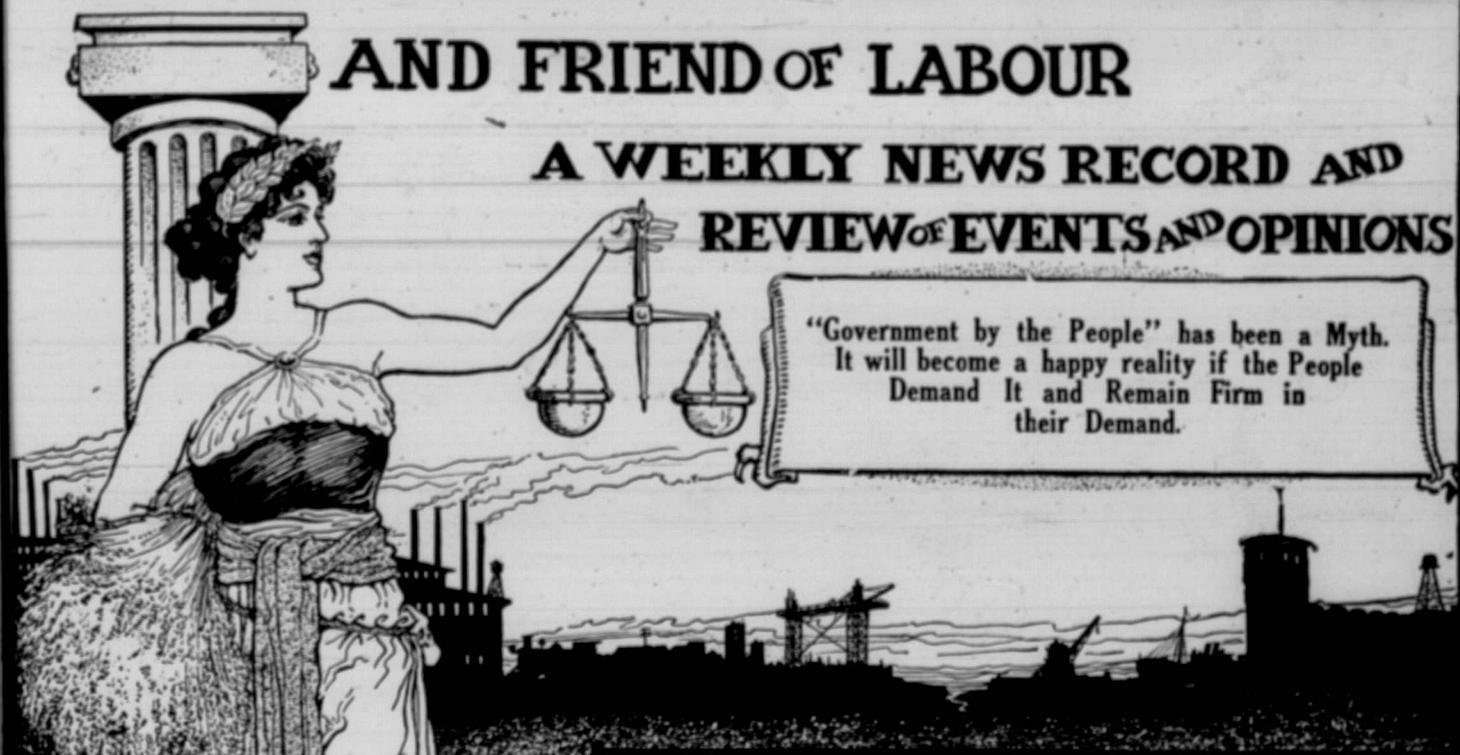


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



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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"

MARCH 16th, 1910



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THE Grain Growers' Guide has been in operation as a weekly for only seven months, during which time the circulation has increased on an average of over 1,000 per month, now reaching a handsome total for a new publication. The reason is obvious, on account of the fact that The Guide is the only paper in Western Canada owned by the farmers themselves, and in which the farmers are directly interested. Have you done your share in boosting the paper? Have you shown your copy to any of your neighbors who are not subscribers, and pointed out the benefits to be derived by them through being regular readers of The Guide? We have to thank our readers for their hearty co-operation in this work throughout the country, but while the results obtained have been more than gratifying, there are still many thousands of active grain growers and stock raisers who are not yet taking the paper, and we would ask you on behalf of the paper, which is practically on your own behalf, to make a particular effort between now and seeding time to induce your neighbors and friends to send in their subscriptions.

Many important questions are being handled in The Guide at the present time, and the number of these are increasing week by week, to such an extent, that those who have become used to reading The Guide are agreed that it is of vital importance that The Grain Growers' Guide should go weekly into every home in Western Canada. Co-operate with us in this part of the work and we will be glad to do the rest.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

THE ROPE THAT FAILED



HE GOT AWAY DESPITE ALL EFFORTS

WITH THE DEBATE ON THE MANITOBA FRANCHISE BILL PASSED BY PARLIAMENT ON MARCH 12, AND DID NOT CONTAIN THE INDEPENDENT COMMISSION CLAUSE



The Grain Growers' Guide

ADDRESSED TO THE FARMERS OF



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.

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MARCH 16th, 1910

THE ELEVATOR BILL SITUATION

The past week has seen the Grain Growers' elevator committee before the agricultural committee of the legislature where the views of the Grain Growers were freely presented. There is still a dead-lock, as the Grain Growers have remained firm in the discharge of the duties entrusted to them by the Brandon convention. The government has expressed no willingness to recede from its position on any of the three essential points of the bill now before the legislature. The meeting of the agricultural committee on Thursday last, was well attended, and Acting Premier Rogers and Mr. Coldwell were present. The case of the Grain Growers was presented by President D. W. McCuaig, R. A. Bonnar, R. McKenzie and T. A. Crerar. Doubt which had been expressed as to the unanimity of the Grain Growers in demanding an independent commission was effectually disposed of during the meeting. All of the speakers made themselves very clear, and President McCuaig informed the agricultural committee that the Grain Growers' elevator committee was of one mind on this point. The Grain Growers also placed themselves on record as opposed to the expropriation clause, and also to the provision demanding a 60 per cent. petition from the farmers tributary to any elevator. This was the first opportunity which the members of the legislature had of hearing the views of the Grain Growers directly from their leaders. The Grain Growers created a profound impression and their representations brought home to the members of the legislature the importance of the subject with which they were dealing. The figures presented to the committee by T. A. Crerar showed that there would be a good surplus from the management of the elevators. The figures are given elsewhere on this page.

In replying to the Grain Growers, Mr. Rogers expressed his utmost faith in the success of government-owned elevators. He maintained that to give the control into the hands of an independent commission would defeat the chief aim of the Grain Growers. He contended that it would be bringing on endless litigation which would not occur if the government had direct charge of the elevator system. This point has been taken up very strongly

in the same manner by the Winnipeg Telegram. The idea seems to be that an independent commission would be subject to all sorts of legal attacks by powerful interests, and that these same interests would be afraid to attack the government under similar circumstances. We confess that we cannot see the logic of this contention. If the legislature confers powers upon an independent commission and stands behind the commission we cannot see why it would be the object of an attack such as Mr. Rogers has pointed out. If large interests hesitate before attacking a government which is supported by part of a legislature, then we feel equally sure that these same interests would hesitate still more before attacking an independent commission which had the backing of an entire legislature. An independent commission in charge of the elevator system would have as able legal advice as could be secured by any government. We think we are safe in saying that the fear of litigation in the case of an independent commission is something that will never be realized. Every possible argument has been advanced against an independent commission in charge of the elevator system. The Grain Growers have answered every argument, and in our opinion have presented an exceptionally strong case in favor of their requests. They have remained true to the trust imposed upon them. They have ever kept before them the best interests of the farmers of Manitoba and allowed nothing to swerve them from the course which they believe to be right. The government, of course, has power to enact any bill they desire. The future alone can show whether the Grain Growers or the government have been right or wise in the attitude they have taken.

On Tuesday morning, March 15th, representatives of the North West Grain Dealers' Association appeared before the agricultural committee to protest against the passage of the elevator bill. The speakers were, their lawyer, A. J. Andrews, and the secretary, Frank O. Fowler. These representatives of the elevator owners laid much stress on the contention that the bill before the legislature took powers outside the jurisdiction of the province. They also maintained that the Grain Growers' Grain Company was the moving spirit urging for government elevators for their own private gain. It was pointed out at this juncture that the agitation for government elevators began before the Grain Growers' Grain Company was conceived. Thus the argument of the elevator men fell to the ground. Mr. Rogers was present at the meeting but took no part. This protest on the part of the elevator men was certainly not by any means a strong representation, and it is considered strange that they have not been objecting before this.

ELEVATORS WILL BE PROFITABLE

There has been some discussion on the matter of whether the elevators of Manitoba under government ownership would be a paying investment. Some critics have maintained that they would be a source of continued deficit, which would have to be met by the funds of the province. This statement is not borne out by an investigation of the facts. The figures presented to the government by T. A. Crerar of the Grain Growers' Elevator Committee shows that there would be a surplus of from \$150,000 to \$160,000 annually, after allowing for every contingency. One thing which will be noticed in going over the figures is that the interest on the sinking fund has not been considered. This is a big item. By placing \$120,000 in the sinking fund each year for thirty years to pay the bonds, at maturity there will be a fund of \$3,600,000, but the interest on this at three per cent. simple interest will be \$1,674,000, so that the actual net income from the elevator system will be considerably larger than is shown in

the figures. The following is the statement presented to the government:

REVENUE		
Initial Charges		
Wheat, 30,749,430 bus. at 1 1/2c.		\$461,211.45
Oats, 9,775,500 " 1c.		97,755.00
Barley, 2,400,000 " 1 1/2c.		36,000.00
Flax, 416,000 " 2c.		8,320.00
		\$503,286.45
Additional revenue from storage earned at 1-30c. per bus. per day upon a basis of at least 15 days.		
Wheat, 30,749,430 bus. at 1 1/2c.		\$184,747.15
Oats, 9,775,500 " 1c.		48,877.50
Barley, 2,400,000 " 1c.		12,000.00
Flax, 416,000 " 1 1/2c.		2,080.00
		\$247,704.65
Initial charges		\$503,286.45
Storage charges		\$247,704.65
Total revenue		\$1,099,594.68
Or in round numbers		\$1,100,000.00

Indirect Savings		
Average dockage on Manitoba wheat (1908-1909) Inspector's estimate, 1 1/4 per cent. on 600,000 bushels.		
Freight paid on 600,000 bus. at 9 1-3c.		\$ 50,000.00
Feeding value 600,000 bus. at 20c. per bus.		120,000.00
(Note.—This is at \$5.00 per ton, as against \$9-\$12 realized at terminals.)		
Total indirect saving		\$170,000.00

Cost of Purchase		Capacity
Total elevators in Manitoba (storage elevators at mills included)	696	\$1,500,000
Less storage elevators at mills in province	51	2,000,000
	665	18,500,000
Less 7 privately-owned elevators in Winnipeg and St. Boniface	7	855,000
	658	18,645,000
Cost of purchasing 18,645,000 bus. storage at 10c. per bus. cap.		\$1,864,500.00
Cost of erecting 16,500,000 bus. new storage at 18c.		3,000,000.00

Expenditure		
Interest on \$3,000,000 at 4%		\$120,000
Maintenance at 1%		30,000
Sinking Fund at 4%		120,000
Gasoline and belting		40,000
Insurance buildings		25,000
Insurance on grain		40,000
		\$375,000

Salaries		
Operators' salaries		\$300,000
8 Inspectors		16,000
Office salaries, printing, stationery, etc.		90,800
		\$550,000
Or a total expenditure of \$375,000 plus \$550,000		\$925,000
Estimated revenue direct		\$1,100,000
Less expenses as above		925,000
		\$175,000

Out of which must be taken commissioners' salaries.

It will be well for all those interested in the elevator bill now before the government to consider these figures very carefully. The salaries of the commissioners have not been stated definitely, as this is a matter which has not yet been decided upon. There is no doubt but that the elevator system under proper management will bring a net income of very close to \$200,000, which will increase yearly.

ADVANCE OF LEGISLATION

There has been one outstanding feature throughout the entire discussion on the elevator question, not only in the legislature, but in the press and public mind of the province of Manitoba. This is the importance which the Grain Growers attach to the principle of having the control of the commission to operate these elevators free from political party influence. The attitude of the Grain Growers is due to the growing sentiment that the governing class in a community is more or less influenced by environment. In a large measure the environment comprises the interests that direct, operate, and are beneficiaries of the present system in our mercantile and industrial life, and the development of national resources, banking interests, and transportation facilities. The formation of trusts, combines,

HE GOT AWAY DESPITE ALL EFFORTS

and mergers to prevent equitable distribution of wealth is developing a counter-movement of co-operation on the part of producers of wealth. While at present this is shown in disconnected co-operative associations, there is a sentiment being developed that this principle of co-operation should apply in a more general way and have in a measure the imprimatur of governments and be conducted under the protective wing of the government. The sentiment in favor of an independent commission has rapidly grown during the discussion and has been forcibly expressed, by the various branches of the Grain Growers' Associations in Manitoba. This sentiment was crystallized in the bill presented by the elevator committee to the government. Although this is a new feature in popular government, it is the outcome of the advanced ideas of democracy and attempts to give expression to the recognized principle of "government by the people," which exists in theory but not in practice in Canada. The theory is that the legislature is supreme, but practice shows that the supreme authority is the cabinet, which directs the policy of governments. The cabinet ministers are influenced by environment, and these environments as we stated, are not usually sympathetic to the masses of the people, who create the wealth. By its influence on the legislature, the cabinet has powers conferred upon it to transact the business of the country. If the legislature can confer this power upon the cabinet, it can also confer powers to any other committee to carry on certain branches of the business of the province. This principle is recognized by the Grain Growers, and embodied in their request that the proposed elevator system should be operated by an independent commission nominated by the directors of the Grain Growers' Association.

THE MATTER OF PRECEDENT

During the negotiations that have been carried on between the Manitoba government and the Grain Growers elevator committee the question of "precedent" has been very prominent. The government frequently expressed the opinion that there was no "precedent" whatever for the creation of any independent commission beyond the reach of political influence. We think we are safe in saying that no government ever existed and accomplished much good for the people without creating precedents. If progress is to be retarded for fear of creating precedents, then Canada will long remain behind the other countries of the world in legislation. Practically every great concession to the people of any country was secured by the creation of a precedent. King John was not favorably impressed with the Magna Charta when it was presented to him. He did not wish to "create a precedent." We doubt very much if any person could be found to-day to doubt the wisdom of the provisions of the Magna Charta. We do not recall precedents for the Bill of Rights, but it brought liberty to the English people. Coming nearer home, another great charter for national liberty was secured by the Declaration of Independence. These are outstanding examples of the good that has been accomplished through creating precedents. The argument of "No precedent" in this case carries absolutely no weight. The question is, whether the establishing of an independent commission is the course of wisdom and right. The farmers of Canada believe that it is right and that it is wise. The question of confidence or lack of confidence in the present government is not a subject under discussion; it is a principle, and a most important principle, that is involved. This is the day of advance legislation; this is the day of government by the people. If the people wish to have more than one executive committee to administer the laws of the province, they have a perfect right to demand it. The people of any country are the sovereign power. The farmers of Manitoba are

the men who have made the province, they are the men who have produced the wealth of Manitoba, and have made Manitoba a household word throughout the world. They want the facilities for handling their grain to be under the control of a commission, and do not want any government to dictate the policy of that commission. They want the commission subject to the entire legislature, thus bringing it directly into the hands of the people. The monies required by the commission would be voted by the legislature and controlled by the governor-in-council. The time for the appointment of a bona fide independent commission in the administration of affairs has arrived. It may be a precedent, but it will be a wise precedent. The farmers of Manitoba have placed themselves on record in favor of an independent commission to have charge of the public system of elevators. It is then the duty of the legislature and the government to see that the wishes of the people are carried out.

WHAT IS RESPONSIBILITY?

It is claimed that the independent commission in charge of the elevator system would be responsible to no one. This position is not tenable for the reason that the commission would be responsible to the legislature to the same extent, that a minister of the crown is responsible to the legislature for the conduct of the business entrusted to him by the legislature. The legislature has the same power of dealing with an independent elevator commission as with ministers of the crown. The responsibility resting on a minister is to discharge properly duties entrusted to him. The only punishment that the legislature could mete out to him would be dismissal. The same applies to the commission. Objection has been raised that the legislature only meets once a year, and the commissioners could be dealt with only when the house was in session. The same applies to a cabinet minister, except that in order to discharge a cabinet minister the legislature would have to pass a vote of want of confidence in the entire government. The actual power to discharge a cabinet minister peremptorily lies with the premier only, so that to discipline a minister the legislature has to defeat a government. Thus it would be much easier to control an independent commission.

