"THE bed is so hard, muvver," sighed Dannie, for the twentieth time that day, as mother sat down beside his bunk for a few minutes' chat.

"Mother knows, darling; and she is so sorry, but you must be a brave boy. Your leg will soon be well, and then you can run about again."

"I want to go into the kitchen wiv you," wailed Dannie. "I'm tired, an' my back hurts, an' my leg hurts, an'—the further list of Dannie's hurts was lost in sobs, and Mrs. Dillon sighed wearily, as she tried to make him a little more comfortable. But a board bunk, and a straw "tick" are not very restful for a broken leg, and poor little Dannie ached in all his bones.

"I don't know what to do with him," said the tired mother to her husband, as they ate their supper. "He gets so tired, and frets to be out here with me. I stay with him all I can, but he gets so lonely."

"Well now, I met the minister," said Mr. Dillon, "an' it's himself is the kind man. 'Dillon, sez 'e, 'I'm glad to see you doin' so well. The first years in the West is a fine harrd', sez 'e, 'but you'll find it a fine country if yer willin' to work.' An' he asked about you and the bye, and whin I tould about Dannie's leg, he was that sorry, an' he says they're after sendin' him a big box from a church away back in New Brunswick. 'An' mebbe, sez 'e, 'there'll be something in it for Dannie—a picture book or the like.' So just tell him that—they'll find him somethin' sure."

"It won't be much of a Christmas he'll have, poor child," said Dannie's mother. "I'll be glad if they'll find him something, for it's little we can get him now, with doctor's bills to pay."

"That's so, indeed," agreed Mr. Dillon.

Dannie was greatly excited at the thought of the minister's box, and anxiously asked his father every day for news of it. At last, about a week before Christmas, Mr. Dillon came home with the news that the box had arrived, and that he was to go to the minister's that night, to help unpack it. Wasn't Dannie excited?

"Do you think there'd may be a book,—or two books, muvver?" he questioned eagerly.

But mother's wishes were of a more practical sort. "I wish there'd be a big soft quilt that I could fold up under you to make your bed more comfortable," she answered.

"I'd raver a picture book," said Dannie wistfully, "even if I do ache."

It was hard work waiting for his father's return, but in about an hour there was a sound of sleigh bells, and the minister drove up to the door with Mr. Dillon, and a load that occasioned the greatest surprise and delight to Mrs. Dillon and Dannie.

"We just left Mrs. Davis and the children to finish unpacking, while we drove over with this. We were so delighted we couldn't wait," he said, and with that they brought in a glittering article, which, when four legs has been unfolded, and a head-board raised, proved to be a little bed with a wire spring. "It was about four feet long. From the sleigh they brought a lovely little mattress, which just fitted it, and a big, firm pillow."

"There," laughed Mr. Davis, rubbing his hands. "If that isn't the strangest thing to come in that mission box."

"Sure that was never in the box," exclaimed Mrs. Dillon. "How could that big bed be in a box?"

"That's just where it was thin," said her husband. "My that's the foine big box. The bid stood on ind in it, and you couldn't ve got a sheet apaper between it an' the cover. An' there's two foine books here for Dannie, besides."

Dannie was wild with excitement over his wonderful bed, and when it was thoroughly warmed, father and mother put blankets on it, and carefully moved him to it. Then appeared the beauty of that dear bed, for father and mother lifted it up with Dannie on it, and carried it right into the kitchen.

"Oh muvver it's just fine," cried the happy little boy, "when I move it just comes too, an' it's so smooov."

"It was a strange thing to come in a mission box," declared Mr. Dillon. "But

sure I am that it's the making of us to have it."

It certainly was strange about that little bed, and those who unpacked it thought it no stranger than the ladies who packed it up.

When the box was to be packed at the church in New Brunswick, it was decided to send all articles for it to the caretaker of the church. A very busy man was Mr. Barker, as he had the care of a number of public buildings, but he was always ready to help in mission work, and so gladly undertook to care for the contributions for the box.

One evening, late in October, a busy party gathered in the vestry, and the great packing case was dragged in to be filed. "I've had some pretty funny things sent for the Northwest box," said Mr. Barker, "but nothing funnier than this," and from the library he brought out that very little bed.

No clue could be found as to who had sent it, and it was finally decided that someone whose child had outgrown the crib, must have had it repaired, and sent to go in the box.

"The very day after the notice was given out in the church, it came," explained Mr. Barker. "The varnish was wet and sticky on it, so whoever sent it wanted it to go in good condition."

It was found, on examination, that the bed could be stood on end in the box, though, as Mr. Dillon had declared, when he unpacked it, "there wasn't room for a sheet of paper over it," and away it went to the West, to be just the very article to bring comfort to little Dannie Dillon in Alberta.

It was two weeks after the box had started on its long Westward journey, that Mr. Barker met a teacher of one of the schools under his care.

"It's a strange thing, Mr. Barker," she said, "that Roberts & Company never sent that little bed."

"What little bed?" asked Mr. Barker, with a startled look.

"Why the little bed I ordered for the class in nursing," she answered. "It's fully three weeks since I ordered it to be sent to your house."

"Well you'll never see it, Miss Brown," said Mr. Barker. "Your little bed is two weeks on its way to Alberta," and then he told about the wonder caused by the sending of such an unusual contribution for missions.

"You never mentioned it to me, Miss Brown," he concluded, "and it came the very day after the notice was read in the church, so what was I to think?"

Miss Brown felt a little troubled about it, not knowing how the superintendent of her school might regard the loss, but she laughed very heartily about it, and asked her teasingly if she wished the board to continue contributing to Northwest missions.

Dannie had a beautiful Christmas stocking, and some books, and a warm overcoat to wear when he got well, but he and his mother agreed that his best gift was the little bed.—"The King's Own."

THE ANTIS' ALPHABET

A is an Anti Ambitious,
With a Logic most truly delicious,
Who left her Dear Home
O'er the country to Roam,
To prove speaking in Public Pernicious.

B is a Blustering Boor,
A Bloodthirsty Buncoer, sure
"If woman can't Fight,
Votin' isn't her Right;
My Bossship 't would make insecure."

C, a Cantankerous Churl,
Fell-in-love with an up-to-date Girl;
When she wanted to vote
The Scripture he'd quote,
And "Let Women keep Silence" unfurl.

D is an Anti Debater,
Who storms every new Legislatur',
And whose "Figures and Facts"
Show a Moral Sense lax,
Due to some unexplained freak of Natur'.

E is an Eccentric Ego,
Who says "To the Polls ne'er would She
go,
In spite of her fight

Should her sex gain the Right,"
But, having the right, ne'er does He go!

F's a Freak Friend of the Fair Sex,
Who fears the Dear Creatures of their sex
Will soil their sweet souls
If they go to the Polls.
The Fair need no longer his soul vex.

G is George Washington Gauders,
Whose Mind in a Mod-ile Meanders;
He chortles with glee
When he chances to see
A Defeat for the Women he Slanders.

H is the Huge Hole in which
All the evicious Antis, and "sich,"
Will find themselves planted
When suffrage is granted,
To all Women, poor folk or rich.

I's an Ironical Imp,
Who jollies the Anti, so limp,
From his Fruitless endeavor
To find a good lover
To give his poor Logic some gimp.

J is for Julia Ward Howe,
Most Honored of Citizens now,
Battle Hymns she may write,
Noble Poems indite,
But to vote—why, she doesn't know how.

K is an old Kronie Kicker,
Who grumbles while over his Liquor:
"Women's gittin' too free
These days, to suit me,
If mine doesn't mind me, I lick her."

L is the List of Left-overs,
With no right to Vote, one discovers:
Jail-bird, woman and kid,
Pauper, idiot,—forbid
By the law, which the case folly covers.

M is Magnanimous Man,
Who, since the Creation began,
Has yielded to Woman,—
In a way Superhuman,—
Obedience—to His every plan.

N's the Neglected Home Nest;
For what it's neglected's the Test;
The dance, or Bridge Whist,
Calls, or other such Grist,
Give the Antis no cause to protest.

O is the Orator bold,
Who in Hair-raising Thrillers has told
Of the Dire Destiny
Of the Community,
Were Women for Voting enrolled.

P is the Proud Privilege,
Which round Man's an impervious Hedge,
"Voting isn't a Right,
Something different, quite,
Don't give Woman an entering Wedge!"

Q's the Queer Quibbles and Quirks,
The Smiles and the Suave little Smirks
That are given each season
Instead of good Reason
Why Woman can't Vote if she Works.

R's a Congressional Row,
Which occurs in the House, then and now.
They quarrel and fight,
They bark and they bite;
Women couldn't do worse, anyhow!

S is a Woman's true Sp'ere,
What its boundaries are is not clear.
She can Work, she can play,
She can Earn her own way,
But to vote—"t would Unsex the Poor
Dear.

T is Tyrannical Tax—
When it's put upon men's Sturdy Backs;
But when levied on Woman,
Although she is Human,
It somehow reverses the Facts.

U is an Uncompromiser,
Who some day may grow to be wiser;
He even may See
'T would be better if he
Had not followed his Antique Adviser.

V is the Vegative Vote
Of the Vapid young woman who wrote:
"I'm now quite as free
As I e'er wish to be—
On my Mushy Dependence I dote!"

W's the Woman who Wouldn't
Vote—while her Man says she shouldn't.

A PLEA FOR THE PESSIMIST

There is a story of an ex-Christian Scientist who, when asked why he had relapsed, or backslid, or become unchristian-unscentific, confessed to having tired of being "so darned happy all the

time." Evidently that man needed an occasional dash of pessimism to make life interesting after the monotony of persistent, unvarying optimism. The hopelessly incurable optimist reveals, yes, wallows, in cheerfulness, his object in life is the pursuit of happiness, and, like the infant creeping toward a cake of soap, he won't be happy till he gets it.

Epigrammatic comparisons of optimist and pessimist drop often from the lips of both: "The optimist sees the rose, the pessimist feels its thorns." "Of two evils the optimist chooses the lesser, the pessimist both." It is as easy to cover the pessimist with obloquy as if he deserved it.

If there were no pessimists to ballast the too buoyant optimists, how long would the human race last? The optimist sits upon the deck of a crowded steamer, serenely smiling, blissfully content. The pessimist, sitting beside him, smells smoke and begins to fidget. The optimist says it is his imagination and advises him not to worry, for all will come right in the end. Nevertheless, the pessimist gets up and "snoos round" till he discovers fire, which is then quietly subdued. But when, on his return, he tells of it, the optimist exclaims triumphantly "didn't I say it would come right in the end." And the exasperating part of it is, the optimist's confidence is justified thanks to the pessimist.

Is it not an obvious deduction that a world made up wholly of optimists would be as impracticable as one containing only mendicant friars? The pessimist may be over-cautious, but the optimist is over-credulous. The optimist trusts in Providence, the pessimist distrusts everybody and everything. The man who didn't know the gun was loaded was an optimist—he's dead: the one who feared it might go off whether it was loaded or not is a pessimist—he's still alive. The gentleman whose head was severed from his body so neatly that he could not be convinced of the disconnection till they had given him snuff and made him sneeze must have been an optimist; seemingly he had not the brains not to be. The optimist doesn't know enough to go in when it rains—or at least he will start on a cloudy morning without an umbrella, because he thinks he can borrow one from the pessimist if he need be, and he usually can. The optimist saunters gayly through life, wearing that famous smile that won't come off, secure in the knowledge that drunken men, fools, and optimists get looked after, somehow. Left to his own devices, the optimist is an irresponsible baby, dependent for his very existence upon the pessimist. The optimist is a butterfly, the pessimist a grub; without the grub there could be no butterfly.

Doubtless the optimist has his place in the world; so, too, have the amiable lunatic and the other irresponsibles. But the pessimist is the safer and more useful member of society, and it is to be regretted that his services to mankind get so little credit.

Here's to the pessimist; may he live long and (cause the optimist to) prosper!
FRANK M. BICKNELL

THE BUSY WOMAN'S PART

Some very busy housekeepers and others whose work was away from home, unable to take part in church activities, set themselves to seek out tasks that would do a little good and yet not take their bit of leisure. It was really surprising to them all to find how much could be done in just a minute or two, and how rapidly the good work spread once it was advertised a little.

One discovered that it took just two minutes to wrap and address a religious paper to an old lady denied the privilege of going to church and too poor to subscribe for herself. Others took it up, the church and Sunday School papers that had formerly been used in the kitchen or thrown into the garbage can, did duty in two and often half a dozen homes. Another house-wife discovered that odds and ends of lace, ribbon, dress goods and such articles were warmly welcomed by a committee of young ladies who provided Christmas dolls for a mission school, and it only took a minute or two to drop them into a box kept for that purpose. In one instance two busy women combined their resources, one providing magazines, flowers, fruits and nourishing food from her store, while the other delivered them on her way to work, each supplying what the other lacked, and still doing good work for the Master. One mother while teaching her own girls to sew took in the neglected daughter of a neighbor, and during those quiet, happy hours taught her many

Piano Bargains

During the Holiday season we received in exchange for new instruments a large number of used Pianos of the best known makes which we are now compelled to sacrifice to make room for new stock. The list includes: Mason & Risch, Steinway, Weber, Henry Herbert, Classic, Harmonic, Steinbach, Newcombe, New Seal Williams, Heintzman, Bell, Usbridge and many others, all priced in half. Prices begin at

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

lessons besides needlework. A very busy dressmaker, who had scarcely a minute to call her own, with the permission of her patrons made up bundles of patches for an invalid, and so helped one shut-in pass her time happily. It would have been impossible for her to buy the patches, but just a little remembrance and effort on the part of this busy woman filled her hours with delight.

Of course there are dozens of other ways in which the resourceful busy woman has shared her pleasures with others. These are just suggestions for some women, who feels that she has no opportunities for doing good and wants to "find a way."—Exchange.

NATURE'S WAY

(By Willerforce Jenkins)

It is Nature's plan
To furnish ways
To help poor man
Endure his days.

Whatever may be
His troubles here,
She helps him see
His pathway clear.

Invents new modes
To help him o'er
The rocky roads
That lie before.

Hence in these days
When living's high
She air-ships raises
Ea to the sky.

Whence we may hope
To overtake
The price of soap
And bread and cake."

KITCHEN HINTS

Potato Croquettes.—Boil six large potatoes, rub them through a sieve or beat them up with two forks. Work in white hot a tablespoonful of butter, half a cupful of hot milk, seasoning of salt, pepper and paprika. Beat in two eggs, then turn out on to a dish and allow to get cold. Make the mixture into neat croquettes, using little flour, then roll in beaten egg and fine bread crumbs; fry in plenty of smoking hot fat. Drain and serve hot.

Potatoes and Eggs.—Boil some large potatoes in their skins. Peel and cut in thick slices. Scald one cupful of cream, lay the potatoes in a broproof dish, season with salt, pepper and grated nutmeg. Pour on the cream, add two or three small pieces of butter and bake till thoroughly hot. Serve with some neatly trimmed poached eggs on the top.

Apple Float.—Make the old fashioned apple sauce by stewing the apples until soft, sweeten and beat, then add the beaten whites of eggs, and pile on nice white dish. This can be served with a soft custard made from the yolks of the eggs.

Scalloped Apples.—Two cups stale bread crumbs; two tablespoons butter; two cups sliced apples; two tablespoons sugar; grated rind and juice of one-half of a lemon. Butter pudding dish, cover with bread crumbs, then put in a layer of apples, sprinkle with sugar, lemon rind and juice and dot with butter, repeat till dish is full, finishing with bread crumbs. Cover when first put in oven to prevent crumbs browning too rapidly.

THE LITTLE PIGS THAT PLAYED IN A GARDEN

(By Julia Lewis)

The garden was a very beautiful spot. There was grass in the middle, and all around, close to the fence, grew many kinds of sweet-smelling flowers. The little pigs that played in the garden did not walk upon four legs each, but upon two legs each. They neither grunted nor squeaked, and strange to say, the name of one was Lillian and the name of the other Judy. These two thought the garden the loveliest spot they had ever seen. Someone else thought it a lovely spot and that was Jasper, who was visiting his grandmother next door. There was a loose board in the fence, and by working it a little looser, Jasper managed to remove it, and then he could see very well into the garden. Presently he said to Judy, who was bending over the pansy bed near, Lillian being on the other side watering:

"Hello! You've got a fine garden."
"We've got lots and lots of flowers," she replied.

"Please give me a pansy," Jasper begged.

"I won't," Judy promptly replied.

"Aunt Juliet said Lillian and I could have 'em all for ourselves—every single one."

"I should think you'd like to give some away, you've got so many," Jasper said longingly.

"We don't," Judy said, firmly. "Go away, boy. You can't have any."

"Your sister 'n' you are pigs," Jasper said, hastily and impolitely.

"We're not! We're just little girls," Judy hastened to declare.

"You are two pigs!" Jasper insisted. "Pigs always want to keep things to themselves." And then he ran off, crying at the top of his voice: "Pigs! Pigs! Pigs!"

Judy, in turn, ran into the house, crying, "Aunt Juliet! Oh, Aunt Juliet, are Lillian and I pigs?"

"Why, of course not, darling," Aunt Juliet answered, looking up from her desk.

"The boy next door says we are, just because I wouldn't give him a flower."

"That wasn't very kind of him; but then it wasn't kind of you, dear, to refuse him a flower," Aunt Juliet said, taking Judy upon her knee, and wiping away the tears that had gathered in the blue eyes.

"But you said they all belonged to Lillian and me," Judy cried.