AN INDEPENDENT COMMISSION

If the commission which will have charge of the elevator system were under a cabinet minister the policy of the commission would, in a measure, be dominated by that minister. Under such circumstances it is significant that the legislature could reach the commission only through the minister. Thus it is undeniable that shortcomings on the part of the commission would be condoned to protect the minister for party exigency. But, if the commission were independent and subject only to the legislature, there would be no desire on the part of any party in the legislature to condone shortcomings on the part of the commission. Each party would rather popularize themselves by making necessary changes in the commission to improve its efficiency. The demand for public ownership of utilities is growing rapidly in Western Canada. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the system of handling these utilities should be considered with the utmost care. In other words, we must commence right. To lay a foundation for "government by the people" in this great work of handling public utilities, precedents must be created. So long as the people of the country are sure that they are right there is no danger in the creating of precedents.

AN ERROR IN FACTS

The Winnipeg Telegram, in discussing the elevator question, deals with the situation in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and says: "The Alberta government finally reached the conclusion that it could not proceed with the project." This is not correct. The Alberta government has expressed every willingness to meet the United Farmers of Alberta and work out some scheme by which the internal elevators of the province may be taken over by the province. Matters in Alberta at present are somewhat in a state of disorder, but there is little doubt but that the elevators of the province will be taken over within a year. The Telegram minimizes the work done by the Grain Growers in Saskatchewan; also the possibility of the elevator commission appointed there not recommending government ownership. There may be that possibility, but we greatly mistake the temper of the Grain Growers in Saskatchewan if they will accept anything that does not take the control of the elevators out of the hands of monopolistic interests. So far, Manitoba is ahead of the other two provinces, and it will be greatly to the credit of the province and to those who administer the affairs in the province of Manitoba if the foundation for public-owned elevators is laid well and right at the outset.

By having a sample market the grain growers of the west will not suffer as they do now, in competition with the softer wheats of other countries.

In looking over the various commissions that have been given charge of public utilities, by various Canadian governments, it is seen that political influence is brought to bear on most, if not all of them. It is only human nature for a government or cabinet ministers to use their influence in such a way as to more firmly entrench themselves in power. This brings a situation that is not fair either to the commissioners, the government, nor the people. If commissioners are capable men they should not be hampered in the discharge of their duties. If they are not capable they should be replaced by men who are capable.

Some critics are endeavoring to prove that the Grain Growers must take the responsibility of results for not accepting the elevator bill which the government has introduced into the legislature. The Grain Growers asked for one thing and were offered something different. It is hard to see where any responsibility can rest upon them at the present juncture.

Considerable importance has been attached to the offer of the Manitoba government to select the three elevator commissioners from a list of eight or ten named by the Grain Growers' elevator committee. This is not a contentious point as there would be little difficulty in naming satisfactory men. The difficulty is that the commissioners might be hampered in their work if they were not independent of partisan control.

LATEST NEWS

Elevator Bill Passed Legislature

On Tuesday night, March 15, towards midnight, the famous Elevator Bill passed the Manitoba Legislature. The expropriation clause was cut out and the 60 per cent. petition was modified to apply only when the government is asked to build new elevators. George Steele and J. T. Gordon, together with the Opposition, voted against the bill as it stood. The Opposition moved an amendment demanding an independent commission clause in the Bill, but were defeated. This news comes so late that we will withhold discussion of the Bill until next week.

FACTS

in discussing the situation with the Saskatchewan government finally that it could not... This is not... government has ex- meet the United... k out some scheme... ors of the province... province. Matters... somewhat in a state... le doubt but that... nce will be taken... telegram minimizes... n Growers in Sas-... lity of the elevator... not recommending... here may be that... mistake the temper... katchewan if they... does not take the... t of the hands of... far, Manitoba is... vices, and it will... the province and to... airs in the province... lation for public... l and right at the

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Vol. II

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16th, 1910

No. 33

Tillage Processes

By D. W. Warner in an Address before an Institute Meeting
At Vermilion, Alta.

I believe that the ability of the people ranks higher in this new country in proportion to the number of people, than in an old settled country, simply because the ones that are dissatisfied with crowded conditions in older countries have to come to the west and to the Alberta prairies to better their condition. If they were indolent and thriftless they would not have the desire to do this. We have few people coming here who are rich in dollars, as we would express it, but we have people coming here who are rich in ambition, energy and ability. So I repeat, we expect great things from the people in Alberta. And we are making good. Now, as we are in a new country, I will deal first with the breaking of the prairie. We have very little breaking done compared with what there is yet to break. So we will commence at the beginning. There is a time to do all things, and there certainly is a time to break. Nature has provided that for us. If we investigate and learn the right time, we will find that we have been rewarded better by taking advantage of the right time to do our breaking. We have three conditions to consider in the breaking of the new land. That is, the tenderness of the roots and growth, the moisture and the heat. We know if we break too early in the spring, nature has not yet softened the roots of last year's growth, and when the time comes for them to grow, they will start, though the plowing has been done, and we will have a growth of grass on our breaking, that will interfere with cultivation for sometime thereafter. So we wait until growth has begun, because we do not want the moisture exhausted by this growth of grass, instead of it being used for the rotting of the sod, and the creation of plant food for the following crop. It is also easy to see that if we leave the breaking until the growth is matured, then it is too late to rot the sod properly, simply because it is harder to rot, and we have less favorable conditions to rot it in. We have less moisture, and less heat. There is a difference of opinion as to the depth the breaking should be done. Different conditions will bring about different results, even in the same locality. One year we may have moisture enough to rot a depth of six inches. Another year we may not have sufficient moisture to rot that depth thoroughly. As a rule, I think we have enough moisture to rot four and-a-half to five inches depth of breaking. So I would recommend a good deep furrow, of at least four and-a-half to five inches. I think I have good reasons for that.

The Seed Bed

We will say that when we have a five inch furrow that we can make a seed bed on top of that furrow without disturbing the lower part of it. We make our seed bed on top of that, and that is our reason for a deeper furrow. When we are breaking, we should follow our breaking plow with some instrument to pack the furrow slice at once while it is easy to do. I would say the best thing is a packer of some kind—some surface packer will do very well on breaking, but I will tell you later the difference between subsurface and surface packers in older lands.

It is important to plow the right width all the time and to have your plow big enough that you can plow a depth of five inches and turn it well. It is also particular to have the furrow slice the same width as the furrow where the slice has been taken out before, so it will fit in nicely and the connection can be made between that and the strata below the furrow slice, for by so doing we provide a good soil mulch in the breaking. On the other hand, if the furrow is broken and thrown on top or set on edge as is sometimes done, the furrow will dry on both sides instead of decomposing and creating plant food.

It has been demonstrated beyond the experimental stage that moisture can be stored in this way to bring about the decomposition of the sod, and lay in a store of moisture for the following season's crop. So when that can be done,

and when discing to prepare the seed bed, the disc will cut clear through the furrow and it is impossible to get the lower part of our seed bed compact and connected with the strata below, as well as the five inch deep furrow will be if left to lay as it was layed by the plow in the first place.

On Shallow Breaking

We now come to the preparation of the seed bed on the sod. It should serve three purposes—that is, the conducting of the moisture down into the soil, and aid in holding it there, by preventing the evaporation, and also serve as the seed bed. The storing of the moisture in the soil for the use of the growing crop, is similar to your bank account, if you have one, to draw on to meet your expenses during the year. By having the moisture ahead, we can tide over the dry period between showers, much as the bank

as of the disc to get enough of the loose soil for a proper seed bed, but if it does take one more stroke of the disc to do so we feel that this is important in order that we may get the loose dirt at the top rather than break the connection with our furrow and the strata below. After sufficient loose dirt is stirred up with the disc, use a slant tooth harrow in preference to any stiff or straight tooth. It will not jerk and toss the sod out of shape as a stiff tooth harrow will do, but at the same time will do just as good work in the smoothing of the surface. If you do not have time to prepare your oat or barley seed bed in the fall you can do that nicely the next spring.

Plenty Of Sunshine

We want to sow spring wheat in this country as soon as possible in order to be sure of a good crop. The shortness of the season in this country makes it possible to produce the very best grain, as we are doing. If we had a long season, we should not be able to raise as good grain as we do. The further north we go, the better grain we can raise, provided the season is long enough to mature it. Conditions have been provided by nature so that we have as much sunshine here during the time it takes the wheat and oats to mature as is the case 1,000 miles south of this, and the cooler atmosphere which is necessary to produce the good hard wheat is offset by the long days and short-nights. The night being so short lessens the danger of frost. The air being so cool, aids in the production of the best of wheat for us which is not equalled in any southern climate, and we have been enabled through our peculiar climatic conditions to produce oats that have taken world's prizes in almost every case where they have been shown, so that it is easy to see that our short season is a benefit to us provided we do our part to the best of our ability, when quality of the grain we can produce is considered, and we arrange our work and crops to the best advantage.

That arrangement is as follows:— First in the spring is our wheat. Then the discing of the oat and barley land immediately after. Then the putting in of our oats. Then the discing of the barley land again, then the plowing for sowing of the barley, then the discing of the green feed land again, then the sowing of the green feed. This arrangement will permit of handling much more crop than if we had wheat and oats alone, and through which it becomes much easier to keep our land clean, which is one of the most important features connected with mixed farming. When the time comes to harvest your crop, you will find it will be to your advantage to follow the binder with a disc, commencing as it were the preparation for the next year's crop. As the land grows older, this becomes more necessary each year, and even if it requires an extra effort to do this work, it will pay you well to make the effort.

I have mentioned before the absolute necessity of the preparation of the seed bed for wheat being made in the fall of the year, so as soon as the grain can be stacked after harvest, turn in and plow

Continued on page 10



Strawberries grown on the Farm of C. A. Partridge, Epitoca, Sask.

we want to do it, but in order to complete this mulch, I will say that we need to fill in the crevice between the furrows with some instrument such as a brush harrow or a disc run nearly straight, then a very slant tooth harrow put on after it will fill in these crevices with loose soil and complete the mulch, then let lie for from four to six weeks or until such time arrives to complete the seed bed for the crop that is to follow.

We will now consider the shallow breaking, as there are some who think it best, I will say that it may be a little easier to break three inches on the start, but when we come to consider that the back setting if plowed to the depth of five inches is as hard or harder than the deeper breaking when done at the proper time, I fail to see the benefit in the shallow breaking, for it is impossible to make as good and smooth job of breaking, for the furrow will be thrown up on top and be much more broken up than the deeper furrow.

account will tide us over between the marketing period, for the plant will have sufficient moisture to meet its demands at all time; thus promoting a better growth and earlier development. If the breaking is done at the proper time we can get the seed bed for the next year's crop of wheat at least prepared before we go to harvest. It is absolutely necessary to prepare the seed bed for wheat at least, the summer or fall before, and the summer is a better time than in the fall after harvest. I do not think winter wheat is raised to any extent here, and so I do not think it necessary to talk of the sowing of that on the sod. We want to talk about the main crops you do raise.

I will say, however, in the preparation of the seed bed, we should disc a moderate depth, say half way through or possibly three inches into the sod. I am talking now of the preparation on top of the five inch furrow. It may require more strok-

Government Owned Elevators

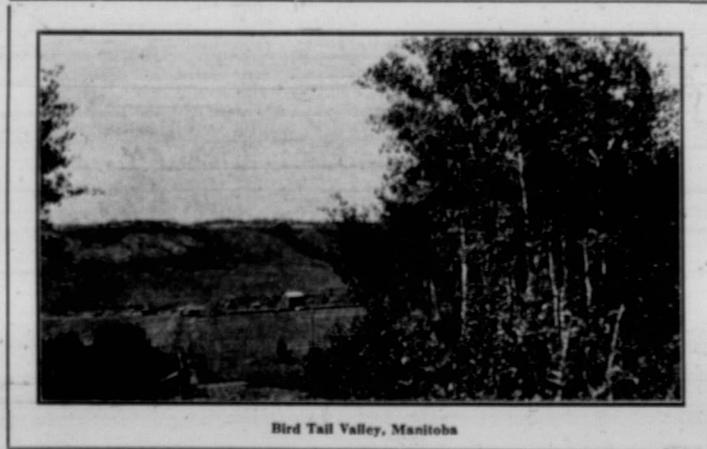
By R. Hicks, Kelso, Sask., in a Debate between the Kelso and Wawota Associations

Let us start from the root of the matter, and follow it up to the present time. When elevators were first being built in the west, an agreement was entered into between them and the railways, that all grain must first pass through an elevator, before being accepted as freight. Elevators by the score came into existence, and soon the inevitable combine was formed. That it was a combine is evident from the fact that at points where there were two or more elevators, the price for the day would be telegraphed by the secretary of the Grain Exchange to one of the buyers, who would hand it to the others to read and no buyers were allowed to pay more than the price stated in the telegram. The farmers became so dissatisfied with the weights, grades and dockage of the combine, that in 1897 a bill was passed by the House of Commons compelling the railways to build loading platforms, and also to give the farmers cars to ship their grain. The result of this legislation is that we (or rather a great many of us) have reverted to an antiquated method of handling grain rather than patronize and still greater strengthen that commercial octopus—the grain combine. With the loading platform has sprung up a number of commission firms, chief among which is the Grain Growers' Grain Company, a co-operative agency. This firm has done much to aid the farmer in his fight for rights, and will become more and more powerful as it commands more money. If the farmers will stand loyal to their company there is no doubt that soon the control of the grain will be in the hands of those who toil early and late to raise it. To return to the loading platform, grain cannot be stored, weighed or cleaned in or on a loading platform, and as we are a progressive people, hardships borne by our fathers need not of necessity be endured by us, hence the demand for a Provincial Farmers' Elevator System or government owned elevators, if you like.

I will now try to show the disadvantages of the present methods, and the advantages of the proposed system. I will not weary you with a recital of combine methods, you know all about them yourselves, one or two examples will suffice. One winter I drew all my grain to an elevator, always taking the same number of bags, well filled. Every load weighed the same but the last. When I had it emptied into the hopper, the weighman was not there and a man in the elevator, evidently a farmer weighed it. It weighed one bushel more than any of the previous loads. On examination we found a one bushel weight in the bottom next the poise, hidden out of sight with a twenty bushel weight next, then a ten, etc. Why put that one bushel weight in the bottom? It was not put there for the purpose of balancing the scale in anyway, for the weighman came along as we had finished, and confirmed our weight. Now, in a government elevator the grain would be weighed by a disinterested party, and the point I wish to make is that a load weighed by a disinterested party weighs one bushel more than when weighed by an employee of the combine. Another time I weighed a load of wheat on the market scale before taking it to the elevator. I was docked three bushels on that load of 40 bushels. I had previously been docked one and a-half bushels. Asking the reason for such excessive dockage, I was told in rather a heated manner by the elevator man, "You can't fool me, I saw you weigh that load." But, I think the day has gone by forever, when a man is to be punished with a double dose of dockage for presuming to weigh his own grain. The combine is bowing its arrogant head and it will be brought still lower.

We have among us now what are known as farmers' elevators. This is a semi-co-operative, semi-corporation concern, usually built by the more prosperous members of a community, who hope to make dividends out of those too poor to take shares. Now, with government elevators every farmer would be made a shareholder simply by act of the legis-

lature, and would have his grain handled at cost. Among many other benefits of a public system would be the following: We could store our grain, realize on it say 75 per cent. of value and sell it when we liked, thus cutting out the speculator. As a lot of the grain would be stored until spring or summer, a glut in the market would be avoided. This means that the general price of grain would be steadier. There would doubtless be a very large quantity of grain for the year paying storage, which would bring in a large revenue, thus diminishing the original cost. At present there is only a small percentage of the prairie under cultivation, but in a very few years, judging the future in the light of the past, a much larger area will be cultivated. Then with one elevator man, where there are now from two to six or more, there would be such an enormous quantity of grain for each point, that it could most probably be run through an elevator for a half or even a quarter cent. per bushel, for it must be remembered the system will be run at cost. With public elevators would come a sample market at Winnipeg, where grain would sell according to its intrinsic value, so the loss we now suffer from the spread in grades would be eliminated. All grain shipped from these new farmers' elevators would of course, be weighed and cleaned thus insuring the shipper from loss in transit and putting his grain on this sample market in a cleaned state where it would command a higher price on this account. The screenings (no inconsiderable item) would be retained on the farm and "freight on dirt" would be a thing of the past. One of the ex-



Bird Tail Valley, Manitoba

cuses given by the railways for the high rates on grain, is that so much of it is loaded at platforms and cars kept standing for days. Now, under the system we are advocating, these cars could be loaded at an elevator in a few minutes. Then again, a large quantity of the grain would be stored, which would further diminish the number of cars needed. We would then be in a position to demand a reduction of rates, which might easily equal elevator charges. Platform grain would of course pay present rates, this in itself would put the platform out of business and divert all grain to the elevators.

Now for the cost of the system. I am told that the premier of Manitoba has said that there are lots of elevators in Manitoba to be bought for fifty cents on the dollar, owing to their business being taken from them by the loading platform. Last December, there were eleven cars of grain loaded at Doonside, my nearest siding in a few days, all by the way, consigned to Grain Growers' Grain Company, not one bushel of which went through the elevator at that point, nor was there any grain taken into the elevator during the time those cars were being loaded. Consequently, it is not necessary that we pay a going concern

price for something that is not a going concern. The Saskatchewan Government borrowed the money to finance the telephone proposition at 3 3-8 per cent. interest. Now, if elevators can be bought at 50 per cent. on the dollar and money borrowed for this at 3 3-8 per cent., why not have them?