"So I did, dear. But I did not mean you were not to give any away. I meant that I would not claim them," Aunt Juliet explained. "You may give some to the boy, if you wish."

"I don't," Judy promptly replied. "We want to keep every one. They're so nice, and you know we haven't a single flower at home, Aunt Juliet."

"Yes, I know, Judy. I think that is why I gave all my flowers to you. I wish you would spare a few for the boy. I've always shared the flowers with those who cared for them. Last year, when the asters grew so tall and beautiful, I took some to church and placed them on the altar. I was very glad I had them to give. I've never thought of keeping them to myself."

"He called us pigs," Judy murmured.

"That really wasn't nice of him," Aunt Juliet replied. "Still, I wouldn't remember it against him, Judy. Instead, I'd give him a bouquet of pansies. Why, the nicest thing about having flowers is to share them with others, I've found."

Judy sat still for a moment, then she said: "Pansies have such dear, soft little faces, I believe he'd like them better 'n' any other kind." Then she slipped down from her aunt's knee and ran into the garden to her sister.

"Lillian," she said, "we're going to give some of our pansies to the boy next door, because he hasn't any in his garden."

"All right," Lillian answered. She was always willing to do whatever Judy did. Their mother sometimes said that this ought to make Judy careful of the example she set.

Judy had just finished picking a nice bouquet when the boy's voice, right at her elbow, made her jump.

"Merrey! you scared me so!" she cried.

"I didn't mean to; you couldn't hear me walking over the grass," Jasper said. "I came to 'pologize. I'm sorry I called you pigs."

"But it was unkind of me, too," Judy hastened to say, looking at the boy with sweet, friendly eyes. Then she laughed. "Guess who these are for?"

"Not—not—" the boy began doubtfully.

"Yes, for you. Every one. Aunt Juliet says the nicest thing about having flowers is sharing 'em, and I think so, too," Judy explained.

Jasper took the flowers, and, with a hurried "Thank you," ran to show them to his grandmother. Pretty soon he returned with a cookie for each girl and one for himself. And how happily they all played in the beautiful garden!—The Weekly Welcome.

The women of the Yankee States may think that they are clever at driving bargains; but the claim is made that in Guthrie lives a woman without a parallel.

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for commercial wit. Several months ago she entered a large department store in New York City to buy a yard of silk, which the clerk told her would cost her thirty-five cents. Her purchase left a remnant of one and one-half yards. The clerk suggested that she buy the remnant.

"What will you take for it?" asked the Guthrie woman.

"Twenty cents, madam," replied the clerk politely.

"Well, I'll take it, but you can keep the yard you've just torn off." The clerk was staggered for a moment, but, appreciating the humor of the proposal, smilingly made the exchange. Not the least merit of this story is that it is true.—Lutheran Observer.

and soon it becomes broadcast among the membership. All had news is taken for granted and is passed along; few there are who will take the trouble to investigate it.

It is time that we should be prepared for better things. Co-operative movements that seek to eliminate middlemen and bring greater profits to the producer should be welcomed with wide open arms. Such movements, however, will not

operate of their own accord. Each individual member must feel his responsibility for its success and be prepared to stand by it.

We ought ere this to have reached that stage where it is impossible for interested dealers and others to bring about disunity and break up co-operative movements by the promise to the members of a larger personal gain. That thing has been enacted so often that at once on its appearance we should recognize the "cloven hoof."

There is a great field in Canada for the adoption and extension of the co-operative movement. It is with us as yet a comparatively new thing. But if co-operative association is to succeed members cannot be all for self. They must not overlook their neighbors. This is the vulnerable spot in the whole co-operative scheme. On this point its success largely depends.

It is gratifying that the co-operative egg circles, those that were formed in Peterboro and Ontario Counties last summer have so far worked harmoniously and have been of such material benefit to their members. In all probability there will be a widespread organizing of similar circles this coming year. The members of the early circles have a whole-hearted interest in those organizations and they are alive to the dangers that beset their paths. Hence are they succeeding.

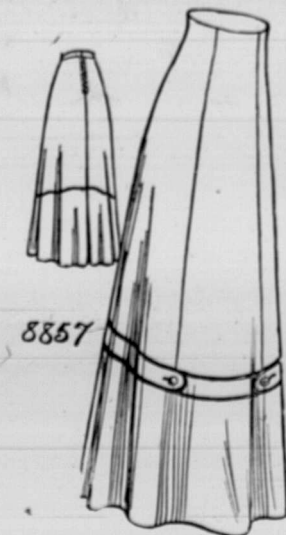


8758—A Chic and comfortable truck for Mothers' Girl. Girl's Dress. The front closing on this model will recommend it at once as practical and convenient. The design has a group of tucks over the shoulders which are stitched to the waist band in back, and to yoke depth in front. The right front crosses the left in reverse style at the upper part. The sleeve is a one seam model, and may be cut in short or full length, as desired. The plaited skirt is ever popular. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 years. It requires seven yards of 36 inch material for the eight year size.

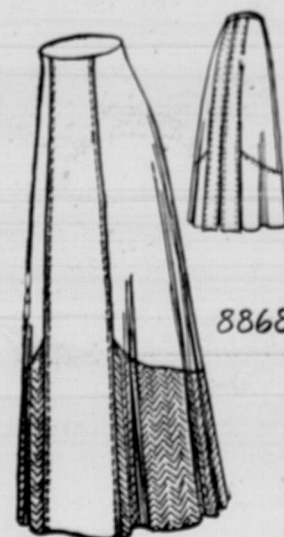


8751—A Chic and comfortable Costume for Mother's Girl. Girl's Sweater Suit.

This little dress is natty and comfortable. The blouse cut on the lines of a sweater is simple and attractive. The lower edge is turned up in a "washer woman" style. The straight plaited skirt is attached to an underswast with long sleeves, which may be omitted. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 years. It requires 2 yards of 27 inch material for the eight year size, with 1 1/4 yard of 36 inch material for underswast and sleeves.



8857—A New and Stylish Skirt Modes. Ladies Five Gore Skirt (with high or regulation waist line), lengthened by a Circular Flounce and with or without Band Trimming. For broadcloth, poplin, satin, velvet or velveteen, also hosiery, cashmere, serge or diagonal, this model will be found very suitable. The skirt is cut on close fitting lines, and the flounce has just enough flare to be comfortable for walking. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 inches waist measure. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for the 24 inch size.



8868—A woman's smart skirt. Seven Gore Skirt with or without Flounce, for Misses or Small Women. This design is not only chic and modish, but also becoming and graceful. It may be made with the regulation or raised waistline, and with or without the flounce, which however, adds to the attraction of the design. The skirt is cut on slender lines, but it is not too narrow to be comfortable. It is suitable for any of this season's popular dress materials. The pattern is cut in 2 sizes: 14, 16, 18 years. It requires 5 1/4 yards of 27 inch material for the 14 year size.

SONG OF THE HOUSEKEEPER

Sing a song of cleaning house,
Pocket full of nails,
Four and twenty dust pans,
Scrubbing-brooms and pails;
When the door is opened,
Wife begins to sing:

"Just help me move this bureau
And hang this picture, won't you, dear!
And tack the carpet by the door
And stretch this one a little more,
And drive this nail, and screw this
—screw;
And here's a job I have for you—
This closet door will never catch,
I think you'll have to fix the latch;
And oh, while you're about it, John,
I wish you'd put the cornice on,
And hang this curtain; when you're done
I'll hand you up the other one;
This box has got to have a hinge
Before I can put on the frame;
And won't you mend that broken chair?
I'd like a hook put up right there;
The bureau drawer must have a knob,
And here's another little job—
I really hate to ask you, dear—
But could you put a bracket here?"

And on it goes, when these are through,
with this and that and those to do,
Ad infinitum, and more too,
All in a merry jingle;
And isn't it enough to make a man
wish he was single!—(almost).

FACTORS THAT BESET CO-OPERATION

Ignorance is the greatest factor in retarding the general spread of co-operation. It is one of the most difficult things to contend with. The advantages derived in the early stages of any new co-operative movement are looked upon by members, or would-be members, as bait. Selfish fear that someone else is getting a better deal creeps in on some individuals

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide Patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

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- 3. Purity of variety100%

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A woman there was, and she wrote right fair,
(As you or I might do),
How out of a barrel to make a chair,
To be covered with chints and stuffed with hair,
'Twould adorn any parlor, and give it an air
(And we thought the tale was true).

O the days we worked and the ways we worked,
To hammer and saw and hack,
In making a chair in which no one would sit,
A chair in which no one could possibly sit,
Without a creak in his back.

A woman there was and she had her fun
(Better than you or I);
She wrote out recipes and never tried one
She wrote about children—of course she had none—
She told us to do what she never had done
(And never intended to try).

And it isn't to toil and it isn't to soil
That brims the cup of disgrace—
It's to follow a woman who didn't know beans
(A woman who never had cooked any beans),
But wrote and was paid to fill space.
—Boston Congregationalist.

(By THE...
The arrived at their views came presb premier's (e five memo representat tion com and their Jackson, u attended a ian Council at Ottawa delegation informed friends rep they came voice of the the govern to the ta be asserted of Ontario which was the 16th demagogu majority of the pres change sho from the p D. H. county, su son, and s district w them holdi \$600 to \$1. Bruce J. a vegetab grievance. the presc duced in when the have their were imp thought conserved if the gover to help the done in har The dep tively com Gallraith, bean grow willing to l ing that, he same degre by their U

Sir Wilfr his gratific time a de satisfied w affairs and He himself no change ed out, wh growers, fo access to and to be a that exist passed pea was a goo but it was was good, a Mr. Paters endeavorin which won the whole tions were say what t very glad t deputation by D. A. G who also i deputation P's present Elgin; A. F. Blain, Peel A

An hour deputation and presen This was It consisted in Eastern and it app to ask amo between Ca dairy prod was present of farmers l ton, was a pres, our e that are no ment for b

Summary of The Week's News of The World

Our Ottawa Letter

(By THE GUIDE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, Jan. 23. The protectionist farmers have at last arrived at Ottawa, and have presented their views to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They came yesterday and were received in the premier's private office, accompanied by five members of parliament and the representative of The Guide. The deputation consisted of eleven Ontario farmers and their chief spokesman was David Jackson, of Grimsby, the gentleman who attended at the convention of the Canadian Council of Agriculture which was held at Ottawa on the day before the big delegation of December 16. Mr. Jackson informed Sir Wilfrid that he and his friends represented no organization, but they came there to represent the silent voice of the people who were satisfied with the present condition of affairs in regard to the tariff. The Dominion Grange, he asserted, did not represent the farmers of Ontario or the East, and the delegation which waited upon the government on the 16th of December was composed of demagogues. He considered that the majority of the farmers were satisfied with the present tariff, and urged that no change should be made without a mandate from the people.

D. H. Moyer, of Campden, Lincoln county, supported the views of Mr. Jackson, and said that the fruit growers of his district were prosperous men, many of them holding land which was worth from \$600 to \$1,000 an acre.

Bruce Johnston, of Peterboro, spoke as a vegetable grower, and said the only grievance which he had was that under the present tariff early vegetables produced in the United States at a time when the Canadian gardeners could not have their stuff ready for the market were imported and sold in Canada. He thought the market should be wholly conserved for the home growers, but if the government could not do anything to help them he hoped nothing would be done to harm them.

The deputation, however, was not entirely composed of protectionists, W. E. Galbraith, of Morpeth, Ont., saying the bean growers of Ontario were perfectly willing to have free trade in beans. Failing that, however, they desired to have the same degree of protection as was enjoyed by their United States neighbors.

Sir Wilfrid's Reply

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply expressed his gratification at receiving for the first time a deputation that was perfectly satisfied with the present condition of affairs and which did not ask for a change. He himself was quite satisfied and desired no change but there were others, he pointed out, who were not. There were fruit growers, for instance, who desired to have access to the United States markets, and to be able to supply the great demand that existed in New York for the unsurpassed peaches of the North Shore. It was a good axiom to leave well alone, but it was better to improve on that which was good, and his friends, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, were now at Washington endeavoring to make an arrangement which would be in the best interests of the whole country. While the negotiations were still proceeding he could not say what the result would be, but he was very glad to have heard their views. The deputation was introduced to Sir Wilfrid by D. A. Gordon, member for East Kent, who also introduced the manufacturers' deputation last week, and the other M. P.'s present were T. W. Crothers, East Elgin; A. H. Clark, South Essex; Richard Blain, Peel, and Dr. Rankin, Perth.

A "Different Deputation"

An hour earlier a somewhat different deputation waited upon the government and presented a very different request. This was also a farmers' deputation. It consisted of 500 men engaged in dairying in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec, and it appeared before the government to ask among other things for free trade between Canada and the United States in dairy produce. The resolution which was presented on behalf of this large body of farmers by Charles Anderson, of Overton, was as follows: "We desire to express our entire approval of the efforts that are now being made by your government for better trade relations with the

United States, and would urge the government to secure as large a measure of free trade in dairy products as is possible to obtain."

This deputation was received by Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, and Hon. Charles Murphy, secretary of state, and in addition to the above resolution laid before the government, some grievances in connection with the marketing of cheese and butter. In the section of the country from which they came cheese was sold in the country subject to weight and inspection at Montreal, and a check was usually received from a week to ten days after the sale. It had frequently happened that the buyer became bankrupt in the meantime, and losses amounting to many thousands of dollars had been sustained by farmers in consequence. The delegation asked that buyers be licensed and bonded to ensure farmers against these losses, and further it was asked that a government weigher be appointed, the farmers at present having to accept the weights of an official appointed by the Montreal Board of Trade. Sir Richard pointed out some difficulties in connection with the bonding of buyers, but said he would discuss the matter with the minister of agriculture, who was out of the city.

Tariff Question Discussed

The tariff question was discussed in the House of Commons on Wednesday, Arthur Meighen (Con.), Portage la Prairie, moving the resolution of which he gave notice on the opening day of the session, as follows: "That in the opinion of this house, a substantial reduction in the import duties on agricultural implements is now due the agriculturists of Canada, and is in just accord with the true ends of a protective tariff." The time available for the discussion of this resolution on a Wednesday was three and a half hours, and only three members in addition to the mover were able to declare their views in this time, the other speakers being W. E. Knowles (Liberal), Moose Jaw; R. S. Lake (Con.), Qu'Appelle, and John Herron (Con.), Macleod, all of whom spoke in favor of lower duties. No division was taken, but the debate may possibly be resumed later in the session.

Mr. Meighen devoted the first portion of his speech to an exposition of the national policy inaugurated by the founder of the Conservative party, Sir John A. Macdonald. That policy, he said, was one of protection, but one of its essential principles was that as our industrial institutions advanced in strength and as they were able to acquire a hold on the home market the import duties were to be diminished and adjusted in order to meet the evolving and changing conditions. The present government, he said, while continuing the protective policy, had overlooked this principle; they had allowed protection to run rampant, and had become the slaves of those who helped them into power and who now maintained them there behind ramparts of gold.

Many Implements Exported

The test which should be applied in order to ascertain whether any particular industry had reached the point where the measure of protection which it was afforded could be reduced, was the proportion of imports to exports, and he maintained that the large export trade which the manufacturers of agricultural implements had been able to develop was a proof that the protection given to that industry had now accomplished its object and the time had arrived for a very material reduction in the import duties.

Mr. Meighen presented a mass of carefully prepared figures, tracing the growth of the export trade, and showed that in the last fiscal year the exports of agricultural implements amounted to \$4,319,385, and the imports to \$1,679,737, and excluding plows, the manufacture of which had not thrived as other lines had done, the exports were \$3,991,295, and imports only \$734,391, or about 85 of exports for every dollar of imports. On this showing Mr. Meighen maintained that the home market had clearly been secured to the Canadian manufacturers and an unanswerable case made out for a substantial reduction of

the tariff. In no other manufacturing industry did this condition exist, and consequently he had confined his resolution to agricultural implements.

Trade Figures

Mr. Meighen also dealt with other phases of the question, and by calculations based upon the government returns of trade and navigation showed that while the duty on most lines of implements had been reduced by the present government, the actual amount of duty paid on each machine had been increased by the higher valuation now placed upon imports by the customs appraisers. Previous to 1896, he said, five and six-foot binders were valued at \$80 and a 70 per cent. tariff made the duty \$16, but in 1910 the average valuation of a binder was \$111.92, and the average duty paid, at 17 1/2 per cent., was \$19.61. Mowers, in 1909, were valued on the average at \$34.34 with a duty of \$6.78 per mower, but in 1910 the valuation was \$44 and the duty \$7.70. In addition to this the manufacturers had been given further advantages by drawbacks on raw material, which according to his figures amounted to \$2.25 per binder and 74 cents per mower. Mr. Meighen ridiculed the idea that the present tariff was a revenue tariff, saying that the government had added to the protection afforded to the manufacturers to such an extent that importations had practically been driven out altogether, and today the total revenue derived from the duties on agricultural implements was only \$283,633.99, and if plows were eliminated the revenue sank to the insignificant sum of \$92,954.71.

He did not say that a reduction of the duty would affect the price of agricultural implements to any very enormous extent, but he thought the reduction would be material and would render relief particularly to the farmers of the West, many of whom, notwithstanding statements which had been made to the contrary, were struggling between success and failure every hour.