Last year about this time, when the petitions of ownership of elevators were being circulated, one man to whom I went refused to sign it. I was in conversation with that same man a few days ago and told him about this debate. He said he was afraid we were making a mistake, as some of the clever speakers of Wawota might give it a set-back. I mention this to illustrate the change in public opinion.

The Manitoba Government are pledged to government ownership of initial elevators. At the last convention S.G.G.A. a resolution in favor of government ownership of elevators was carried unanimously.

Government ownership of elevators is an honest attempt to settle the warfare that has been going on for years between the combine and the farmers. It is the only solution ever brought forward that is worth considering. Had the government built these elevators in the first place, the whole difficulty arising from this vexed question would have been avoided.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Noxious Weeds Question

By Francis J. Clark, Edmonton

The subject of noxious weeds is one which affects the farmer in many ways, not only in reducing his crop of grain, but also causing him extra expense in threshing and often in carriage. In the present Weed Ordinance, Clause 2 is unfair to nearly every occupier of land in the province, for it is impossible that any moderate area of land is free from noxious weeds (many of which have established themselves as natives) so that one and all are at the mercy of the Weed Inspector. At the same time, there are cases where the occupier is so indifferent

it seems to me however that some method could be meted out to these. I should make it compulsory for any owner or occupier who finds these growing on his land to advise the department and from year to year continue to do so until they are stamped out.

There is little doubt a proper summer fallow will kill most of the noxious weeds as above tabulated, but it has to be done very thoroughly and the average farmer is not able to do it or think he is not able. Cultivating the land till June and then sowing with Beardless Barley will have a good effect, as even Ball Mustard will not mature sufficiently to shed badly while this quick maturing barley ripens, but while these are effective remedies for clearing the land if properly carried out the difficulty is to get everyone to do so and for this reason the Weed Inspector is necessary.

Under the present system, the Weed Inspectors during the growing season go from farm to farm inspecting the crops and notifying the department of the result, but it is impossible that a casual visit can in any way enable an inspector to judge of the noxious weeds on the hundreds of acres visited, and it is still further impossible for him to condemn one farm for Ball Mustard when every farm in the district has it, consequently, so far as I can ascertain, after living here some 15 years, the noxious weeds have rather increased than decreased and it is not always the farmers fault either, for though as I have shown in gathering the crop a lot of these noxious weed seeds are shed, yet I fully believe the bulk of this evil is caused in other ways. There is a law affecting threshing machines which compel them to be cleaned before they leave one farm for another, another compels them to clean the grain allowing a very small percentage of weed seeds to the bushel. It is impossible for the farmer himself to enforce these regulations though much to his advantage to do so. Only two years ago, I knew of a threshing outfit that travelled some twelve miles through two cities to a farm near mine, the occupant and his man then helped to clean the machine and they told me they got a pile of one or two bushels of wild oats, etc., out of it. Then again the piles of seeds left under the machine are dragged over when the machine is moved and the heap itself is difficult to dispose of, particularly as at that time the farmer is busily helping them to move to another farm. Anyhow, I have tried all I know how to burn these seeds where they lie, but to no effect, and this year out of despair I had dug a deep hole at each setting and buried them some feet deep. The animals and birds carry the seeds all over the land and in a hundred ways they help to spread the nuisance.

There are threshing machines which grade and bag everything from the best grain for market to the weed seeds and there are attachments to the ordinary threshing machine made which will do the same. Surely if the law was made that all threshing machines should grade, say, grain and weeds, (I would prefer pure grain, inferior grain and weeds) and bag same, it would do more towards helping forward the destruction of noxious weeds in one year than all the weed inspectors in a dozen years roaming through the crop in June or July.

At the present time, if the threshing machines try and clean the grain they blow out so much light and inferior grain that would make feed, that it does not pay, besides leaving more noxious weed seeds to be distributed. If it was graded and bagged, the law could demand the weeds and inferior grain to be chopped or otherwise rendered unproductive.

It seems to me that if the weed inspectors were made to follow every threshing machine and see they fulfilled the law, and the law compelled them besides cleaning the machine to bag all weed seeds we should go a long way towards remedying the evil. The weed inspector by examination could tell the different varieties of weeds and be able to judge the quantity far better than he could by seeing them growing in the summer, he would also be in a position to recommend or enforce some cultivation on badly affected areas without inflicting the loss on the farmer that the condemnation of a grain crop would entail, and further by comparison from year to year he would be able to tell whether the farmer's methods of eradication were effective or not.

Elevator Committee Firm

A meeting of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Elevator Committee was held in Winnipeg on the evening of March 7. Those present were D. W. McCuaig, R. C. Henders, R. McKennie, R. J. Avison, J. S. Wood, F. W. Kerr, Peter Wright, R. M. Wilson, D. D. McArthur, Lohn Kenne and T. A. Crerar. The meeting was called by the president in order that the committee might meet with the government on the following day to continue the discussion on the elevator bill before the legislature. As Hon. Robert Rogers had told Mr. McCuaig that the government would not consider their decision in regard to the control of the commission, they decided not to meet the government. The Grain Growers feel that if the government was not ready to discuss the control of the commission, there would be no use in discussing any other part of the bill. After the bill reaches the agricultural committee the Grain Growers will then present their case to the members of both sides of the House, and explain why they cannot accept any responsibility for the bill introduced by the government.

The Elevator Committee, at their meeting on March 7, passed three resolutions. These resolutions were all carried unanimously, and were as follows:

First Resolution

"Whereas the government have introduced an elevator bill which in several respects does not meet the approval of this committee,

"And Whereas the acting Premier has intimated to the President of the Association that the government are prepared to discuss any point in the bill other than the point of the control of the commission,

"And Whereas in the opinion of this committee this is the most important and essential principle to the successful carrying out of such an act,

"And Whereas the government refuse to further discuss this feature of the bill with us,

"And Whereas the convention at Brandon on December 17 last, affirmed its position on this point,

"Therefore be it resolved that this committee decline to accept any responsibility in connection with the proposed bill, and re-affirm the position it has heretofore taken in connection with this and other objectionable features of the bill, and further that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of this resolution to Hon. R. Rogers, acting Premier."

Second Resolution

"That this committee instruct our solicitor, with any other member of the committee who may be able to attend, to appear in our behalf before the agricultural committee when the elevator bill is considered by that committee, to present the views of the Grain Growers on the elevator bills, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the chairman of the agricultural committee."

Third Resolution

"That owing to certain misrepresentations of the elevator bill prepared by the Grain Growers' committee having been put into circulation, our secretary be hereby instructed to correct the same and explain the main provisions of the bill."

SASKATCHEWAN WINTER FAIR

The Saskatchewan Winter Fair at Regina on March 22-25 will simply eclipse last year's show. As President Roosevelt would say, it will "beat it to a frazzle." A straight hundred per cent. increase in the size of the horse show is indicated by the entries received to date. The cattle department will be larger than last year while the others will remain about the same as in 1909. The strong feature of the show, of course, is the Clydesdales of which there are 103 entries to date and others are on the way. There are 16 entries in the market class, all of which are grade Clydesdales. Twenty-two excellent Percherons will compete for honors in their class and a carload of Suffolks right from their home in the old country, will be shown. The show



HYBRID APPLES

TESTED and PROVED to be absolutely hardy at the Experimental Farms at Brandon, Man. and Indian Head, Sask.

THESE interesting and extremely hardy Hybrid Apples are a cross between a Russian Crab and the hardiest of our Canadian and Russian varieties of Apples. These crosses have been carried out under expert supervision with the object of securing some varieties of pronounced tart and sufficiently hardy to withstand the low temperatures which at times prevail in Manitoba and the adjoining territories. These varieties have been tested thoroughly, and most of them have fruited at the Experimental Farms above-mentioned. Sizes of the fruit vary from 1 1/4 to 2 inches in diameter. They bear at a very early age and crop heavily.

In the introduction of these valuable Apples and Crabs there is no doubt that a long felt want has been successfully filled. Write for liberal terms, Catalogue and my little brochure, explaining the life history of the "HARDY FROST PROOF APPLES." These lists and any further information furnished free. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

E. D. SMITH, Nurseryman, WINONA, Ont.

of light horses will not be large in comparison with the entries of heavy horses but there will be enough to make some interesting competitions.

The annual meetings of the live stock associations will be held during the week of the Winter Fair. The Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations will hold their meetings on the afternoon of Tuesday the 22nd, the Cattle Breeders' on the evening of the 22nd, and the Horse Breeders' on Wednesday evening. The day sessions will be alive with lectures and demonstrations interspersed between the live stock judging and the judging competitions.

THE MARCH "TWENTIETH CENTURY" MAGAZINE.

The March Twentieth Century Magazine closes the first volume of this review that has so quickly forged its way to the very fore-front of leading original magazines of opinion. There are several papers in the present issue that would give distinction to any publication. The essay entitled "Racconigi," by Walter Vernier, dealing with the recent meeting between the Czar of Russia and the King of Italy and its political significance—a meeting that the Austrian papers declared presages a war with the latter country at no distant date, is a distinctly brilliant and statesmanlike contribution. Count Leo Tolstoi appears in the first half of a powerful remonstrance addressed to the leaders of the Young India movement, but which is a protest against war and retaliation of all kinds. This paper, which has never before been printed, forms what will in all probability be one of the last messages that will come from the great prophet of Russia. "A Study in Efficiency," by Charles Edward Russell; "New Issues and New Party Alignments," by William D. Mackenzie; "The Religion of Jesus and the Changing Order," by Rev. E. H. Barrett; "The Mexican Plutocracy," by Parket H. Sercombe; "Conservation in the United States Before Roosevelt," by M. F. Abbott; "Beauty and the Social State," by Professor John Ward Stimson; "A Snapshot of Meredith," by Walter L. Leighton, A.M., Ph. D.; "New Zealand After Twenty Years of Liberal Rule," by the Editor; and "The Melting Pot," an illustrated critical study of Israel Zangwill's powerful play of that name, by Rev. Henry Frank, are among features that call for special mention. This magazine is the only review published that every month gives the news of great progressive political and economic movements, such as Direct Legislation, Public Ownership, Municipal Advance, Woman's Progress, Proportional Representation, the Single Tax and Socialism; and these features add greatly to its value for the student of present day significant events and tendencies, whether or not he is interested in the movements themselves.

The Twentieth Century has steadily improved from its first issue and is justly regarded as one of the commanding reviews of opinion of the New World to-day.

Lord Mount Stephen has donated \$300,000 to the Barnardo Home movement to assist a good class of boys to emigrate to Canada. The Royal Trust Co., Robert Meighen and John Turnbull are named as trustees.

5,000 HIDES WANTED

Taken off during January and February

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A proven success. A labor saver and money maker for users. Very light draft, no side draft. Does not interfere any way with plow. Conserves moisture at right time, immediately after plowing. Weight is sufficient as packing is done when soil is moist.

Made with or without extra frame for carrying extra weight.

Proof of success of this Attachment. First Packer sold at Oxbow, Sask., in 1908. Last year about 60 old there. We have scores of letters. Here is one:

Oxbow, Feb. 28th, 1910
I have one of the large Packers, but find your Attachment much better as the work of packing can be done while plowing, the draft being hardly noticeable on the horses.
(Signed) A. RIDDELL, M.P.F.

Our Guarantee If after using two weeks on the plow you are not fully satisfied, return and we will refund you your money and any freight paid by you.

Order NOW and make sure of prompt delivery

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Tillage Processes

Continued from page 7

immediately with the packer to conserve what moisture there is left in the soil. I want to emphasize the necessity of following the plow immediately with the packer, at all times, for the purpose of re-establishing the connection with the strata below, which has been cut and disturbed by the plow, and at the same time, giving a good firm bottom to our seed bed which we know to be so necessary. The wheel packer with the V shaped rim is the best instrument to do that work with. In my opinion we can accomplish the desired results with less work by the use of this instrument than with any other machine that I know of. This packer presses into the soil to the bottom of the furrow, and it packs the soil both ways, down and sideways, acting as a wedge driven in the soil, by this means crushing all litter and trash which have been turned under by the plow, down firmly, and re-establishing the connection between the bottom of our furrow and the strata below in a way that it is almost impossible to do by the surface packer coming in contact with the surface of the soil. I would prefer harrowing enough so that we get a good smooth surface after this packing. We have then a firm bottom to our seed bed and we have the mulch formed. After we get that condition, the following spring when we undertake to sow, if we use a shoe drill, it will drag on top of the firm subsurface, the springs allowing it to follow just on top of the firm subsurface, regulating the depth of seeding much better in this way than any other I have tried. I do not object to the disc drill, other than it will go right through, cutting deeper in some places than others, it not being so well regulated by the firm bottom as the shoe drill is.

Depth Of Seeding

The depth of seeding should be regulated by the moisture line. We must sow deep enough to reach the moisture. If the seed bed is properly prepared and looked after up to the time of seeding that line should be about from two to two and-a-half inches from the surface. That depth will ensure a more uniform germination as well as a more equal start for the young plants, while if sown to the depth of say four inches, the plant is very much weakened in making the effort to get through to the surface, and at times of excessive moisture it is liable to throw out a new set of roots near the surface after getting through, and all of the growth made from the four inches depth of seeding is thrown away because the nourishment is taken to carry the plant forward through these roots near the surface. There is also the lost time which it took that plant to grow from the four inches depth to the surface, which might mean the difference between good and poor quality of the following crop. On the other hand, if we sow too near the surface we are liable to have some of the seed not sufficiently covered, which will never start at all. We should prepare our seed bed for our oats and barley the following spring if we have not already done so in the fall in the same manner and with the same method, as we did for our wheat, always making sure that your plowing does not lay more than half a day before being packed and harrowed, thus saving all the moisture possible and forming your seed bed much better and easier while the soil is soft and moist than what would be possible to do if it laid long enough to dry out. In very favorable weather when the evaporation is light, such as a cloudy day and no wind blowing, it might be allowed to lay one day at a time without any serious injury. Usually, however, the sooner this packing is done the better will be the results. The older the land becomes, the more necessary it is to follow the binder with the disc and take all possible precautions that we do not allow the weeds to get the upper hand, at the same time starting the shattered grain preventing it volunteering in the next crop. I believe that if this method is carefully carried out, that it will not be necessary for a great many years at least to do any summer fallowing in Central Alberta, thereby eliminating the loss of crop which takes place during the year the summer fallowing is being done and also the danger of a lodged crop the following year after summer

fallow, which may mean a frozen crop as well, on account of the slowness in maturing. I have arrived at the conclusion through my observations and experience that the method of cultivation which I have, and am to describe to you, is far superior to any summer fallowing that I have seen in the locality mentioned.

Noxious Weeds

One of my subjects which I have been advertised to treat here is that of the control of noxious weeds. The time to treat weeds is before they become noxious. After they become noxious it is too late, and it is too expensive. We want to see to it that these weeds are killed in their early stages. I never advise a man to pull them, although it is a good plan if any have escaped you by chance to pull them before they mature and drop their seed. This however can only be done with profit to a limited extent.

On coming to this country, I bought a farm which had a particularly bad piece of old, weedy land on it, with which I have tested this method of rotation and cultivation which I am to describe to you, in the endeavor to clean this particular plot, and I will say it has given me as good results as I could expect from any system which I know of being used. Although it took a seven-year rotation, I got a good and profitable crop each year. Perhaps it would be best for me to describe the rotations and methods used in cleaning this particular plot. I practised this method as closely as possible for me to do. The first year after breaking on this old land, I sowed barley the earliest variety that I could procure, putting it in the fore part of June after the rest of my crop was in, using every possible opportunity to kill weeds. It is best to disc behind the binder, then twice in the spring before plowing for the barley. By using this early variety, I was enabled to take the crop off before the rest of my harvest came in, repeating this for three years in succession with barley, up to the last year seeding it down to timothy, being particular up to the last year when the timothy was sown in the barley, to harrow my barley the last time three weeks after it had been sown in order to kill the last crop of weeds. It not being possible while the timothy was in the barley, it had to be left without harrowing that year. Using the slant tooth harrow for this work it is possible to kill the weeds without interfering with the roots of the growing crop provided the seed bed is made as I have heretofore described. That being good and firm in the bottom, the teeth will play nicely in, drawing the harrow over this condition of seed bed, cleaning as they go and not choking as they would if the bottom of your seed bed was soft enough for them to go clear through to the frame of the harrow as they would do in that case. At the same time re-establishing the mulch, killing the weeds and also promoting a better and more rapid growth of the crop, ensuring an earlier maturity. By being able to take this crop off in so short a time after seeding all the weeds that escaped the early work in the preparation for the seed bed and the land harrowing, will not be allowed to ripen seed and then fall back on the land before the crop is removed, and being so green, there will not be so much shattering of weed seed on the land during the time of stacking. Then I kept this land in timothy for three years in succession. The fourth year I pastured it until the rest of my crop was in. Then turned in and broke it, worked it down and sowed it with oats for green feed. Then as soon as the oats were out, I plowed it, setting the shocks over and worked it down after the plowing, thereby preparing my seed bed for wheat the following spring, and will say that I never have raised a better, cleaner crop of wheat than this crop was. I would say that I had more or less anxiety and fear as to how this system would work out until I had given it a thorough trial. After I see what can be done with this system, I have the confidence now that I can take the weediest piece of land that can be found, and clean it effectually with this seven year rotation.