Difference in Prices

The exact difference in the prices paid in the United States and Canada was very difficult to obtain, but he found that a wagon which cost \$90 cash at Portage la Prairie, Man., was sold for \$80 to \$85 on time at Grand Forks, North Dakota, while five foot mowers were \$57 at Portage, and \$47.50 to \$50 at Grand Forks, binders \$150 at Portage and \$142 to \$145 at Grand Forks, gang plows \$85 at Portage and \$70 at Grand Forks, and hay rakes \$57 at Portage and \$28 to \$35 at Grand Forks. From the Grand Forks prices 5 per cent. should be deducted for cash, and he estimated that the additional price which the Canadian manufacturer was able to exact from the farmer through protection was from 10 to 20 per cent.

W. E. Knowles, Moose Jaw, who followed Mr. Meighen, announced himself as a free trader, and expressed regret that the first voice which was raised on the question of the tariff after the recent record-breaking demonstration by the farmers of Canada, should be that of the member sent to parliament by the agriculturists of Portage la Prairie advocating the abominable doctrine of protection. Mr. Knowles confessed that he was an amateur in this matter and said he would not attempt to follow Mr. Meighen in his figures, but he must point out that the binder which was used today, and on which Mr. Meighen had said a larger amount of duty was paid than in years gone by, was a much more valuable binder. He regretted also that Mr. Meighen had confined his arguments to agricultural implements, and pointed out that even the poor washer woman who earned 75 cents a day, was forced, when she bought a woollen muffler for her orphan child, to pay her little tribute to the wealthy manufacturer out of her poverty.

"Infant Industries"

Speaking of "infant industries," Mr. Knowles said many of them had been born in 1878, over thirty years ago, and yet they were still sucking at the breast of the nation. When, he asked, was the day to come when they would not be infants? When would the manufacturers stand on their own feet like men, and go out and face the competition of the United States and the rest of the world? They were grown, and they were rich. One of them, the Massey-Harris Company, had

gone to the United States and had purchased another plant with \$3,000,000 which they had made out of the farmers of this country, and now that they have been fed and fattened they had an idea that they had vested rights which should never be taken from them.

To an interrupter who asked where he would raise the revenues of the country without the customs tariff, Mr. Knowles said he believed more money would be raised by a ten per cent. tariff, and even under direct taxation the burden upon the people would be less.

Dealing with the record of the government in the matter of the tariff, he pointed out that the ad valorem duties had been reduced and the British preference, first of 25 per cent. and afterwards of 33 1-3 per cent. had been introduced. Although the government had not moved as fast as he would have liked, they had gone in the right direction, and had saved the people roughly speaking more than a million dollars a year by the reductions they had made. He would rather more speed had been shown, but he was glad to be able to say that of the two parties there was no question in his mind or conscience that it was his duty to support the liberal party.

R. S. Lake (Con.), Qu'Appelle, spoke in favor of the motion, his argument following upon the lines laid down by Mr. Meighen, as did also John Herron (Con.), Macleod, who said he would go further than the resolution and say that the time had arrived when the duty should be entirely taken off binders and mowers and such other articles as the great implement trusts could ship out of Canada and sell in foreign countries against foreign competition. The arrival of six o'clock, which is the closing hour on Wednesday, prevented further discussion and the taking of a vote, and the resolution now stands upon the order paper in a position which makes it extremely doubtful whether it will again be reached this session.

Reply to Manufacturers

In his reply to the manufacturers last week Sir Wilfrid Laurier made it pretty plain that no material reduction in the duties on manufactured articles was to be expected as the result of the reciprocity negotiations now just about concluding at Washington, and if confirmation of the premier's meaning were required it was furnished by Postmaster General Lemieux when addressing the Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at its annual banquet on Thursday evening. In his after dinner speech, Mr. Lemieux was not quite so guarded in his remarks as his chief had been, and he said: "I will say to you Canadian manufacturers that none of the industries of Canada will be found to suffer when the details of the negotiations are made public. It was expected that some question as to the accuracy of the newspapers reporting this statement would be addressed to Mr. Lemieux in the house to-day, and that he would be taken to task for revealing government secrets, but such was not the case. He was, however, questioned by Dr. Neely, of Humboldt, as to whether he had used the expression "the wise fiscal policy adopted by this country 25 years ago," and said this was an error, he having spoken of the liberal policy adopted 15 years ago. This incident is typical of the spirit in which the tariff question, as well as almost every other question that comes before parliament, is discussed by our representatives. In the debate on Mr. Meighen's motion favoring a reduction of the duties on agricultural implements, it was not the justice of the proposal that the speakers chiefly addressed themselves to, but the question as to whether it was the liberal party or the conservative party that was in favor of higher or lower duties. In and out of the chamber, both parties are endeavoring to prove the insincerity of those of their opponents who are advocating a reduction of duties, and both sides declare that the other fellows have done their best to prevent the discussion of the matter and particularly the taking of a division. That there are individual members on both sides of the house who really desire a reduction of the tariff, there can be no doubt, but the only conclusion which an impartial observer can come to is that both parties, as a whole, regard tariff discussions as a great annoyance, and would gladly avoid declaring themselves on the question.

C. P. R. Rates

Another question of prime importance to the West that was discussed in the house of commons this week, was that of the freight and passenger rates of the C.P.R. The matter was brought up by W. F. Maclean (Independent) South York, on Tuesday, when he moved "that this house hereby declares that steps should be at once taken to ascertain the rights of the public using the Canadian Pacific Railway to a reduced tariff because of the provisions in that regard contained in the act of parliament ratifying the agreement with that company, or any other act."

In order to fully understand this question it is necessary to have in mind something of the history of the C.P.R. In 1881 in consideration of the financial and other assistance which was given to the C.P.R. by the government, a contract was made by which it was agreed that parliament might reduce the tolls of the company from time to time provided such reduction would not bring the net profits of the company to less than ten per cent. of the capital expended on the construction of the line. In 1904 an attempt was made by the government to find out what was the amount of capital expended on construction with a view to securing a reduction of rates, and a case was prepared for submission to the supreme court. Great difficulty was experienced in this, and the C.P.R. rather than submit to an investigation of the matter, agreed for the time being, to admit that the road came under the general railway act and submitted to the jurisdiction of the board of railway commissioners. The question as to whether the C.P.R. must reduce its rates as long as it pays ten per cent. on the cost of construction (which of course is considerably less than the well watered capital of the company) or whether it is merely subject to the jurisdiction of the board of railway commissioners like the other railways, has consequently never been settled, but Mr. Maclean was careful in his motion to anticipate this difficulty by referring to "the provisions in that regard contained in the act of parliament ratifying the agreement with that company, or any other act."

Excessive Profits

Mr. Maclean showed beyond all doubt that the C.P.R. has for a number of years been paying to its shareholders profits considerably in excess of 10 per cent., the shareholders in addition to the dividends of 7 per cent. receiving additional distributions of profits on account of the sale of lands as well as having the privilege of purchasing new issues at much less than the market price. Altogether, Mr. Maclean declared the profits during the past few years were fully 18 per cent., and he maintained that it was the duty of parliament to take immediate steps to ascertain whether the time had not come for a reduction of the rates. This action, he considered, should be taken before the railway commission. Mr. Maclean reminded the house of the repeated complaints that have been made against the exorbitant charges of the C.P.R. and quoted a passage from the memorial presented to the government by Mr. Jas. Bower, president of the U.F.A., on

December 16, to show the feeling of the West.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham, minister of railways, followed Mr. Maclean, reviewing the whole history of the question and contending that the resolution was unnecessary as in his opinion the railway commission was quite able to deal with the matter as they had with the express rates.

R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, took the same ground, adding that he did not see why the C.P.R. should have been singled out for attack. He agreed with Mr. Maclean, however, that it was the duty of the government to see that federal legislation was enforced, and he considered that it was the duty of the government to bring this matter and any others of a similar nature before the railway commission.

Hon. H. R. Emerson, the former minister of railways, came forward with the suggestion that Mr. Maclean should become the Lloyd George of Canada and devise some scheme by which the C.P.R. and other wealthy corporations should be made to contribute largely to the revenues of the country.

E. M. Macdonald, (Liberal) Pictou, and Major Currie, (Con.), Simcoe, spoke against the motion, but although Mr. Maclean specially invited Western members to give voice to the grievances of their constituents, there were no other speakers, and when a division was called for, the only member to stand up with the mover in favor of the motion was Capt. Tom Wallace, the conservative member for Centre York.

Various explanations have been given by Western members of their refusal to support Mr. Maclean's motion, but most of the conservative members point to their leader's speech as a sufficient reason, while the majority of the liberals declare they were unable to support the motion because it was a motion of want of confidence in the government, and to have carried it would have been to put the party out of power. Dr. Neely, of Humboldt, informed THE GUIDE correspondent that apart from this, he could not have supported Mr. Maclean's motion because while railway rates were high enough they were not higher than in the United States, and anything which would lessen the prosperity of the railway companies would tend to prevent the construction of new lines, of which the country was in great need.

M. & N. W. Charter

The bill to extend the charter of the M. & N.W. branch of the C.P.R. from Shelo to Prince Albert, came up again in the railway committee of the house of commons on Tuesday. The objections of the Saskatchewan members to the granting of the extension were not nearly so strenuous as on the previous occasion, and finally it was agreed to amend the bill by making the charter good for three years instead of five as asked by the C.P.R.

A bill to provide for the granting of railway charters by the railway commission instead of parliament has been introduced in the upper house by senator T. O. Davis, of Prince Albert, and received second reading on Wednesday.

The bill embodying the proposals of the government in the matter of the terminal elevators is now in course of preparation, and will probably be introduced in the house of commons within the next two weeks. It was expected that the bill would have been ready for submission to the house immediately after the Christmas holidays, but when the matter came before the cabinet a few days ago it was deemed advisable to consolidate all the federal legislation dealing with the grain business and a new bill to replace the Manitoba Grain Act and to include the new elevator law is now being prepared. It is understood that the new act will not provide for the immediate acquisition of the terminal and transfer elevators, but for the appointment of a commission somewhat similar in nature to the board of railway commissioners to administer the law and detect and prevent improper practices, power being given to the government to take over any elevator if it may desire to do so. Heavy fines and imprisonment, it is understood, are to be provided for the punishment of grain mixing and other violations of the law.

Co-operative Bill

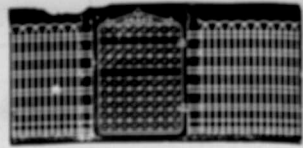
It is now apparent that the bill respecting co-operative societies which has been introduced by W. M. Martin, of Regina, has no chance of becoming law this session

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unless it is taken charge of by the government. As a bill introduced by a private member it can only come up for discussion on a private member day, of which there are now two in each week, Monday and Wednesday, and after a few weeks on, of these days and finally both of them will be taken up with business initiated by the government. There are a large number of other private bills and resolutions which have precedence over the co-operative bill, and its chances of even being discussed as a private bill are consequently very remote. Mr. Martin is, however, making an effort to induce the government to take up the bill, and in view of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's promise in this regard at Regina last summer it is expected that this request will be acceded to. The bill, of course, will meet with opposition. Apart from the opposition of the Retail Merchants' Association, objection is taken to the bill because it contains clauses enabling a society to be formed by seven men, each holding one 81 share, and gives such society power to transact a banking business. This part of the bill, however, has been introduced separately by J. D. Monk, in a bill respecting co-operative credit societies, and if that feature is eliminated from the general bill its passage will be facilitated.

PROBE TO GO DEEP

Danville, Ill., Jan. 20.—That the grand jury which has been ordered to investigate vote buying and selling in Speaker Cannon's home county will uncover a nest of political corruption was made evident today by the announcement of a local attorney who is said to have handled great corruption funds, that he expects to go before the jury voluntary and present a book in which he has kept the names of all the persons whose votes he has purchased and the amounts paid them. It is believed that the appearance of this man before the jury will be followed by wholesale confessions of men whom he implicates and that each will name several others to whom they have sold their ballots. The grand jury today maintained that they expected between 3,500 and 5,000 voters would be disfranchised as a result of the probe. Isaac Woodward, the foreman of the grand jury, declared today he expected to invoke the law regarding criminal conspiracy as well as the law relating to the buying

and selling of votes. Under the laws governing vote selling, the grand jury cannot investigate acts further back than eighteen months while under the criminal conspiracy act it can go back as far as three years.

TO PEACE RIVER VALLEY

Edmonton, Jan. 22.—With \$9,000 in his pocket, five teamloads of supplies and an unbounded faith in the country and himself, a settler started from Edmonton for the Grande Prairie last week. He was a native born American who had come up from the States to farm on a big scale in the northwest. This settler will operate a big farm in the Grande Prairie. He sold his farm in Montana, and came to Edmonton with the cash in his pocket. After purchasing his supplies and farm implements, he had \$9,000 left. He bought five teams and started out. A letter to the immigration agent here from Minnesota asks for information for a wealthy party coming next spring. There are 25 farmers in the party. Each of them have from \$2,000 to \$5,000 in ready money in their pockets, and will bring their wealth with them. They want to go into farming on a big scale in a big country and have heard much of the Peace River. That is where they will strike when they come north next summer. "One thousand people will go into the Peace River and Grande Prairie country from the Pacific Coast," said one man who is conversant with the conditions. "The eyes of the Coast people are on that country, and some big land will be taken up by some of them next summer."

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Ask for sample and prices, car lots or less, your station. This feed makes a good mix with Barley chop for fattening cattle or growing hogs; also some low grade standard meal. These are the cheapest feeds on the market.

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Your Nose Is Froze, Mr.! was a daily remark during the recent cold and storms, and there is going to be more of it to touch that now tender spot again. Those that use a DYSTHE FACE PROTECTOR speak different: Portage la Prairie, July 26, 1910 M. Dysthe, Esq., Winnipeg. Dear Sir—I beg to say, re the Face Protector, that it gave splendid satisfaction, and I would not get out in the cold on a winter day without it. It is wonderful to me that such a useful article was not invented before. Yours truly, W. E. METCALF, M.D. Martinius Dysthe 353 Beverley Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Who of same is that cash traffic has been making such as at Oats slightly, Barb Flax should be has declin Rec'd of making duties ab time. The trade absolute the U.K. consider to the con it now see after all are reput winter an are likely a change t with no reports fr hardly quarters, only half of the acre found by Australia present to secure an no fresh e the thresh been dive the droug think a at Russia is and with afraid to crop know surplus of Wheat Pacific \$1.11 asked (approx. \$1.5 Austral (approx. \$1.5) sater 18-12) ports Jan. 3 Russian at 32.3 (appr River P 35. (approx. sellers Harus to London 6 No. 1 Nor. 3 No. 2 Nor. 3 No. 3 Nor. 3 No. 4 Nor. 3 No. 5 Nor. 3 No. 6 Nor. 3 No. 7 Nor. 3 No. 8 Nor. 3 No. 9 Nor. 3

QUOTAT DATE 1' JAN. 18 92 19 02 20 01 21 01 23 04 24 04

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts		
(Week ending January 21)		
	Cattle	Hogs Sheep
C.P.R.	715	3995 nil
C.N.R.	119	693 nil
Totals	834	3779 nil
Disposition		
Butchers eat		233
Consumed locally		572

Cattle

The cattle market shows an improvement all round this week, the best butcher cattle selling a strong forty cents higher than last week. The run was somewhat larger than any week since the holidays but the animals on sale also showed better quality. Demand was very good, some of the best stock being taken for shipment East. The remainder were taken for local consumption. There are no exporters arriving nor will there be until the spring runs start in good shape therefore they will not be quoted until the season approaches.

Taking it all round the butcher market is in a most satisfactory condition from the standpoint of the raiser and shipper. Everybody is talking higher prices. We would draw the attention of readers to the interview that Pat Burns gave a Vancouver paper, in which he predicted that beef prices would attain record high points in the near future. Farmers should see that the packers do not get all the benefit of this rise in prices and should demand good prices for high class stock. The farmer who is feeding stock will undoubtedly find it a most satisfactory investment when he comes to market the animals in the spring. But they will lose a large part of their legitimate profits if they listen to low market talk by the drovers and others. The best plan will be to make up a carload and sell through a commission house. The local demand should be augmented by buyers from the East. Taking it all it may be safely predicted that the coming spring prices will be even better than last spring.

At present best butcher cattle are quoted up to \$5.25 but really fancy stuff will sell several cents higher than that price. The best advice that can be given is to hold back unfinished stock and put them in good condition for the spring. However, well finished butchers will pay a good profit at these prices.

Cattle prices quoted are:
 Best butcher steers \$4.75 to \$5.25
 Fair to good butcher steers and heifers 4.50 " 4.75
 Best fat cows 4.25 " 4.50
 Common cows 2.75 " 3.50
 Best bulls 3.25 " 3.50
 Common bulls 2.75 " 3.00
 Light stockers 3.50 " 3.75

Hogs

The hog market is in just as satisfactory condition as the cattle market. In spite of the extraordinarily heavy run of last week dealers were after the porkers in great shape and prices were boosted a full twenty-five cents per cwt. Dealers state that they think the market is very strong and if shipments relax to their average size it is more than likely that prices will take a bulge. There is little likelihood of prices touching the high mark of \$11 per cwt., reached last year but pigs should at all times pay a satisfactory return.

Hog prices quoted are:
 Choice hogs \$7.75 to \$8.00
 Heavy sows 6.00 " 7.00
 Stags 5.50 " 6.00

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts are nil and it is hard to get satisfactory quotations but the following are probably about right:
 Best sheep \$4.50 to \$5.00
 Choice lambs 5.25 " 6.00

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

Prices for dairy butter are easier this week. Receipts are not liberal but stores are said to be heavy, and for this reason dealers have no fear but that they will be able to satisfy all demands.