Dry Farming Method

You will see that this method that I have been describing to you is the method employed in what is generally called semi arid or dry farming countries. As closely carried out as is possible with-



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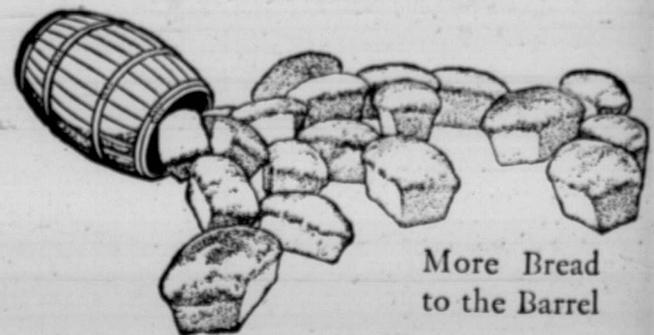
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It pays, for cleanliness, for purity and for scientific flour-making.

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Go to your grocer and say "Royal Household."

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out summer fallow, or what is generally called summer tilling in those dryer countries. They follow this method for the express purpose of storing moisture during the summer season, while this tilling is in process for the next year's crop. At the same time, it is of just as much importance to us in Central Alberta, where it is generally supposed that we have more rain fall than we do. We have been receiving on an average less than 20 inches of rain fall for the past thirteen years. While our conditions are such that evaporation is not so rapid, we are both able to get along nicely with less moisture and grow a crop every year, than they are in those semi arid countries where this system has been perfected. While the amount of moisture we get will permit of raising crops every year, we, generally speaking, have none to waste. If it was not that we get a large proportion of our moisture during the growing season, we would be in need of it more often than we are. While it is not necessary for us to carry out this system in its entirety, it is the very best method we have for the control of weeds, as I have tried to describe in my preceding remarks.

Seed Selection

I will say in conclusion before I leave this weed proposition, that it is of vital importance to use the best and strongest

seed that it is possible to procure. It is just as necessary to select and grade your seed which you wish to use, as it is to select the best breeding animals. Like begets like, just as sure in the production of grain as it does in that of animals. When the proper seed is used the young plant comes on so much more rapidly than very poor seed that it makes a much simpler proposition to smother the weeds in bad weedy land. You can all see that in a young colt, a young calf or pig being well nourished from its mother's milk on the start that it will make a much better growth and mature in less time as well as making a more valuable animal. This rule also holds good with seed grain with just as marked results by sowing good, strong, well developed grains graded down as closely as possible to the type which we wish to produce. While cleaning, the abnormally large kernels which would take a longer time to mature, go over with the trash to a large extent. The smaller, weaker and more immature grains go through with the weed seed and screenings leaving the normal grains for seed purposes. I trust now that you will see the necessity of using good sound grain to select your seed from and by grading as I have mentioned, you will sow the kind of grain you wish to reap.

Elevators and The Interests

By F. W. Green

"What do you think of the elevator situation in Manitoba," said a Saskatchewan farmer to a group of his fellows as he came up to them at a street corner. "Well," said a considerate looking man, "The government is not likely to go into the thing of their own sweet will. It's made up, like that of the bank officials, railways, elevators, speculators and in some cases, our farmers' elevator companies, have tasted of the sweets of the sweat from the brow of the toilers, and will hang on to their hold like leeches until compelled to let loose." "Sure," said a second man, "they are not likely to welcome a straight encounter with the farmers. They will play foxy. They will try to cause us to turn aside into by-path meadow, or side-track us, or wave an old party rag, and endeavor to get us to use up our strength on a tug of war between ourselves instead of farmers vs. the interests." "You know," said he, "the interests can bring such a tremendous power to bear on the government, and governments are not yet sure that farmers are organized in such a way as to stand firm in a body against the interests. They are afraid that farmers' organizations will vanish like hail before a July sun at the first real fight. They are saying, 'Will the farmers stick together to the extent of a vote? Will they put their own interest above and before a party cry?' Everybody knows if they will, they have a power greater than that of the interests." "Yes," chimed in one from the rear, "but they will divide on a party cry, and then it will be seen that you have only got an elderberry popgun instead of a Dreadnought, and any government will say, 'Much as we would like to help those farmers, we cannot face the organized and trained batteries of the interests with only a mob behind us armed with popguns.'" "Yes," said another little man, "and just as likely to start shooting at each other as at the enemy, and it looks as if the Manitoba Government were trying to find out what we were likely to do about it; and in any case

this is a wise move on their part. It is good tactics. Even if they are the interests or are working in the interest of the interests. It is a good game. Suppose they were our friends, and knowing the power of the enemy, it would still be good tactics to try our mettle and see how we would be likely to act under fire; and I do not think that Saskatchewan could do better than pay close attention to this game." "But what of the scheme itself? How will it work out," said a grey-haired man wearing glasses. "Well," said the first speaker, "it is the best plan of our best men after years of study, and a man recently said to me, 'if this plan will give the man with a wagonload of wheat to sell, track price for it, then it will be a great boon to him.'" "Why, the line elevators were doing better than that last year," said one who looked like an elevator man. Another chimed in, "but what relation does the track price bear to the world's market price, and what relation will it have under this new plan? Will competition and the sample market settle it?" "Yes," said the man with big bushy whiskers, "and how are we to know that the dealers will not do just as they are doing now, and refuse to compete with each other and rather form a pool. And after building our elevators these dealers will trim us as much or more on track wheat than ever they did on street wheat." "Why," chimed in a little man who was filling his pipe, as he struck a match on his trousers "the farmers' company will tend to that." "Oh," said the man with the whiskers, "why do they not do that now?" They get more wheat than all the rest." "They do it," said the man with the pipe, between his puffs and grunts of delight? "You fellows make me tired," said the line elevator man, for such he proved to be. "You said you made us pay more for street than track wheat this year. You made us pay No. 1 price for No. 2 wheat, and your farmers' company controlled the price of track wheat. Why! one would think,

PRESENTATION TO MR. JELLIFF

The Board of Trade of Cardston gave a ball in honor of L. H. Jelliff, of Spring Coulee, a short time ago and it was a huge success. Mr. Jelliff was instrumental in obtaining for all the country served by the A. R. & I., greatly reduced rates from that company. He put the case so strongly before the railway commission, both at Lethbridge and Ottawa, that it caused the commission to order the railway company to better their service. Mr. Jelliff went to Ottawa on his own account and as the Cardston Board of Trade thought it incumbent on them to defray his expenses in consideration of the results he had obtained, and as he had benefitted the other towns along the line, they sent out an appeal asking for contributions. The appeal was quickly answered, with the result that at this ball, at which Mr. Jelliff was the guest of honor, he was presented with a beautiful gold watch handsomely engraved as a memento of his victory and a purse. Mr. Jelliff in his reply touched upon the work in which he had been engaged and stated that this was but the starting point and that the work must be kept on and everyone must help.



Penny Wise and Pound Foolish

Some folks buy separators from the "mail order" house and others from a "peddler." In either case they acquire expensive experience which has been bought and paid for by others who have thought to save money on first cost, only to find that they received even less value than they paid for, and that the last cost would have bought the standard De Laval Separator with lifelong satisfaction in its use.

An attempt to get repairs for, or expert attention to the "mail order" or "peddler" separator is a liberal education, and in hundreds of instances has fathered the wish that the original investment had been in the

New Improved De Laval Separator

Ask for Catalog and name of nearest Agent

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Men who have once worn them ever after ask for and insist on having

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is because they never fail to give complete satisfaction in both wear and comfort, and that's what counts. Try for yourself. Every garment is guaranteed, so you take no risk.

Sold by one merchant in nearly every town in the West, or write
R. J. Whitla & Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

we were just spilling our money around for the fun of seeing you fellows pick it up. And then how did your farmers' company make their money? And if they controlled the price, why didn't they make ever so much more?" "Oh," shouted the little man with clouds of smoke flying round his head, as the company broke up. "You wait until we get all our wheat going through one spout. Then you fellows can go and dig sewers," and he went off swinging around the corner laughing, with a GUIDE sticking out of the side pocket of his new coon-skin overcoat.

"Well, at any rate," said our first speaker, as he moved away, "our Saskatchewan commission will have a pretty good chance. They have got Manitoba men doing the heavy part of the work. They can take it all in and accept their plan in toto, or improve on it if they can."

A well known educator insists that a cigarette consists of a fire at one end and a vacuum at the other.

A portable forge is a time and money saver.

WE have the only stock in the west of the famous new cross-bred Russian Apples, originated specially for the Prairie Provinces by Dr. Saunders of the Experimental Farms. We will send one dozen of these hardy hybrids, two each of six different varieties for \$5.00, or one dozen of our hardy, improved Bush Cherries for \$2.00. These Cherries are as hardy and as easily grown as currants, and have been recommended by the agricultural papers. We grow all kinds of Fruits, Trees and Plants adapted to these Provinces



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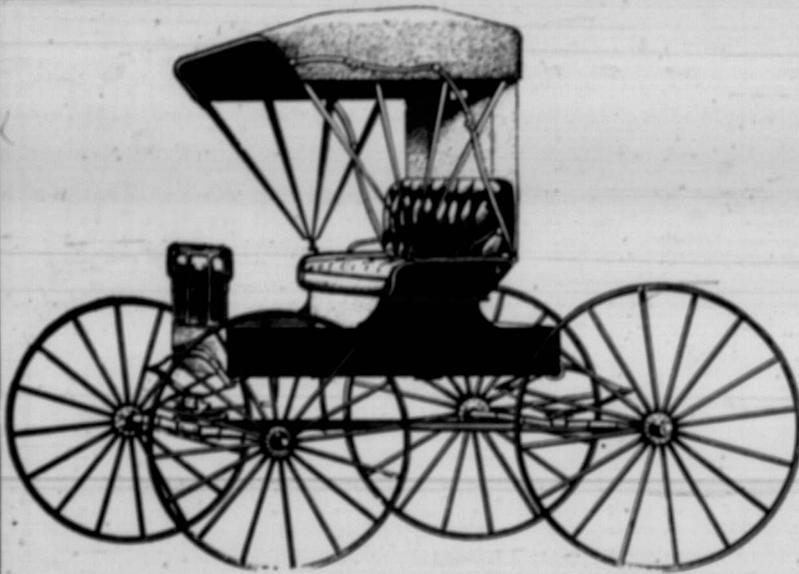
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EATON BUGGIES

for Style and Service

A buggy is one of the things in which a man takes particular pride. Some men are known by the company they keep—some by the clothes they wear—but more men are judged by the buggy and horse they drive.

Any man is proud of a good buggy. He likes to feel that it is at least the very best he can afford. If he can get a little higher quality—a little better style at his price, it appeals to him, and that's why so many men are buying EATON buggies today—because the EATON buggy gives them the best style and quality obtainable anywhere at the money.

The make-up of this buggy is such that it may be depended upon to stand the hardest kind of service. Nothing but the best seasoned wood is used. The finish is durable and elastic, it will stand hard driving and exposure without cracking or peeling.

If you want value, style and service, you can't make a mistake in buying an EATON Buggy.

SPECIFICATIONS:

BODY—Piano Box, 54 inches long, 22 inches wide, 25 inches from seat to dash, full length carpet, strongly made with steel corners.

SEAT—35 inches wide, well padded and generously supplied with strong springs, bellows back, 16 inches high, genuine leather trimmings.

PAINTING—Black body, dark green gear nicely striped.

TOP—Made of heavy rubber with four bows, rubber side curtains and knee apron.

GEAR—15-16 axles, thousand mile dust proof pattern, three leaf front and four leaf rear springs well tempered, double perch.

WHEELS—Sarven Patent, selected second growth hickory, with dust caps, 3/4 inch steel tires, bolted between each spoke and screwed rims.

Prices complete with quick shift shafts, enamel tipped, patent leather trimmed.

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PRICE AT SASKATOON

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PRICE AT CALGARY

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READ THE SPECIFICATIONS

which briefly tell you the details of material and manufacture. We would like to have you remember our guarantee. It applies to buggies just the same as to every line of goods we sell. It says that any buggy you buy from us must be what we say it is and must satisfy you or you may return it and your money will be refunded, we to stand all charges both ways. Furthermore, just to show you how confident we are of the material and workmanship entering into our buggies we agree to replace, free of charge, any part that shows defect in the first season's running.

1910 MODEL ROAD WAGON

We also have a splendid road wagon, light running, strongly built, roomy and comfortable. A splendid rig for the man with a long road and a short purse. Prices and full particulars in our Spring Catalogue, Page 197

WAREHOUSE USES AT CALGARY AND SASKATOON

All our buggies, Democrats and road wagons in standard equipment can be shipped from our warehouse stock at Calgary and Saskatoon as well as from Winnipeg, but orders must be sent to Winnipeg same as usual. On Page 197 of our Spring Catalogue you will find prices on special equipments. Write for your copy of the Catalogue if not already received.

FIND OUT

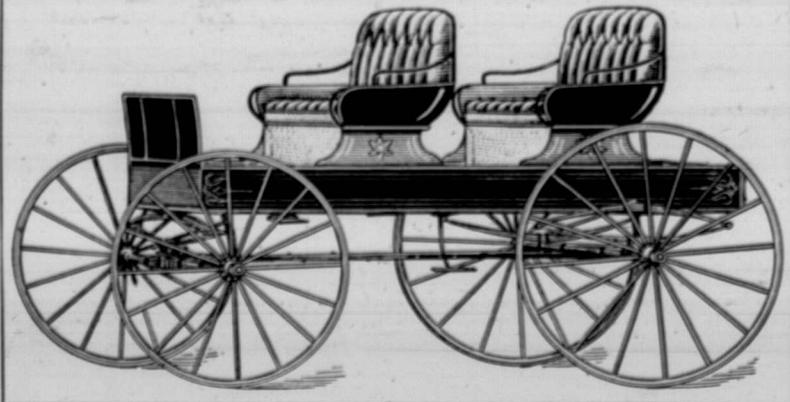
what the net saving will be. You ought to know how much EATON Vehicles will cost you laid down at your station, then you will know exactly how much you are going to save. We don't want you to buy an EATON Buggy on a guess. We want you to know exactly what we can save you, and if you will sign your name to this coupon and tell us what particular vehicle you are interested in—buggy, road wagon or Democrat—we'll reply by return mail giving you an accurate estimate on the cost of shipping to your station.

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THE DEMOCRAT GENERAL PURPOSE WAGON

Here is a wagon light enough for general driving and family trips but strong enough for marketing light loads. It looks well and wears well. Both seats are removable. The tail gate is securely fastened so it won't rattle.

BODY—7 feet 6 inches long, 33 inches wide, 8 inches deep, corner irons rivetted to panels.

GEAR—1 1/4 inch steel axles, two elliptic pattern springs in rear, triple in front.

PAINTING—Body black, well finished, gear dark green nicely striped.

WHEELS—Sarven Patent, iron hub 40 and 44" diameter, 1 1/2" oval edge steel tires.

SEATS—High solid panel backs, cushioned, braced and fitted with springs, trimmed with durable imitation leather.

If you wish different equipment to that mentioned above, we will give you prices on receipt of enquiry.

Prices complete with well braced pole, whiffletrees and neck yoke. Shipping weight 675 lbs.

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\$65.00

PRICE AT SASKATOON

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

MR. TREGILLUS VIEWS

Editor, GUIDE:—The letter of Mr. D. A. Ross, of Glenora, in your issue of February 23 deserves more than passing notice. I have felt that something of the character he proposes would be a great help. Our provincial conventions are growing so rapidly as to be too large to deal with every question, it seems to me that a district union, or district convention, would be able to take up many questions of a local or sectional character and deal with them more intelligently than could possibly be done at the convention proper, which would be much relieved and could deal more satisfactorily with the broader and more important questions. We, as farmers, would then have graduated bodies, increasing in power from the local unions to the National Council of Agriculture for Canada.

W. F. TREGILLUS,
Vice-Pres., U.F.A.
Calgary Alta.

HOW IT IS DONE

Editor, GUIDE:—I take the liberty of sending you a few lines. I feel so pleased at the way in which things of interest to the Grain Growers' movement are progressing at the present time in this north-western part of the province. Since the convention at Brandon last December, the ten delegates who attended from this branch came home full of enthusiasm, and it has proved contagious and everybody seems to be affected with it more or less, and as a result our branch has passed our high water mark and we have only had two meetings this year as yet. We are already well up towards the 150 mark, having an accession of over 50 members at last meeting, one member, our president, bringing in a list of 17 by his own personal effort. I followed with 11 and James McCurdy with 10, and others with several members each. We aim at a membership of 200 this year.