However there is not a great deal of real fancy stuff on the market and it is very probable that the best stuff would be a couple of cents above the present quotations. Wholesalers quote the following prices f.o.b., Winnipeg:
 Fancy dairy 27c to 27c.
 No. 1 dairy 24c.
 Good round lots without culls or mold 20c " 21c.
 No. 2 17c " 19c.
 No. 3 15c " 16c.

Eggs

The egg market is also easier, and dealers are offering but forty cents per dozen for strictly new laid eggs. The reduction is on account of dealers being able to get limited supplies from the States and lay them down here at this price. They state that the supply from the States will be larger as the spring advances but that prices should not go any lower for some time. The market for hold stock is said to be demoralized south of the line as dealers there have allowed stocks to accumulate and now have to find a market for them. In some cities of the States storage eggs are selling as low as seventeen cents per dozen. There is no doubt but this will have an effect on our markets and prices will be about what they are there with duty and express added.

Potatoes

The potato market is firm and the demand for stock good. Dealers offer ninety cents per bushel, f.o.b., Winnipeg. Few are coming in from Western points.

Hay

Hay prices show no change from last week. Prices quoted per ton on track Winnipeg are:
 No. 1 \$13.00 to \$13.50
 No. 2 12.00 " 12.50
 No. 3 10.00 " 11.00
 No. 4 8.00
 Rejected 6.00 " 6.50

Timothy

No. 1 \$18.00
 No. 2 \$14.00 to 16.00

RETAIL MARKET

Prices in everything except butter show an improvement this week. The retail market for butter is being affected by the same things that are lowering the prices on the wholesale market. The demand for fresh laid eggs, that is, eggs that are put on the market within seven days after they are laid, is as strong as ever in spite of shipments from the States. Retailers state that the eggs they get from the south of the line are generally so long on the road that they can hardly be properly classed as "fresh laid," although they are high grade stock. One dealer stated that he could place any number of fresh laid eggs at prices up to fifty cents. Of course this is for the fancy trade, eggs costing something less being of good enough quality for every line of trade.

Retailers quote the following prices, f.o.b., Winnipeg:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks 27c
 Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks 25c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered 50c.

Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off 21c.
 Fowl shipped same as chickens 12c.
 Turkeys, dressed and drawn 25c.
 Ducks, dressed and drawn 20c.
 Geese, dressed and drawn 18c.

Note—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show no change from last week.

Beef

Prime carcasses 9c.
 Front quarters 8c.
 Hind quarters 10 1/2c.

Pork

Prime carcasses 10c.

Veal (Skins on)

Prime carcasses 8 1/2c. to 9c.
 Heavy and inferior 7c. " 8c.

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay	
Slough, per ton	\$ 8.00 to \$12.00
Upland, per ton	13.00 " 16.00
Timothy, per ton	15.00
Butter	
Choice dairy	29c. to 34c.
Eggs	
Strictly fresh, per doz.	35c.
Potatoes	
Per bushel	40c. to 45c.
Live Stock	
Butcher cattle	\$3.50 to \$4.45
Bulls	2.50 " 3.00
Hogs	7.00
Lambs	3.50 " 6.00
Calves	4.00 " 4.50

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

Prices for frozen hides are down a half cent this week on account of most of the present shipments consisting of long-haired late winter hides which are worth less to the trade.

Dealers quote prices as follows:
 Green frozen hide and kip, 6jc. 8at.
 Green frozen calves 9c.
 Tallow 4jc. to 5jc.
 Seneca root 30c.
 Wool 8jc. to 10jc.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for May and July:

	May	July
Wheat—		
Jan. 18	99 1/2	100 1/2
Jan. 19	99	100 1/2
Jan. 20	99	100
Jan. 21	99 1/2	99 1/2
Jan. 22	99 1/2	99 1/2
Jan. 24	99 1/2	99 1/2
Oats—		
Jan. 18	37 1/2	38 1/2
Jan. 19	37 1/2	38 1/2
Jan. 20	37 1/2	38 1/2
Jan. 21	37 1/2	38 1/2
Jan. 22	36 1/2	37 1/2
Jan. 24	36 1/2	37 1/2
Flax—		
Jan. 18	234	240
Jan. 19	232	240
Jan. 20	230	240
Jan. 21	231	240
Jan. 22	233	235
Jan. 24	246	252

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

World's shipments—Wheat 11,072,000 this week, 9,376,000 last week, 8,392,000 last year. Corn 2,654,000 this week, 2,447,000 last week, 2,035,000 last year. Quantity of breadstuffs shipped for orders included in the above, 2,112,000 this week, 2,500,000 last week, 2,500,000 last year. Total wheat taken by Continental countries the past week 5,376,000, against 5,090,000 last week and 3,129,000 last year.

	This Week	Last Week	Last Year
America	2,724,000	2,192,000	2,124,000
Europe	2,880,000	2,440,000	2,250,000
Danube	1,312,000	1,312,000	—310,000
India	552,000	1,924,000	160,000
Argentina	1,284,000	500,000	472,000
Australia	4,176,000	1,034,000	2,294,000
Chil., N. A.	132,000	184,000	112,000
Totals	11,072,000	9,376,000	8,392,000
Corn	3,883,000	2,447,000	2,035,000

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Buying on a large scale by leading longs pushed up the price of wheat to-day. Decreased acreage in France helped, and so did lessening of United States visible supply. The close was at a net gain of 1/2c. to 1c., corn closed a shade up to 1c., oats 1-1/2c. up to 1c. off. In the face of much liquidation by some owners notwithstanding a lot of short selling, the purchasing for the principal longs was remarkably persistent and in the end brought a number of followers to the bull side. The new recruits were influenced to a considerable extent by an official report from France saying 1,750,000 acres less than a year ago had been seeded in that country. In the same despatch the condition of the plant was stated to be 12 points lower compared with a year ago. Further assistance came from the fact that the stock on hand at Liverpool had fallen off in a material degree. Not much headway was made against the bears, however, until the

announcement of 1,186,000 bushels decrease in the United States available total whereas last year at the corresponding time there was an increase of 197,000 bushels. Selling on the advance was by no means lacking in courage, and although the race did suffer a check, the final tone was decidedly nervous. The corn market was a rather small affair, lower much of the session because of rains in Argentina, but rallying later. Country offerings of oats were liberal at a trifle above current prices, but actual sales proved to be limited, and the feeling remained steady.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Jan. 23.—Domestic statistics were bullish against bearish international figures, but the pit had over-sold itself to some extent and was inclined to heed the large decrease in the visible supply. This was more noticeable following the early weakness as the liquidating was moderate and offerings dried up rather impressively.

Some upturn after so drastic a break was to be expected and the bulges still show wheat for sale. Receipts in the local market were large but the bulk of wheat was applied in sales. The tone of the cash market was stronger. Choice No. 1 northern sold mostly 3/4c. over May, but a little extra fine went 1c. over the future. The soft Minnesota wheat sold a cent under the May.

Outside of the statistics foreign news was rather bullish. French crop news verified the small winter wheat acreage and a low plant condition.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Jan. 23.—Receipts for to-day's market were 94 cars, with 50 head of sheep and lambs, 31 calves and 21 horses. Trade was good in export cattle and prices were 5 to 10c. firmer than last week. The offerings of export included some very nice quality. Butcher cattle trade was a little heavy and dull, with prices averaging about 5c. Sheep are 2 1/2c. easier, at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Calves are quoted 50c. easier at \$3 to \$8. Hog market easier and 10 to 15c. lower. Selects quoted at 7.15 f.o.b., and \$7.50 fed and watered at Toronto. Export cattle \$6 to \$6.35; bulls \$4.75 to \$5.50; butcher choice \$5.50 to \$5.85, medium \$5 to \$5.25, cows \$4 to \$5.25, bulls \$4 to \$5.35.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, Jan. 3.—Receipts at the Montreal stock yards, west end market, to-day were: 1,300 cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, 850 hogs, and 145 calves, and for the week 2,300 cattle, 800 sheep and lambs, 2,000 hogs, and 200 calves. Prices showed a decline of 30 to 50 cents per 100 lbs. for cattle, choice selling at \$6.25, good at \$5.75; bulls at \$4 to \$4.50, and cows at \$4.50 to \$5.25. Hogs were also lower, and sold at 88 per 100 lbs., and sows at \$7. Calves brought all the way from \$2 to \$10.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Jan. 23.—John Rogers and Co., Liverpool, state to-day, that Saturday's prices were well maintained in the Birkenhead market. The demand was slow, and although supplies are very light it is extremely improbable that there will be any material rise in prices.
 States and Canadian steers made from 12 1/2 to 13c. per pound.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Cattle receipts 51,000, market weak; beefs \$4.75 to \$7.00. Texas steers, \$4.25 to \$5.30; western, \$4.50 to \$5.85; stockers, and feeders, \$5.75 to \$5.75; cows and heifers, \$2.60 to \$6.18; calves, \$7.50 to \$9.50. Hogs, receipts 50,000; market more active and steady; light, \$7.65 to \$7.90; mixed, \$7.65 to \$7.90; heavy, \$7.60 to \$7.85; rough, \$7.70 to \$7.85; good to choice heavy, \$7.70 to \$7.85; pigs, \$7.50 to \$8.05; bulk of sales \$7.75 to \$7.90. Sheep—Receipts 35,000; market weak; native, \$2.50 to \$4.40; western, \$2.70 to \$4.35; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.50; lambs, native, \$4.25 to \$6.20; western, \$4.50 to \$6.20.

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HA! HA! HA!

"Well, I'm blest! So this is one of those so-called metal roofing guarantees I've read about," laughs the Wise Man of Metal Town.

"It certainly is a good joke, for it doesn't really guarantee anything to anybody, and isn't legally binding. Ask your own lawyer and you'll find I'm right."

"Stripped of all its exceptions and provisions I don't see how anyone could be serious about it."

"I go by what I know has been done, not by what is promised. For instance, I know that 'Eastlake' Metallic shingles have been in use for twenty-five years right here in Toronto where they're made, and that those same shingles are in perfect condition now."

"Just listen here a minute. I'm getting serious now. The Metallic Roofing Company began to make metallic shingles years before anyone else in Canada. They were made right when they were first made. The Metallic Roofing Company have been continually making new designs for ceilings and walls, fronts and cornices, but as for shingles they have never seen an improvement on the 'Eastlake' steel shingles which have been made, laid and proven for twenty-five years."

"I've noticed that most metal shingle manufacturers change their pattern so frequently that I'm led to believe they, themselves, haven't much confidence in their own goods. Yes, they even change the name to cover up some weakness in a previous product."

"TWO OTHER PERSONS' SAY-SO'S"

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited,
Toronto.

Simcoe, Ont., April 9th, 1908.
Dear Sirs:—"We have handled your 'Eastlake' Shingles for nearly a quarter of a century. They have been on the Court House, Free Library and other public buildings in this town for 18 years. We have used very large quantities during the past 25 years, and they have always given first-class satisfaction, and have never required any repairs."

(Signed) MADDEN BROS.,
Tinsmith and Hardware Merchants.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited,
Locknow, Ont.

Locknow, Ont., April 9th, 1908.
Dear Sirs:—"I take great pleasure in testifying to the good quality of your 'Eastlake' Shingles. We put your painted shingles on our Town Hall here in 1886, 25 years ago, and although they have only been painted twice since that time they are in good condition yet. I consider the lock on the 'Eastlake' the very best, and believe that a roof covered with the galvanized 'Eastlake' will last for ever."

(Signed) THOS. LAWRENCE,
Hardware Merchant.



"I'm prejudiced, you say? Of course I'm prejudiced, but it's a prejudice founded on years of active use of the metallic goods made by The Metallic Roofing Co. It's an old man's prejudice based on a long experience."

"Write for booklet which tells more about 'Eastlake' Metallic Shingles. They are sure proof against fire, lightning, rust or weather in all climates. They are the easiest and quickest to put in place and the most durable when laid. If you send the measurement of any roof an accurate estimate of cost will be sent free."

—The Philosopher of Metal Town.

The Metallic Roofing Co.

Limited

TORONTO and WINNIPEG

Agents wanted in some sections. Write for details, mentioning this paper.

Western Canada Factory:

797 Notre-Dame Ave., Winnipeg

CLARK FOR SPEAKER

Washington, D.C., January 18.—On the eve of the Democratic caucus, Democratic members of congress seek only harmony before them. The caucus will be continued in the house tomorrow night. The composition of ways and means committee is to be chosen by it is fairly well settled tonight. The caucus call provides for no other business than the selection of the ways and means, committee. It is well understood today, however, that the Democrats will go on record in support of Champ Clark for speaker and that they undoubtedly will settle on the method to be followed in selecting all committees of the next house. Fully 75 of the 83 Democratic members elected to the next congress are in Washington and will take part in the caucus. It is expected that Rep.

James Hay, of Virginia, will be made permanent chairman of the meeting.

TO OPPOSE REDUCTION

Montreal, January 18.—At its closing meeting this afternoon the retiring council of the Montreal board of trade instructed its transportation officers to appear before the railway commission and oppose the application of the Vancouver board of trade for a reduction in the rates charged by the Canadian Pacific railway from British Columbia coast points to points east of the Rockies in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, so as to place them on an equality with the rates charged to the same points from Montreal, Toronto and eastern points, from which the actual rail haul is longer. The board bases its opposition

on the ground that it is unfair to expect the railway to haul freight across the Rockies for the same money as it receives for the haul across the level prairies.

U.S. SENATORS ELECTED

Elections for United States senators have been held in many states with varying results, as follows:
Alabama—John H. Bankhead, democrat, re-elected.
Connecticut—George Payne McLean, republican, elected to succeed Morgan G. Bulkeley, republican.
Indiana—John W. Kern, democrat, elected to succeed A. J. Beveridge, republican.
Iowa—Legislature deadlocked, Porter, democrat, leading.
Maine—Charles F. Johnson, democrat,

elected to succeed Eugene Hale, republican.

Massachusetts—Henry Cabot Lodge, re-elected.

Michigan—Charles E. Townsend, republican, elected to succeed Senator Burrows.

Missouri—James Reed, democrat, elected to succeed William Warner, republican.

Montana—One ballot taken, no choice.

Nebraska—G. M. Hitchcock, democrat, elected to succeed E. J. Burkett, republican.

New York—One ballot taken, William F. Sheehan, democrat, leading. No choice.

North Dakota—Porter J. McCumber, "stalwart," and A. J. Gronna, "progressive," republicans, elected.

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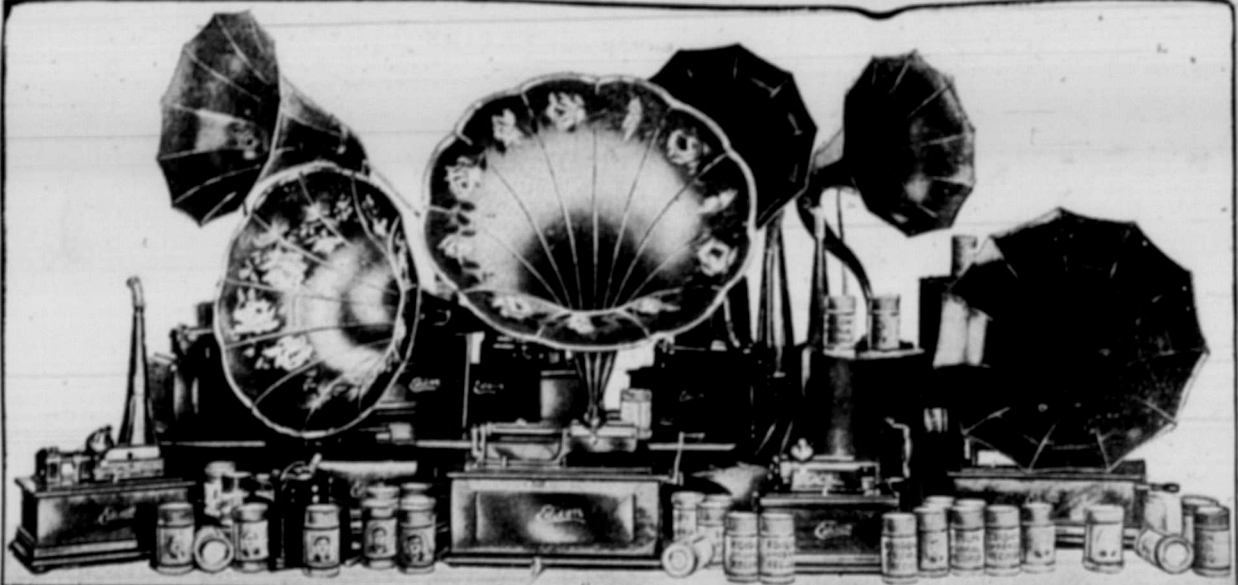
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JK 1pts 51. o \$7.00; rn, \$4.50 \$3.75 to o \$6.10; receipts steady; 17.65 to rough : heavy. o \$8.05; Sheep, : native. o \$4.35; : native. o \$6.20.



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not have to pay us a single penny either now or later. We don't ask you to keep the phonograph—we just ask you to accept it as a free loan. We do not even ask you for any deposit or any guarantee, not even any C. O. D. payment to us. All we ask is that you tell us **which** of the magnificent Edison outfits you prefer so that we can send that one to you on this free loan offer.

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