J. A. FORTUNE.

Gilbert Plains, Man.

HAYSEED GROWS TOUGH

Editor, GUIDE:—You often hear farmers called "hayseeds." Well, in early days, when hayseed was scarce on this prairie the combines and monopolies of all kinds tramped hayseed in the ground and fed on the green growth that sprang up, and the more hayseed that was tramped in the ground the more it grew, until now we have a compact sod over this sunny Canada of ours, from the Pacific Ocean to the foot-hills of the Rockies, and are uniting so strongly that hayseed resists the tramping of combines (cattle) and monopolies (mules) and the pasture is growing so strong and tough so that the cattle and mules do not care to feed on it, and before a great while they will die of starvation.

W. E. OBERLIN.

Broomhill, Sask.

NURSERY STOCK

Editor, GUIDE:—I have just noticed letter from "Nurseryman" in your issue of February 9, which is all right as far as it goes and quite true, except in one particular. It states that it costs about 30 per cent. of the price to deliver stock sold through agents. If this had been put at 60 per cent. it would be quite close to the actual cost, counting commissions, transportation, delivering to buyers, collecting, remitting, losses, etc. Some nurseries place the cost at 65 per cent. This shows how the farmer pays through the nose when buying nursery stock

from irresponsible agents, instead of going direct to some responsible home dealer.

ANOTHER NURSERYMAN.

THE SIMPLEST WAY

Editor, GUIDE:—I can see no better or simpler way of working for the Grain Growers' Association than by spreading the circulation of your paper. I have handed along my copies to others and they all agree that it fills the bill to a nicety. W.H.E.

FARM LABOR SUGGESTION

Editor, GUIDE:—Enclosed please find \$1 for my subscription to THE GUIDE. It is without doubt the best dollar's worth I have had for many a day. I am glad the farmers could not be content to work for trusts and monopolies all their life.

I have seen in THE GUIDE a lot about securing farm labor. Now, it seems to me that the biggest difficulty in this line is because the farmers cannot give employment the year around. Would it not be possible for the farmers to start a manufacturing plant in the west to

have been receiving a sample copy of your valuable magazine, and we have subscribed. I am also sending subscriptions for two others. I am a true friend of the farmers, also a thorough farmer's wife, and as much interested in the subjects of most of the articles printed in your paper as it is possible for a farmer's wife to be, and read them with interest. The woman's page is alright, and I for one would like to exchange views on certain industries pertaining to the farm on which I have spent a good many years, and I trust not unprofitable ones, for I think the right kind of a farmer's wife can do a good deal to help make a small farm profitable. You may hear from me later.

JUST A FARMER'S WIFE.

THANKS FARMERS' COMPANY

Editor, GUIDE:—A few weeks ago this letter should have been written, as it is the principal reason of this writing to publicly thank the Grain Growers' Grain Company for the favor they have done me in the case of a car of wheat which I ordered the Cartwright elevator operator to ship for me to the Grain Company. I exonerate this man from any crooked work as he does not buy for any of the line elevator companies. In shipping my car he either did not send the shipping bill, or it must have been mis-carried as the Grain Company got no record of this car. He also billed it, "Advise Jas. Munro, Cartwright." For the car I got all the bills, but not getting any word of this car, after a time I sent the Company a note asking for some advise in the matter. Two days later, receiving a note from the Grain Company that they had not heard of this car before, and therefore knew nothing about it. The next thing I did was to send the Company all the bills I had and told them to work it out the best they could. This they did in a hurry. They went to the head office of the railroad company and once there gave their bonds before they could get a new shipping bill for the missing car. A few days later



Threshing outfit crossing East's River near Louisville, Alta.

make their own farm machinery and thus find steady work for men? The plant could be run at its full capacity in the winter and the slack time in summer, and closed down in the busy time to let the men work on the farms. Of course, this would mean a lot of capital but could not the government be induced to bonus such an enterprise? It would provide steady employment for laboring men and cheaper machinery for the farmers. It would also save many a poor man from being sold out because he could not pay \$200 for about \$50 worth of machinery. I would like to advise my fellow farmers, through your paper, never to give any machine company security on their chattels, no matter how their slick-tongued agents tried to get it. I have had a taste of that and lost my only two milking cows. Now I do not intend to stay on the farm, but if you continue to send me THE GUIDE I will be pleased to get it, as it is a friend of the laboring man as well as the farmer, and not like most of the papers who say "God help the rich, the poor can beg."

JAMES BECKETT.

Kenville, Man.

A TRUE FARMER'S WIFE

Editor, GUIDE:—Someone has been good enough to send in our name and we

know that the farmer must have implements when his crop has ripened. He would be the worst kind of a fool if he refused to buy a binder because the price was not right. And none know this better than the manufacturers. And do you suppose that if the tariff were taken off the American manufactured implements that it would tend to lower the prices? I doubt it. Why is it that the Canadian Manufacturers will not underbid their American competitors? Because they know that the farmer is absolutely bound to have implements, and so long as the present state of affairs exist, they will keep up their prices. And why is it that the same binder for which we have to pay \$160 in the west can be, and is, sold in England for \$40 less? Does not this show something radically wrong? The manufacturers are "organized" against the farmers. There is a remedy for this, and it is up to you to let every farmer in the three provinces know this remedy. The Grain Growers' Grain Company is a business concern to protect the interests of the farming community. Let the Grain Growers' Grain Company start up in the implement business and they will have the support of every farmer from Nova Scotia to Vancouver. The time is past when the farmer must sit helpless and watch this manufacturing octopus out-shylocking Shylock. Let the farmer but realize his present weakness and out of that knowledge shall come forth a power that shall sweep the ogre of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association out of existence.

"DYNAMITE."

SASKATCHEWAN GAME LAWS

Editor, GUIDE:—We, the members of the Grain Growers' Association, held our second meeting February 5, and a good number of important questions were under discussion, one of which is in connection with our game law, the shooting of our favorite bird, the prairie chicken.

I see by our last GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE that the law has changed a little along this line, but not enough yet. The Game Law is more to suit the town sports than the farmer who feeds them, and the season is still at a time when the farmer is busy, and we think it is nothing but fair play that the farmer should have a voice in this matter, and have a little sport as well as our town friends.

We have seen our town people kill chickens by the wholesale and then leave them to rot. Such a state of affairs should be stopped, each hunter should only be allowed to shoot so many and anyone caught hunting on another man's farm without permission should be liable to a fine.

We, the members of Gorhen Grain Growers' Association, would like to hear others comment on this matter.

A. CRADDOCK.

Carnduff, Sask.

PROFITABLE ADVERTISING

Editor, GUIDE:—By advertising in your valuable paper I have sold all stock of breeding age, so please change my ad. and offer only young stock for sale. I think the farmers should patronize THE GUIDE more with their advertising. Wishing you every success.

G. A. HOPE.

Wadena, Sask.

ERADICATING THISTLES

Editor, GUIDE:—Seeing enquiry in THE GUIDE as to the best mode of eradicating Canadian thistles, perhaps my experience may be useful. Three years ago I detected eight or ten square rods of thistles in my crop. When they were in full bloom, but none ripe, I mowed them; the next spring I watched but they were so late starting that I began to think that they were conquered; but no, they began to show up at last. I then dug out every one in sight with a manure fork and continued doing so for a month or more, as any could be seen peeping through the ground, by which means I completely killed them. This is a lot of work, but I do not grudge it, as if let alone they would be all over the farm. Now, of course, where they are spread over much ground they could not be handled in that way, but the same principle holds good. Keep them from breathing by turning down with a plow every time they show up for one season and I believe it will kill them. The work must be thorough.

J. M. McLAREN.

I had my full return for my wheat, without a cent of cost and without any annoyance or trouble of any kind.

Now, the point I wish to make here is, that if I had been dealing with any of the other commission men, do you think this big blunder would have worked out so smoothly? I leave the solving of this thing to those who may have had some experience in such a case as I have. In the meantime, I sincerely thank the Grain Growers' Grain Company for the prompt and business-like manner in which they worked out the crooked thing.

JAMES MUNRO, Sr.

Cartwright, Man.

THE IMPLEMENT REMEDY

Editor, GUIDE:—I have only just become a subscriber to your paper and am gratified to see how it is upholding the interests of the farmer. In your issue of February 9 you reported the secretary of the C.M.A. as saying, "It is in the power of the C.M.A. to paralyze the industries of the whole Dominion." Was the situation less serious, we should feel inclined to laugh at such a sweeping assertion. And yet, despite its seeming ambiguity it is true. Take the case of the implement manufacturers. What kind of a hold have they over the farmer? A full Nelson—a strangle hold! They

ALBERTA PORK PACKING INDUSTRY

Editor, GUIDE.—Another convention of the United Farmers of Alberta has come and gone and I wonder if we shall find ourselves in a better position with regard to marketing our produce in a year's time from today.

With regard to hog and live stock, the government pork packing proposition and the pledge for the farmers to sign regarding supply of hogs were passed without much discussion. Those responsible for its birth are very keen in pushing forward the proposition, regardless of consequences and relying entirely on the practical knowledge of the members of this commission (which must be very limited), and it is made more enticing by the vigorous waving of the banner of government ownership, and I am afraid many of our members are so blinded by a desire that the government should spend money on our behalf that they fail to see that if this money is put into an amateurist proposal it will only end by doing the industry and the farmers' cause irreparable injury.

The government has given us a pledge that if we supply the hogs they will build the plant. They are therefore, ready and willing to carry out their part of the contract. The pledge for us to sign has been approved of and accepted by the convention, which means we can either sign or refuse to sign it just as it stands. Now, I am asked to supply so many hogs a year certain for five years and to further guarantee that I will give the government plant all over and above this specified number which I may produce. On the other hand, the government does not contract to take all the hogs, and consequently do not agree to pay the patrons \$2 per hog on all they are unable to take and if they did it would be practically impossible to collect these claims any more that it would be difficult for the government to collect from the proposed patron who promises, but does not perform. Not to mention monopoly which would be formed if every farmer should sign this undertaking and stick to it, but I fear it will be the minority, not the majority, who will do this.

When the scheme was first brought up, it was hoped it would be run on the same basis as the creameries, but at that time the packing business, like the creameries, had no very serious opposition and the finished article was being brought in from the States at a high price, while the raw material (the hog) had very little sale here. Now, however, the packing business in our province has at least two establishments who possess unlimited wealth and who have the advantage of adding beef and mutton to their business, who are experts in all the branches and have business connections all the world over and who have already made themselves felt, to the disadvantage of the smaller concerns, though longer established here. How, then, can we hope to start a small concern and compete at once with them?

Some years ago the Dominion government Department of Agriculture issued a bulletin on butter, pork, poultry and eggs, written by Professor Robertson, in which he dealt fully with the marketing of these products as a man who was an expert and a man who had had practical experience of same, and it appears to me it is a man of this character and reliable authority who has had practical experience and knowledge of packing plants in all its branches and the markets and how to reach them that is an absolute necessity before any progress can be made—not the so-called expert whose sole knowledge of the business is a trip to Chicago, the east and, perhaps, England and the continent of Europe, who try and run their limited views of the business down our throats. The way we develop pork packing experts must be exceedingly entertaining to men knowing anything at all about the business. We have got to look at this question in a bigger and broader way than seems possible for those who have fostered this scheme. They will have to take into their council men with a wider vision and more practical knowledge of the business before we do much first towards solving the hog and beef problems.

We were treated at the convention with a speech from our new minister of agriculture who told us that he was experienc-

ing, as a farmer, the necessity not only for better markets for our hogs, but also for our cattle, and that a system of chilled meat industry was a necessity for the country. Why, then, when we have the experience that the leading firms of the States who run these undertakings, find it is to their advantage to include with hogs, cattle and sheep to cure, chill and can, would it not be to the interest of the province and the farmers that the same should be included in this scheme, and I believe, Mr. Editor, we farmers would be perfectly safe in leaving the matter in the hands of our minister of agriculture to formulate such a scheme, with the aid of the Dominion government, and I believe if we give him a free hand in this matter we should invite and obtain the confidence of himself and his government in us farmers to such an extent that no binding bond would be required between us other than the mutual one for the farmers' own good and the good of the province of Alberta.

FRANCIS C. CLARE.

PROTECT THE COMPANY

Editor, GUIDE.—I have been wondering if it would be out of place, for me, at this time to throw out a few suggestions to the shareholders of the Grain Growers Grain Co., seven or eight thousand of which are scattered throughout the three provinces. We represent at present upwards of three hundred thousand dollars, being the largest commission firm in America, if not in the world. In four years we have attained to a business with a turnover of \$19,000,000, handling already this year over 14,000,000 bushels of grain, of which 4,000,000 was exported to Europe.

Our individual interests are not very large—at the most \$100, looking at it from a dividend standpoint—yet we should have a much deeper interest than this, in the working out of the emancipation of farmers from the Grain Trust, and eventually all the other trusts which are now exploiting the farmer.

One of the great dangers of our company is in the method pursued in the past of electing its officers and in the passing of its bylaws. In the past the annual meeting has been composed of men deeply interested in this movement from unselfish motives—men who have used the proxies sent in from the other shareholders wisely and well. But we are apt to have men come to these meetings who are selfish and will use any proxies falling into their hands to their own interests. Imagine six or seven thousand proxies being used in this way.

To guard against this and make our annual meeting representative and to the best interest of the shareholders, it will be necessary to adopt new methods in the future. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. is closely allied with the Grain Growers' Association. I might say that 99 per cent. of the shareholders are members of the association and I would suggest that the shareholders in each association throughout the west hold a meeting and delegate one or more of their number to the annual meeting which is held in Winnipeg in July during the time of the Winnipeg fair, bringing in and representing all the proxies from that district. Or, if they cannot get a man to come, to talk the matter over and send their proxies to the director of the provincial association whom they can depend on to use to the best interests of the company. I would suggest that the directors of the company take this question up at their next meeting and have the proxies sent out early that this could be done. We have too much at stake in the company to lightly fritter away our vote. There may be other suggestions better than mine and if so, let us hear them.

Souris, Man.

J. G. MOFFAT.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.
Naturally from our very great number of shareholders, in the efflux of time, a few are passing away.

We would request respectfully that the Secretary be advised soon after the death of any shareholder, so that steps can be taken to have transfer of his stock made. This is DOUBLY IMPORTANT, because the transfer of stock can be sanctioned only at the Annual Meeting held each July.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.

Canada's Greatest Seed House

ORLOFF—RUSSIA'S INVINCIBLE OAT

This is the Earliest Oat in existence—75 days will do it. It is the Thinnest-skinned Oat. The Government Seed Dept., Ottawa, tested it against Banner and Abundance, and the Orloff showed about 4% less hull than the others.

It is the Hardest Oat. The leaves are very broad and numerous, enabling it to produce a crop in the driest seasons when other varieties fail. It is a very Heavy Yielder. 110 bushels per acre at Brandon Experimental Farm 1909.

It makes the best Nurse Crop for Clovers and Grasses. It matures same time as Barley. Makes as good a cleaning crop and produces more grain.

The farmer who grows Orloff when a year of frost comes along will have good grain when others get caught. Then his foresight will reap a rich harvest. Every farmer should sow every year a portion of his Oat ground with the Orloff variety. Our stock weighs heavy. Write for special prices on quantity.

Our Beautiful Western Seed Annual—Free

describes varieties you should have, including Honey-Pod Bean and Western Beauty Pea (the only vegetable seeds bred and brought out in the West). Then you need Manitoba-green Yellow Dutch Onion Sets—only obtainable from us, as we are the only house growing them in the West.

We're pretty safe people to have your SEED ORDER

Steele, Briggs Seed Co.
WINNIPEG, CANADA Limited.

All Point the Way to Success



Name over the farmers you know that own good Fanning Mills. Aren't they the prosperous (progressive) men in your neighborhood? Aren't they the men who are making a success of farming? Haven't they good bank accounts? Don't they think they are able to point the way to success?

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IMPROVED
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Is the BEST of ALL Good Fanning Mills. Ask any of your neighbors who own one. Find out if we tell what is so when we say that the New Superior is the best built machine. The next best machine in its operation of any kind of grain and is the King of Wild Oat Separators.

Why don't you follow the way these men have taken, and enjoy the same measure of prosperity.

We want to send you our booklet on our IMPROVED Machine; OUR 1910 MODEL. We have improved our mill, increasing the capacity fully 25 per cent. Our New Wind Adjustments make it so you can separate by weight, which is the proper system you want in grading your seed out. We have lots of other things we want to tell you about, which are to your interest. Write now! Be sure and see the Improved New Superior before buying any Fanning Mill and then judge for yourself.

We would also like to send you our book, Smut Facts, which treats on the different ways of purifying your wheat from the smut germ.

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FARMERS!
SPECIAL OFFER

Up to March 20th we offer you a 50 Imperial gallon barrel of our high-grade "Safety Lamp" Oil for \$11.00. Equal to any 30c. Oil on the market. Send Money Order or Registered Letter. Price List free

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MR. KIRKHAM'S REPLY TO MR. LANGLEY

Editor, GUIDE:—The privilege extended to us in the department of THE GUIDE known as the "Mail Bag," I prize too much to abuse by sending you any captious reply to Mr. Langley's attack re my letter in your issue of January 26.

The writer much regrets that in dealing with the question of farmers being "non-partisan," that he did not make it clear enough for a man of Mr. Langley's ability to grasp the ideal, "that if we unite our forces we can have our just rights, and if we divide them as in the past we shall fail." We have got to work out our unity as a class to a successful conclusion, in a spirit of all-round co-operation, before we can obtain our just legislative demands.

This idea of brotherhood in politics, like all other eternal principles, cannot be effective without the aid of a party. We can be Liberals or Conservatives without being virulent partisans. Without being machine-men. If we refuse to be machine-voters, then I contend we are true Independents. We become patriots when we refuse to be ruled by machine-bossism, partisan bigotry and prejudice.

There is nothing wrong in a man styling himself a Liberal or a Conservative. The wrong all lies in being an adherent of the clique of bossism, that complicates clouds and corrupts the real issue of all campaigns.

The views of the undersigned are not necessarily those of your readers. They may be, as Mr. Langley says, "wholly wrong." But one thing is sure—they are in no sense what he has construed them to imply, for he is kind enough to say at the beginning of his attack, "He (Mr. Kirkham) does not quite put it that way." I confidently leave the Editor and the numerous readers of THE GUIDE to analyse my letter on "Non-Partisanship," and judge for themselves if Mr. Langley has not absolutely perverted my views, or at least strayed into the pathway of terminological exactitudes. For example, I said "The great majority of farmers are fairly decent citizens and would not be guilty of taking a bribe, or looking for a political promise of some future lucrative job. They would inwardly despise and vote against the candidate whose agent offered it." Yet Mr. Langley perverts this plainly pronounced sentiment and charges me with saying "They are looking out for jobs." I ask you, sir, and your readers, is this honest educational criticism? Does his letter tend toward unity of a full co-operation of our forces?

We see Mr. Langley, at one time the bold champion of freedom for our class, at one time he is far in the van, at another time we see him (the same man) far in the rear of co-operative principles. What grain growers need is leaders that will take us not only to the verge, but into the heart of the promised land. I blush and turn away from any man who requires us to become partisans of the chequered spectacle of machine-bossism.

The failure of patronism and populism were they neither of them educated the farmers as a class before their leaders entered the arena of a campaign for their legislative demands.

What about the Nationalists and the British Labor party? What about fourteen parties in the German parliament? Are they "needless"?

Whether a farmers' party is "needless" is a debatable question, but that we should be independent as party Liberals and party Conservatives can't truthfully be gainsayed, and I repeat it, whether Mr. Langley thinks it to my shame or my readers deem it to my glory.

The point of controversy between Mr. Langley and those who view the question of unity of votes as I do, is great. If it is great, it must be faced by us; but let all who join in its discussion do so calmly. It is not worth while to engage heat and strife. Let us take care not to say anything that will unman or rend our grand economic organization. Let us try to come to one mind about our political duty as an organization. Our maxim must be substantial uniformity in our legislative demands. Can we obtain this same by the combination of our votes? It is only from ignorance that we differ. Then it is a question of becoming wise through a sound political education, by means of your department, "The Mail Bag."

"O, Unity! Arise!
Thou art all prevailing."

The Grain Growers' political venture is of many colors. Ancient ecclesiastic history tells us Christ's coat had no seam. May we not take this historic emblem of unity as a guide to our political uniformity as a class?

"That when the storm the forest rends,
The robin in the hedge descends
And sober, chirps securely."

FREDERIC KIRKHAM,
Saltcoats, Sask.

A REQUEST FOR FURTHER DISCUSSION

Editor, GUIDE:—We are very thankful for the GUIDE's article on "Co-Operative Legislation," and our wish is that every bill or any other business of such importance to the farmer coming before either of the parliaments should always be put under a special heading and on the first page of THE GUIDE, so as to attract particular attention.

Enclosed please find a copy of our letter on this subject to W. D. Staples, our M.P. at Ottawa.

Now, Mr. Editor, I had a little chat a few days ago on this particular co-operative question with an old lumber dealer of this vicinity. If I should say we agreed, you wouldn't believe it, and be right in doing so. He tried very hard to impress upon my mind that everywhere where the co-operative system was or had been in force, it was or had been an utter failure and a public calamity (he cited the State of Idaho), doing away with prosperous stores, banks and other business houses and turning nice and flourishing towns into wildernesses and deserts; putting the land around these places far below its value.

Well, Mr. Editor, I am not very intelligent and so utterly failed to see the point, and for cause. Then, I also had a little experience of my own on this question. No Idaho experiences, but in the old country, and let me say I keep deep-rooted in my mind a vivid impression of facts going a long way to prove the exact contrary of this man's assertions. Now, have we not Doctor Grenfell's Co-Operative system in Labrador, and from the glorious accounts of its methods people there seem to be very satisfied with the system.

Now, dear Mr. Editor, couldn't you give us, for more light, your own opinion on this subject? And let us know the opinion of other branches.

Yours sincerely,
GEO. DUSEIGUE.

SPREADING THE TRUTH

Editor, GUIDE:—THE GUIDE is doing excellent pioneer work in educating the farming population. The farmer will never be emancipated from serfdom so long as he remains quiescent. He must raise hand and voice and put forth his utmost energy if he wishes to break asunder the fetters and manacles which bind him fast. But before he will put forth any prodigious energy, he needs must realize that he is dominant, who his masters are and what their plan of action is.

Thanks to THE GUIDE, this information is being disseminated throughout the farmers' homes and already its fruits are seen. May THE GUIDE continue as it has begun, a friend of the farmers, uniting them into a compact body that they, by their united strength, may overthrow the greedy tribe of buccaners who are plundering their homes.

SAM FINLEY,
Glenavon, Sask.

THE FARMERS' DAY

The following quotation is from a statement made by David Horn, Chief Inspector of Grain in Winnipeg and published in George Broomhall's Corn Trade News: "Our farmers are in a state of unrest in regard to grain matters. They have formed associations so that they collectively increase their political pull. By such concerted action they may accomplish what would otherwise be out of the question, and in their demands for changes in inspection, control of elevators and terminals, legislatures and railroads are beginning to sit up and listen. It is the farmers' day, and so long as they are agreed upon what they want, and will hold together, there is no forecasting what they may not accomplish.—Miami Herald.

Big Money in Barley

Is Your Barley a Paying Crop or only a Cleaner? Why not Both?

Fl. Qu'Appelle, Sask.

It will no doubt interest you to learn that your new breed of bar'ey not only ripened up very early, but gave me a yield of 72 bushels to the acre. The grain is very large and plump, and has a very thin hull. It weighs like lead. At the recent Brandon Winter Fair I won sweepstakes with seed grown from this barley. It scored 94½ Points and weighed 56½ pounds per measured bushel.

* R. H. CARTER.

Write for samples, price and Catalogue which in addition describes extremely early and remarkably productive Regenerated Red Fife Wheat and Pedigree Oats that have beaten all previous records for yield and quality. Free on request.

Garton Pedigree Seed Co.

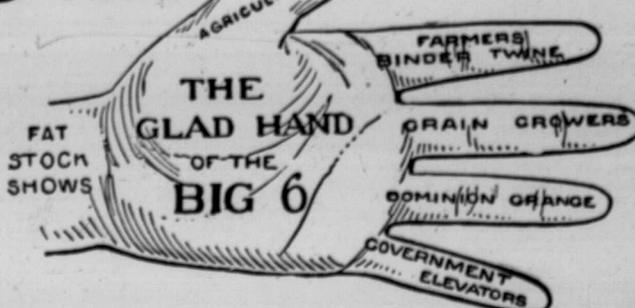
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Eight Thousand United Farmers



ASK the Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers throughout the country to realize that our Agents are all Farmers, and that this Company is putting forth herculean efforts to prevent the corral of all our Canadian manufacturing interests such as now exists in the United States. Don't use us as a whipping post. We assure you that our twine are going to people this season again at actual cost, while we have one of the finest mills in America. Every ball of our twine is guaranteed strictly in accordance with Dominion Government regulations. We are the only Binder Twine Company today in the Dominion fighting for the Farmer as against Monopoly and Combine. Write for an agency, samples and information. Don't be humbugged or get this Company confused with any other.

Farmers Binder Twine Co.

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JOSEPH STRATFORD, General Manager

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ALBERTA SECTION

EDWARD J. FREAM, Editor

Hogs is Hogs

In spite of the publicity which has been given to the proposed contract in connection with the government pork packing proposition, and to the report of the commissioners, a great deal of doubt still exists in the minds of some farmers as to the advisability of signing a contract for the supply of hogs, and the feeling seems to be that each man is waiting for the other one to move first. At the request of several, the recommendations of the pork commission is herewith given:

Recommendations

1. That when a sufficient number of hog growers give a reasonable assurance that they will supply at least fifty thousand hogs per year to a plant, and that they will elect from among themselves officers and directors whose duty it will be to look after the steady supply of hogs of suitable quality; to decide on the amount of money needed from time to time to successfully operate the plant; to look after the conduct and ability of the operators; your commissioners would then recommend that the government furnish the money to build, equip and operate a plant, as they and the directors deem most advisable, so constructed as to admit of enlargement, and the original plant to have a capacity large enough to handle at least three hundred hogs a day at the start; that the management take in the farmers' hogs, pay them at time of delivery up to two-thirds of their estimated value, then at regular intervals as may be agreed upon when sufficient time has elapsed to place the product on the market, pay the producers the balance of the full value of their product, less the cost of curing and marketing the same and a sum sufficient to pay local working expenses, such as insurance, taxes, directors' remunerations, etc., also less one-quarter cent. per pound live weight. This one-quarter cent. per pound to be applied to the creation of a fund for the purpose of paying back to the government their original investment and interest equal to the amount paid into this fund by the assessment of the one-quarter of a cent. per pound on his produce.

2. Your commissioners would further recommend, when the government indebtedness has been fully paid off by this fund that this fund be then applied to paying a reasonable interest to the patrons on the amount of shares held by them and take the balance to be paid as a bonus on each pound of pork supplied, shares to become transferrable only to bona fide patrons, and then only by application to and with the consent of the directors. But in the event of the removal or death of any patron and where application has not been made for such transfer by his or her heirs for the space of one year subsequent to such removal or death, then the directors may have power to cancel such shares and apply the proceeds to the general fund.

3. Your commissioners would further recommend that in the event of it being found necessary to erect additional plants at other points in the province, those patrons who wish to withdraw from the first existing plant may do so, with the approval of the directors, the shares held by them being transferred to the new plant with which they may affiliate, and the amount of money thus withdrawn from the first existing plant to be made by the remaining patrons as before.

As each patron would naturally wish the plant to be located near his special place of business so as to cheapen the freight rates paid by him, your commissioners would recommend that a sum total of all freight rates paid on railways be subdivided and charged equally against each pound of pork supplied.

4. To minimize the cost of buying hogs, regular shipping days should be established when the patrons could bring their hogs to their respective railway stations where the regular buying agent could be in attendance, and whose duty it would be to grade the hogs, weigh them

and credit each patron with the amount due him. In some cases this might mean the shipping of less than car load lots from one station to the next to be made up there, but it would obviate the difficulty of forcing the patrons to keep their hogs after they had arrived at the proper size, hence a more uniform grade could be secured. In Denmark the patrons are paid by "dead-weight" and quality of the hog after inspection, which method of payment your commissioners consider worthy of careful consideration.

5. Your commissioners would further recommend that all patrons be required to enter into an agreement to give all the hogs which they wish to dispose of for curing purposes to the packing plant of the association of which they are members. And any patrons who sell their hogs in contravention to their agreement shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$2.00 for such hog sold, and that the directors of the association shall have power to cancel the shares of such patron up to the amount of such fine inflicted, and also the power to dispose of such cancelled shares to any other patron, or in any way they think fit, and to apply the proceeds to the general fund of the association. In the case of over-production or if the plant should be unable from



Saskatchewan River, near Edmonton

any cause to handle all the hogs offered, then the board of directors may give permission to any of the patrons to dispose of their hogs as they may think fit.

6. Your commissioners would also recommend that the Stock Commissioner be instructed to canvass the different districts to ascertain the probable number of hogs that the farmers will guarantee to supply and to obtain the signatures of these farmers to this agreement.

Some Objections

The contract has already been published and no doubt it will be remembered that the preamble definitely states that the report of the pork commission is considered as part of the proposed contract. What then does this mean? In the first place the Minister of Agriculture announced at the annual convention that he would be pleased to confer with the U.F.A. in working out this scheme, and requested the appointment of a committee, which was done. This committee will assist as far as possible with the work until such time as the recommendation in section one—"That when a sufficient number of hog growers . . . and that they will elect from among themselves officers and directors." This means that the patrons will have direct control of their own affairs and that when the time comes to start work on the plant a meeting of the proposed subscribers or patrons must be held and the provisional officers elected. The patrons will,

therefore, be able to see that their own men are in charge of the business.

Another objection seems to be that some will have to pay more than the rest to get their supplies to the plant. Section 3 provides for this, and the charges will be equalized.

Another, and possibly the strongest objection, has been to the proposed penalty of \$2.00 per head on hogs sold by a patron to other concerns, and the question is asked, "How can this be enforced?" Section 5 states that a fine not exceeding \$2.00 shall be imposed, and that the directors shall have power to cancel the shares of such patron to the amount of the fine. No word is mentioned of collecting this penalty in cash.

These are the main objections and they are not very substantial ones, but another argument was presented the other day which, for downright selfishness, deserves a reward. This—yes, I suppose he must be called a farmer, although a "lump of cursed selfishness" would probably have suited him better—farmer wanted to know why he should sign a contract, for said he, "Once the plant is erected, I can easily dispose of as many hogs as I desire to the government plant." The answer was, "No, you will not; only subscribers will be allowed to reap the benefits of the co-operative undertaking."

Possibly this question could be discussed for some time, but space is limited

tary-Treasurer, Frederick Wood; Executive, W. M. McLean, A. A. Hillson, J. Lindsay, Dr. M. Fraser, W. Fouracre.

The secretary was instructed to secure the necessary supplies and write the general secretary for information which will lead to the better working of this union.

EAST CLOVER BAR UNION

At the monthly meeting of the East Clover Bar Union of the U.F.A., held on Monday, February 28, hail insurance was the principal topic under discussion, and the eight alternative schemes submitted to the local unions by the directors were pretty thoroughly debated. In the end the following proposal, which emanates from the East Clover Bar Union, was the one unanimously recommended for adoption:

"That the government inaugurate a compulsory scheme of insurance against damage by hail, to be financed in the following way: The first quarter section to be exempt from taxation. In the event of more than one quarter section being owned by any individual, company or corporation, the second quarter section to bear a tax of one cent per acre and every succeeding quarter section an additional tax of one cent per acre until a maximum of five cents per acre is reached. In the case of land used for grazing purposes, ten head of horses or cattle or thirty head of sheep per quarter section to entitle the owner to exemption from taxation."

This scheme, whilst it places no burden whatever upon the homesteader or the small farmer owning one quarter section, and exacts only the small sum of \$1.00 from the owner of a half section, will yet provide more than ample funds to cover all the damage by hail in the province, which last year amounted to \$188,028.

There are, in Alberta, 32,760,000 acres of untitled land, owned by railway companies and speculators, held out of cultivation waiting for high prices, and it seems not unreasonable that the owners should be asked to contribute a little out of their huge prospective profits to a fund for the relief of the man whose efforts and sacrifices have created the value of their property, when that man is the victim of an unavoidable calamity like hail.

If 10,000,000 acres be deducted from the above total, to allow for untaxable C.P.R. land, a tax of one cent per acre placed upon the rest would produce \$227,000, which is more than the amount paid out last year for hail insurance.

There will be a special meeting of the union on Thursday, March 10, at 2 o'clock, p.m., when Mr. H. Jamieson will attend to explain the government's scheme for a co-operative pork packing plant.

W. J. JACKMAN,
Secretary.

LEWISVILLE UNION

At the last regular meeting of Lewisville Union it was decided to support plan No. 7 of the hail insurance resolutions. The pork packing proposition was also considered and held over till the next meeting. The life membership scheme was also discussed and after a lengthy discussion on its merits, it was unanimously decided to recommend the adoption of the Saskatchewan plan as that which would give the greater benefit to the association, as by placing the revenue derived out at interest, a permanency would be created and a fund established which would result in incalculable good to the farmers of the country.

CLOVER BAR ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Clover Bar U.F.A. entertainment was held on March 1, and was a splendid success as an evening of social enjoyment and activity. The supper prepared by the ladies was excellent, both in quality and quantity, and ample justice was done to it by all who were there. The ladies all wore the red and gold badge of the association. After the tea, which was held in the league room of the church across the road, the crowd repaired to the school room, where an excellent program was rendered.

After the usual votes of thanks to those taking part in the entertainment in any way, the third annual entertainment of Clover Bar Union came to a close by singing the national anthem.

ROSELAND UNION

The members of Roseland Union have voted in favor of plan No. 2 of the hail insurance resolutions, with the addition of an amendment that the minimum indemnity be \$2 and the maximum \$10, for partial and total loss. The secretary of Roseland Union, Mr. H. Newton, together with Mr. D. E. Humbke, was present at the Rosenroll meeting held on the same day, returning to Gwynne in time for their own meeting. These two gentlemen have also had the pleasure of attending U.F.A. meetings at Fredericksheim, John Knox and other unions recently, and note with satisfaction that the U.F.A. is going strong.

SUNNYDALE UNION

Again the farmers of one district have met together, when, on February 26, Sunnydale Union, with a membership of 22, was organized with the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, George A. Rogers; Vice-President, H. E. Etheridge, J.P.; Secre-

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March 16th, 1910

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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COWLEY UNION

A most successful meeting of Cowley Union was held in February 26, when in spite of the bad weather nearly thirty of the best farmers in the district gathered together for the annual meeting. The election of officers was first proceeded with and resulted as follows:—

President, G. W. Buchanan; Vice-President, J. F. Ross; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Kemmis.

Circular No. 1 was read to the meeting, and the following resolution in regard to the pork packing plant was adopted:

"Resolved that this union approves heartily of the scheme but the members not being likely to have many hogs for shipment do not think it necessary that a canvass be made of this district."

Cowley is in the fortunate position of being next door to the best fresh pork market in Canada and the members feel that they have no reason to put their pork into a packing plant, but at the same time they realize that a good plant on the lines suggested in the northern part of the province would help to hold their fresh pork market for them.

In regard to the hail insurance question it was unanimously resolved that the union was opposed to any form of compulsory taxation for hail insurance and did not approve of any of the schemes presented.

In the matter of the coyote bounty it was resolved that this union is in favor of the bounty being paid twelve months in the year at the rate of one dollar for dogs and cubs and \$2.00 for vivens, the money to be paid from the general fund of the province.

The gopher pest was discussed and it was resolved that every owner of land poison his land for gophers at least two days in every year, the same to be done before the breeding season in the spring, and in the case of government or privately owned vacant land that the councillor be empowered to employ men to poison the land and in the case of privately owned land that the cost be recovered from the owner. The meeting took the stand that it is up to the owners and occupiers of land to destroy their own pests, whether weeds or gophers.

Two cases were then taken up and it was decided to lay the whole matter before the central executive and request every assistance that can be rendered, as it is believed that the cases are worthy of consideration. These cases refer to the usual trouble with railway companies over stock being killed on the track, and as it is possible that this is the case the Canadian Council of Agriculture is looking for in order to establish their contention in the matter of fences and cattle guards the names will be omitted for the present. The facts, in brief, are as follows: In the first case the complainant had several horses killed on the track and immediately made complaint to the agent of the company and to the general freight agent, stating his case clearly, and in the course of time received an answer from the claims agent that as the animals were running at large during the night time and gained access to the railway at a public crossing and the law prohibits animals from being at large on public highways within half a mile of the railway crossing unless they are in charge of some competent person or persons to keep them from loitering or stopping on the crossings or straying upon the railway. The information and advice is also given that persons who allow their stock to run at large during the night time, where they are in danger of gaining access to the railway at public crossings, manifest a disregard for the safety of the travelling public, not to speak of the risk of damage to the company's trains.

This case will be pushed further and it will be ascertained whether the companies have as much power as they believe they have in these matters. The second case refers to elevators and deals with the issuing of tickets and the difference in the grades, although the grain was specially binned. An action at law has been entered in this case and the central executive has been asked to watch the case in the interests of the farmers and find out just what can be done.

Cowley Union believes a good start has been made for 1910 and if these cases can be successfully settled it will give the U.F.A. such a boost that everyone in the south country will be enrolled as members in a very short time.

HILL END UNION

On February 26, E. Carswell, director for Red Deer Constituency, accompanied by Messrs. Parcells, Pye, and A. Sprakman, of Penhold, proceeded to Hill End and formed a union of the U.F.A., with E. Songhurst as president and W. H. Healy as secretary-treasurer. Mr. Carswell gave a general description of the work which the association is doing and the members are very enthusiastic and will be heard from in the near future. The first business meeting of the union will be held on March 14.

SPRING RIDGE UNION

The last meeting of Spring Ridge Union was well attended, over 40 visitors being present, one-third of which were ladies. After the transaction of routine business, the question of "Resolved that a married man has greater opportunities than a single man in the west" was debated and it proved very interesting, the judges finally giving their decision in favor of the affirmative.

The school teacher and two of the young men prepared a paper on "The Spring Ridge Wireless Telegram" which also made a great hit, and was appreciated so much that a committee was appointed to prepare another paper for the next regular meeting. Besides this other attractions are in course of preparation for the next meeting and the members of Spring Ridge feel that they have solved the problem of getting people to their meetings, which is, make the meetings attractive and entertaining, and have business dispatch and a certain amount of decorum in the transaction of regular business. This will help the organization and keep the good work going after the organization is effected. It was decided to support Plan No. 2 of the Hail Insurance Propositions, although the members are willing to see the rate of taxation per acre increased if it is found necessary.

ALIX UNION

The regular monthly meeting of the Alix Union was held in Todd's Hall on February 19, Col. Marryat, president, occupying the chair.

A. C. Findlater was appointed secretary-treasurer for the ensuing year and W. R. Brown a director. The rules of the Red Deer Co-operative Association were

The secretary read quotations from the supply of formalin for the season and it was decided to obtain same from the T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg.

FRED. JAS. POWELL,
Secretary.

PRAGUE UNION

A union of the U.F.A. was organized at Prague on February 26, with a membership of 13, the following officers being elected for the ensuing year:

President, T. Thornton; Vice-President O. P'Dwyer; Secretary-Treasurer, W. W. L. Ruzicka.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Coburg school house on March 12, at two o'clock, and the chief subject for discussion will be that of a co-operative store.

The hail insurance question was discussed and it was decided to support Resolution No. 3 as submitted to the unions.

SPRUCE GROVE UNION

The last regular meeting of Spruce Grove Union, held on February 19, was an evidence of the enthusiasm now shown by the members of the U.F.A. at every meeting.

The members present expressed their appreciation of the work done at the annual convention. The proposed agreement for signature in reference to the pork packing plant was read by the secretary and discussed, and it was unanimously agreed to accept the agreement. It was decided to arrange for the Live Stock Commissioner to visit the union and give an address on this subject, and the members will endeavor to get all the farmers in the district at the meeting.

The hail insurance proposition was discussed and the members expressed themselves in favor of Resolution No. 7, presented by Melville Union.

It was decided to request an organizer to be sent into the Wabanum and Lorraine districts to organize.

STETTLER UNION

The regular meeting of the U.F.A. was held in the town hall Saturday afternoon, Feb. 26th. The purpose of the meeting was to hear the delegate's report of the general convention which convened in Edmonton the last week in January. The meeting was a large and



"Making Things Hum," Milnes Farm, Claresholm, Alta.

read by the Association and the secretary was instructed to write Mr. Pearson, of Red Deer, for literature in regard to cow testing. Eleven new members joined the union at this meeting.

PRAIRIE DELL UNION

The members of Prairie Dell Union have voted in favor of Plan No. 2, as presented for discussion by Prairie Center Union, in regard to the Hail Insurance proposition. The secretary was also instructed to secure definite information as to when a member's time expired, and to order some supplies from the central office.

EDWELL UNION

Notwithstanding the severe cold there was a fair attendance of members at the monthly meeting of Edwell Union held on February 23. Considerable discussion took place on Circular No. 1 from the executive and in regard to the Hail Insurance question, and the members voted in favor of Resolution No. 8, the secretary being instructed to fill up and return the voting slip. A letter from the live stock commissioner enclosing forms of agreement re the pork packing plant was read, and it was agreed to leave this matter over until the next meeting when E. Carswell was expected to attend and address the members on the subject.

enthusiastic one, there being forty members present.

The secretary then read a communication from the Stettler Board of Trade in reference to a position for a Head Land office and a sub-custom office for Stettler. The matter was discussed by several of the members after which John Uttlev made the motion, seconded by D. Buckingham, that the President and Secretary be instructed to sign same if in their judgment they saw that it did not contain anything detrimental to the association.

The secretary then read the contract re the pork packing plant which the government requires to be signed by the farmers agreeing to furnish so many hogs to the plant each year and imposing a fine of \$2.00 for each hog not furnished according to contract. The contract was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Adair said that Capt. Warsnop, the terminal elevator man, had received a bonus of \$25,000 which had later been increased to \$50,000 from the Dominion government to advertise Alberta wheat in Mexico. He shipped a thousand tons of Alberta Red Winter wheat from Vancouver and distributed it among the Mexican millers and each one of them reported after same had been made into flour to be superior to Manitoba No. 1 Hard.

President Adair suggested that each member come to the next meeting with a letter written giving his experience in the raising of hogs.

The matter of organizing a co-operative association for Stettler similar to one at Red Deer was brought up and a lengthy discussion followed. A number of animated speeches were made, all of which were heartily in favor of the movement.

Dr. Staples moved, seconded by L. Ward, that a committee of five, the president to be an ex-officio member, to confer with Red Deer and other places and get all information obtainable as to the best manner of procedure in the organization and operation of the same and that the committee meet a week before the union meets again.

The following committee was appointed: H. Coldwell, Mr. Lincoln, D. Buckingham, A. Cochrane.

Meeting adjourned to meet again the first Saturday in March.

ORGANIZATION WANTED

The following letter has been received and is a sample of the kind which is arriving all the time now:

"Kindly inform me at your earliest convenience as to the necessary numbers of members to form a branch association at Carbon. I was enrolled at Sunnyslope, 20 miles distant, which is too far, and as Carbon is my post-office and fairly well-known and frequented by many of my acquaintances I would like to start an association there.

TOFIELD UNION

The regular meeting of Tofield Union was held at Bardo school-house on February 19, there being a good attendance of members. A strong resolution was adopted demanding that the Dominion government build, own and operate the Hudson's Bay Road and all farmers were asked to write to their members of parliament and oppose giving any assistance to Mackenzie and Mann to build the road.

Another resolution was adopted protesting against any extension of time for locating South African scrip.

The hail insurance question was discussed and laid over till the next meeting of the Union, and the secretary was instructed to secure figures showing the losses sustained by hail last year, and the estimated amount of taxable land in Alberta at the present time.

Tofield Union is growing and now has a membership of 40.

JOHN KNOX UNION

On February 26, in answer to numerous requests, Mr. F. L. Langston, director for Strathcona Constituency, visited John Knox school-house for the purpose of re-organizing the union at that point. In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Peterson the chairman, read two letters from W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner, in reference to the pork packing plant. Mr. Peterson also stated that probably the re-organization of John Knox Union, and for this purpose called Mr. Langston to the platform.

Mr. Langston after an address called for members and sixteen in all responded. The following officers were elected:—President, Alex. Cummings; Vice-President, A. Lundblad; Secretary, Otto Schoening.

It was decided to meet on the first and third Wednesday in each month and the next meeting will be held in Whare school-house, four miles north of John Knox, when it is expected that a lot more members will join.

Mr. Langston was called upon to give more particulars in regard to the pork packing project and the hail insurance question, and this latter subject will be fully discussed at the next meeting.

Haydn Newton, of Roseland Union, then addressed the meeting on the subject of the co-operative store, and answered a large number of questions on the subject.

When Subscribers wish to have the address to which their paper is being sent changed, they must always give their old address as well as the new one. The change cannot be made unless this is done.

INSPECTED EVERY TWO YEARS AND MUST KEEP DOWN EXPENDITURES

At the annual convention of the U.F.A. a resolution dealing with the lack of facilities for inspecting weights and measures was adopted, and according to instructions a copy of same was forwarded to the Hon. the Minister of Inland Revenue.

Under date of February 19, the following letter has been received from the Hon. Wm. Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, dealing with this subject:

"I am in receipt of your communication of the 31st ult., forwarding a copy of a resolution adopted at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, to the effect 'That in the opinion of this convention the improvement granted by the Dominion government in the administration of the Weights and Measures Act is insufficient and that we empower the executive to again take the matter up with the government.'

"In reply I may state that the department is at present arranging for the appointment of another assistant inspector at Lethbridge. It fully recognizes the fact that the west is rapidly growing, but as the inspection of weights and measures is only imperative every two years it is manifest that the employment of an undue number of officials would result in their not being constantly employed and greatly increase the burden upon the country generally.

"The service is, as you are doubtless aware, not self-sustaining, and, while the department's desire is to safeguard all interests to the extent permitted by the Weights and Measures Act, it is naturally held responsible, in doing so, for the keeping of expenditure within reasonable limits.

"I may also add that any injustice arising from the improper use of a weighing machine is not always due to the apparatus being, in itself, incorrect, but in many cases arises from incorrect results given out by the person using the scale. Be the inspection ever so frequent, it cannot overcome these conditions.

"In conclusion I may say that the representations of your convention will receive every consideration."

STRATHCONA UNION

A Big Discussion on the Pork Packing Proposition

The last meeting of Strathcona Union was well attended. The principal subject for discussion being the pork packing proposition. In Mr. Fred. Herbert the draft agreement on the lines of the pork commission's report had its first champion and he was ably assisted in outlining the necessity of co-operation with the government, by President G. R. Ball, who occupied the chair at the meeting. Several citizens were present to hear the discussion and some of the city packers were interested listeners.

Mr. Herbert in moving that a resolution of support be given the Lloyd-Harris co-operation bill now before the House of Commons, said that the value of the amalgamation of the farmers' interests is now becoming recognized the world over. He thought it imperative that co-operative organizations be established on a national scale. This motion passed without dissent.

Mr. Herbert was the first speaker on the packing plant proposition and upon a vote it was decided to grant him the time he required and then limit the following speakers to ten minutes' effort. Since the report of the pork commission was made public, Mr. Herbert said he has been in favor of a packing plant on the lines suggested. During the last month he has given the matter some hard study and was now enthusiastic over the possibilities of a government plant that later would become the property of the patrons. He felt sure that within one year after the opening of operations in the proposed establishment the farmers would be tumbling over one another to extend their support. He explained that the present situation is the result of along agitation upon the part of the hog raisers, and the pork commission was, for this reason, appointed to make enquiries and recommendations, the beef commission finding that the question demanded special investigation.

The expert report of the commissioners placed the proposition squarely before the government and people and insured the opening of a plant on a sound basis,

eliminating the causes that worked for the downfall of similar organizations in other places on the continent.

The guarantee to which some objected he considered the main strength of the institution. Upon this plan the government creameries are attaining their present success. Denmark, in which country the pork packing co-operative plant has reached the highest standard of perfection has an absolute guarantee which the patrons consider upon their honor. Without this guarantee the Ontario plants failed. He would not care to enter the concern unless the guarantee was given by the patrons. The withholding of one-third of the price per pound paid upon delivery, for covering running expenses, together with the quarter cent per pound discount that would be paid into the business as shares for the patron, Mr. Herbert considered it a reasonable stipulation. Like the creameries, the balance of the payments would be made after the produce was turned on the market and all the profit went to the patron. The investment of the discount insured the patron an interest in the business which in total would provide for the plant being owned by the shareholders in five years.

The capacity of the proposed plant would not be immediately over loaded as many suggested. He understood that the plant would be able to handle 150,000 hogs each year and this exceeded by 20,000 the entire production of the 45,000 farmers of the province last year. Only about 5,000 members of the U.F.A. might be expected to sign the agreement at first and this would form about the only supply for the plant at the outset. The proposed plant would equal the Griffin plant in all respects after the latter plant is improved this spring.

Farmers would not be lulled into a feeling of security by the present high prices for pork. The price of meat is a national question and the vital feature lies in the vast difference between the live weight prices and the cured meat figures. The good market for local farmers perhaps makes them less anxious to enter a binding agreement than would be patrons who are denied those facilities.

Mr. Sheppard spoke in reply over half an hour, and while not allowing that he was opposed to the packing plant being established, he thought some of the provisions of the draft agreement were unfair. He advanced firm arguments against the advisability of entering into a contract so unreasonable. A guarantee of a certain number of hogs was sufficient, he thought, without binding the patron to deliver his entire production under penalty. He doubted that the fine could be collected by law. Patrons should not be asked to leave one-third of the delivery price tied up by the concern for perhaps an indefinite length of time. The cost of operation was acknowledged to be only about one-tenth and this should be sufficient to withhold from the farmer. Also the quarter cent retained for shares was too large. It was not necessary to buy the plant in five years. Instead of the charge of an average of 50 cents per hog for this purpose, 25c. would be enough and thus pay off indebtedness in ten years. An average of \$5.00 per year grant would be enough for each patron. The retention for uncertain periods of time of approximately \$166,000 (amount of one-third withholding, etc.) would work a hardship on trade, this money lying for part of the time without drawing any interest in the banks while farmers and their creditors were forced to borrow with interest to meet liabilities. Mr. Sheppard thought it folly to enter an agreement so binding, without dealing carefully with the matter. The government was at present finding difficulty from so doing.

President Ball in some brief but convincing remarks thought perhaps the commission reports should have been issued before they were. However, he thought that the argument was satisfactory and he was prepared to sign it. Many appeared to lose sight of the fact that the plant would eventually revert to the patrons and as the directorate would be composed of patrons any of the really objectionable features could be eliminated. He wanted to point out that the question is not the result of any government coercion but the result of the demand from the farmers. The government would, perhaps, be only

too glad to drop the matter for a time, but this must not be allowed by the farmers. The little matters of technicalities could be cleared up later.

Mr. Jackman, of East-Clover-Bar, brought up the question as to whether the local unions had any moral right to bring up discussions about the acceptance of the agreement after the convention of the U.F.A. formally decided that the terms were agreeable.

To this Mr. Sheppard answered with the rather surprising statement that in a sense the convention was not thoroughly representative. Any delegate that spoke favorably upon the proposal was granted his own time to air his views, but the one inclined to be critical was enjoined to be brief in his remarks. This statement was, in a measure, endorsed by Mr. Fletcher. Mr. Fletcher, however, announced his intention of signing the agreement and daring the government to do the rest.

Several other members present spoke briefly and asked numerous questions, but the matter will be more fully gone into at the official meeting here, possibly on March 9.

Mr. J. H. McDonald speaking for the consumers' side of the question, said he thought the time opportune to hand off the advance of the meat trust which had already gained a foothold, and which has our gained such an unassailable position in the United States. He ventured the opinion that in a government packing plant there lies the only salvation for the comparatively small packer in Alberta after the Swift Company have gained the control for which they are assuredly working.

James Gordon confessed some curiosity as to how the government expects to collect the \$2.00 per head on hogs sold by a patron to other concerns. Mr. Hiebert thought that it lay within the power of the provincial officials to enact legislation for the purpose if the present laws make no provision for this.

VALLEY DISTRICT UNION

The second meeting of Valley District Union, in spite of bad weather, was well attended, four new members being secured and three subscriptions to the Guide taken. Arrangements have been made with the local papers to print full reports of the meetings of the union and thereby stimulate greater interest in the work of the association. A committee was appointed to ascertain the number of probable subscribers for rural telephones and if possible map out a route. The members of the union are co-operating to buy formaldehyde at wholesale rates. A social and concert will be held on March 24, in Valley district school-house, and the members are showing a great keenness and appreciation in the work of the association.

HALKIRK UNION

Still the farmers are organizing themselves, and the latest union is at Halkirk, where early in March a meeting of farmers was held, the result being Halkirk Union, with Edgar Merrett as secretary-treasurer.

CONJURING CREEK UNION

In making his first report for 1910, Secretary J. W. Howard, of Conjuring Creek Union, says that they have organized another successful union four miles north, and as several of their members are living nearer there than to their old union, they are being transferred, and therefore while the old local will, for a short time seem to lose, the U.F.A. as a whole will gain as the new union will get some to join who were too far away from Conjuring Creek.

The different hail insurance resolutions were discussed at the last meeting, but none of them were found to be just suitable although No. 4 was the nearest, but were opposed to the exemptions as called for there, believing the plan would be useless if so much land was exempted.

Resolutions were brought up dealing with coal and timber limits, also appropriations to build and operate saw mills and coal mines.

The members expressed themselves as being unfavorable to life membership, as it seemed to the majority that if carried out to any great extent in a very few years the local unions would be bankrupt and nothing coming in to pay bills.

Wear Wood-Soled Boots AND KEEP YOUR FEET DRY

In the spring when the snow melts your feet will be always snug and dry by wearing a pair of our famous "Lumber Soles." Ideal for Farmers, etc. Gently lined. Send for sample pair or two at once.

Men's or Women's \$1.25

Men's Best Quality \$1.50

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These celebrated wood-soled boots are the warmest and driest footwear you can put on. Thousands of testimonials. Also imported direct from the Old Country Men's Scotch.

HAND-KNITTED SOX 2 pairs in parcel \$1.00, 5 pairs \$1.95. Orders sent by return. From

The Scottish Wholesale Supply Co. 124 1/2 Princess Street, Winnipeg. Send for Eye-opener Catalogue

UNION AT SUMMERSVIEW

Word has been received from Mr. G. A. Dixon, of Spring Ridge, that it is his intention to organize a union of the U.F.A. at Summersview at an early date. A short time ago Mr. Thos. Woodford, of Cardston, addressed a meeting at Pincher Creek, with the result that the farmers in the Summersview district, several of whom were present, requested that a union be formed in their district.

PLEASANT VALLEY UNION

At the last meeting of Pleasant Valley Union seventeen members were present, also a number of friends and ladies. It was resolved to request Mr. W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, to address a meeting of this union on the government pork packing plant at his convenience. Plan No. 1 of the hail insurance resolutions was adopted.

The resolutions of Mr. W. R. Ball, on government-owned and operated coal mines, timber limits and mills were endorsed.

It was decided to communicate with nearby local unions and arrange for a mass meeting of members to be held in a central place some time during the summer.

The central association was notified that local unions are needed at Islay and at a point south of Islay.

The central association was asked to assist some members of this union in the matter of losses sustained by fire caused by the C.N.R.

The C.N.R. will be asked to enlarge the present loading platform at Islay to a four-car platform, also to erect suitable stockyards at this point. The government pork packing plant was discussed; also rural telephones.

Refreshments were served by the ladies and an impromptu concert ended a most enjoyable and interesting evening.

A man born to great wealth is not necessarily a great financier; neither is one born on a farm always by nature a farmer. Environment makes opportunity, but study and individual effort must precede any kind of success.

"I will tell you a plan for gaining wealth. Better than banking, trading or leases;

Take a bank note and fold it up, And you'll find your wealth increases.

This wonderful plan, without danger or loss,

Keeps the cash in your hands and nothing to trouble it, And every time that you fold it across, 'Tis plain as the day that you double it."

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Boots are your best friend. The Old

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WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 5c. per word per insertion, six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GRAIN GROWER from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms for Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GRAIN GROWER, no advertisements of a false or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

JAMES IRVINE & CO. Real Estate, Loans, Valuations, 412A McIntyre Block. Phone 3026.

LAND FOR SALE—NEARLY ALL PARTS OF Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan, on small cash payments or crop payments; also several large tracts of 3,000 to 5,000.

FOURTEEN IMPROVED FARMS IN MANITOBA, to rent for cash or share crop, with option to buy.

SEE US FOR BARGAINS IN CITY PROPERTY. WE HAVE ALL KINDS OF EXCHANGES TO OFFER.

GARTON'S STANDARD BARLEY, ACCLIMATED, and prior at Regina and Brandon; one dollar per bushel, sacks free, f.o.b. Lloydminster. South & Backham, Lloydminster, Sask.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—Short-horn dairy cows at \$30 to \$75 each; young bulls at \$25 to \$70; grade cows and stockers supplied remarkably cheap.—J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man.

FOR SALE—THOROUGH BRED B. R. Cockerels at \$2.50 each. Also Buff Orpington hens at \$1.00 each to clean out stock, as I am going exclusively into Barred Rocks. Wesley North, Franklin, Man.

FARM FOR SALE—480 ACRES, 220 UNDER Cultivation; abundance good water; good for grain and stock; telephone, \$1,000 down, balance to suit at 7 per cent. Address, Box 10, Birtle, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTE ROOSTERS, PURE-BRED, \$1.00 each, during March only.—Mrs. Malcolm, Birtle, Man.

FOR SALE, TWO REGISTERED CANADIAN bred Stallions cheap; Nos. 6953 and 6952. Apply, John R. Weddell, Spiering, Man 30c

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME LINED Buffalo Robe in perfect condition; one hand Wolf Robe, one Gentleman's Cow Skin Coat, one set in excellent state of repair; and one pair of Cow Skin Gaiters, faced with buckskin. Full particulars of these articles with the sacrifice price at which they are offered, may be procured by addressing the Grain Growers' Guide. 31c

RED FIVE WHEAT, RAISED FROM ONE Israel which produced 1,400. Potatoes, six superior varieties to choose from. T. Rowan, MacGregor, Man. 30c

FOR SALE 300 BUSHELS WESTERN RYE grain seed, 4 1/2 cents per lb., sacks included. Also imported Shire Stallions, Nately Waggoner, Age 8 years, sure foot getter. Apply to Israel Bickely, Sintaluta P.O., Sask. 35c

FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 8 cents per lb., bags free. H. P. Springall, Grenfell, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—480 ACRES NEAR Winnipeg All fences, good buildings, apply to W. Findlay, 215 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—GOOD HALF SECTION OF IMPROVED land, good buildings, good water, close to market. Also two Ayrshire bulls, rising one year, and a few Buff Orpington Cockerels. Prices right. Box 60, Foxwarren, Man. 33c

LIVERY BARN—GOOD OPENING TO START in Livery Business; two elevators; splendid situation. Apply Coward, Board of Trade, Junata, Sask. 33c

BLACKSMITH—SPLENDID OPENING FOR general man to open up in new town on G.T.P. Apply to Coward, Secretary Board of Trade, Junata, Sask. 33c

NATIVE SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE—AVERAGE size 15 inches—\$1 per dozen or \$7 per hundred, prepaid. Thos. Fry, Canora, Sask. 33c

BARRED ROCKS ONLY—COCKERELS FOR sale that will please you; \$3 to \$5 each. Eggs for hatching fifteen for \$3, thirty \$5. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa, Man. 33c

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50 per setting; Barred Plymouth Rocks \$1 per setting. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 33c

FARM FOR SALE—320 ACRES, 220 UNDER cultivation, two miles from Welwyn Elevators; buildings, good water; pasture; \$20.00 per acre. For terms, address, A. Sumner, Welwyn, Sask.

LAND SURVEYING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES Farm work a specialty. Allan Findlay, B.Sc. M. and D.L.S. 215 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 35c

GIRL WANTED FOR FARMHOUSE. FAMILY of three. Box 54 Grandview. 35c



How Johnny Loved His Pets "Has my son been kind to dumb animals today?" asked a doting mother of her four-year-old boy. "Yes, indeed, Mother; I let your canary out of the cage, and when my cat caught it I set Tower on her."

He Felt Cheap "Mother said she thought you were extravagant, Tom, but I proved you were not."

"You darling! How did you do that?" "Told her you were with me two hours last night and only kissed me once."

Little Nina went to church with her grandmother, and for the first time put two pennies in the contribution plate. Leaning over, she whispered very audibly: "That's all right, grandma. I paid for two."

It is frequently the lazy people who talk most the importance of taking it easy. Some people take it too easy, but of course we do not mean to be personal.

A book recently appeared, entitled "Lectures to Married Men." It did not sell, as there was no demand for it. A mean married man gave as a reason that the present supply was more than the market required.

Not Troubled That Way A phychologist came upon a hard-working Irishman toiling, bare-headed, in the street.

"Don't you know," said the phychologist, "that to work in the hot sun without a hat is bad for your brain?"

"D'ye think," asked the Irishman, "that Oi'd be on this job if Oi had any brains?"

That Was Easy "My dear," said a wife to her husband, "do you realize that you have broken a promise you made me?"

"Have I?" said the absent-minded husband. "Well, don't worry about that, dear. I'll fix that all right; I'll make you another one."

It Might Have Been Miss Maude Adams was driving along an English country road last summer with the curate of the village church, who was a man of very small stature. A party of American tourists passing the couple recognized the actress.

"Ah," said the curate to his companion, "that is the penalty of fame." "What was that?" asked the actress.

"Those people recognized you as Maude Adams," replied the curate. "Are you sure?" answered Miss Adams. "Are you certain they didn't recognize 'The Little Minister'?"

Had Passed That Point Pat: "I hear yer wofe is sick, Mike?" Mike: "She is thot." Pat: "Is it dangerous she is?" Mike: "Not at all! She's too weak to be dangerous any more!"

No Trouble at All The new maid had been on this side of the water but a very short time, and a most amusing thing happened when she answered the bell for the first caller at the house where she was employed.

"Can your mistress be seen?" the visitor asked.

"Can she be seen?" snickered Kathleen. "Shure, and Oi think she can! She's six feet high and haf as wide!"

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 problems of the farmer of Western Canada 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. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

KILLING THISTLES George A. Drysdale, of Arden, Man., sends the following in response to the request for an effective method of destroying Canadian thistles:—"Plow well, and about six inches deep in July, just when the thistles are coming into bloom. Having now turned them down and out of sight, do not let them appear above ground any more that season. Keep them down by thorough cultivation, either disk harrow or field scuffer, and if any thistles show up the next year it will be entirely contrary to my experience."

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY A. W., Sask.—Do the promoters of the Grain Growers' Grain Company own fifty per cent. of the shares of that Company? I had that question put to me by a farmer, he had been told by some wheat buyer that they did. I was not in a position to say whether they did or not. I did not think so. I thought that no man could own more than six shares whether he was a president of the company or a private shareholder.

Ans.—No shareholder of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, whether he be president or any other officer, can hold more than four shares of \$25.00 each. The only persons who can hold shares in the Grain Growers' Grain Company, are farmers, farmers' wives and sons, living

on their farms. No person or clique can ever control the company.

RE VETERAN SCRIP Enquirer, Tilson, Sask.—Can you put me in communication with any of the veterans holding scrip? Is it lawful for a veteran to sell his right? Has any holder of the scrip the privilege of making his choice of land? Are the duties of land available by scrip, the same as homestead duties? If a person could live on a homestead six months of the year, for three consecutive years, would the duties be completed?

Ans.—We cannot put you in touch with any veteran holding scrip as practically all of it is in the hands of speculators. All holders of scrip have the privilege of choosing their location on any homestead land. The duties on scrip land are the same as homestead duties. If a man performs his homestead duties for six months of the year on scrip land, he can also hold a homestead and take a pre-emption, by living the other six months on it. It is possible for a person holding scrip and homestead to secure a full section of land.

SHIPPING RING In THE GUIDE, February 9, a subscriber inquired about a shipping ring. If he means for shipping grain, this is the way we did it. We hired a good man to go around and see the grain in the farmers' granary and grade it there. Then he got a car and he notified the farmers with certain grade and they filled the car. The man that did the grading weighed the wheat at the car, and gave each man a ticket for his amount that was in the car. If a car should leak, the amount is deducted off the farmer from the amount he puts in. If the inquirer would like a few more pointers, that he is not sure on, he could write to me personally. ROBERT PLAXTON. Cecil P. O., Sask.

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, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GRAIN GROWER 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.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM NEWSHIRES.—YOUNG stock for sale—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE-BRED Yorkshires and pure-bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

McKIRDY BROS., MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clyde-dales and Shorthorns; stock for sale.

H.F. REDFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES, J. E. Marple, Poplar Park Farm, Hortown, Man.

FARM HELP

Now is the time to engage men for the coming Spring and Summer. Write, stating number and particulars regarding what help you want to CENTRAL EMPLOYMENT AGCY. 103 Henry Ave., East. Cor. Main Street, Winnipeg

POTATO PLANTER



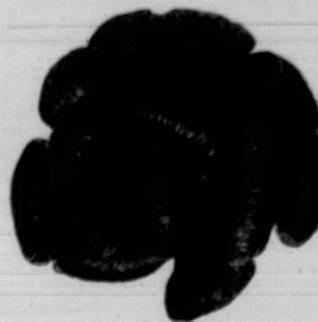
With or without fertilizer attachment, opens the trench, drops the seed, covers it, and marks for the next row all in one operation. Does not bruise or mar the seed in any way. One man and team can plant from 4 to 6 acres per day. Write for Catalogue

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO. LTD. 122 Stone Road - GALT, ONT.

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Carry a full line of the above Potato Machinery at 411 Main Street WINNIPEG - - MAN.

CUT OUT THIS AD AND MAIL IT TO US



Together with \$2.00 and we will send you, all charges paid, this magnificent \$3.50 cluster of eight curls. Send sample of hair when ordering—we can match any shade.

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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

F. W. GREEN, Editor

PROBLEMS OF WEALTH AND POVERTY

Speaking of the problems between wealth and poverty and reform of the land laws, does it not seem peculiar that people are advocating the purchase of the land by the government in order to re-distribute it under the same system of private ownership? Why, a free distribution of land in this country has not produced a panacea or the millennium. The same class who now hold the land in England will get possession of the wealth produced on the land in this country by means of the same spirit that prevails here as well as there. The accumulative power of money under our present system, and the power it places in the hands of those who have it will enable them to work out the same results, no matter who owns the land. The man who works the land will be compelled to pay for the keep of the idle rich and the pauper poor until the men who work the land take the reins of government in their own hands, and by their collective power form a force equal to the now dominant power of money. This is what we are trying to do through our Grain Growers' Association. If you men will get together and build up our trust fund, get an organized body of intelligent yeomen who will take on a spirit of manly courage and take in hand the establishment of a government of all the people, by all the people, and for all the people, instead of what now prevails—a government of the people, by some of the people, for some of the people.

That was a trite saying in an issue of a Winnipeg paper: "The people are without a voice in parliament today." The meaning is evident that both parties are controlled by the money power or special privilege party, and the secret of their power is that they have their emissaries in both parties, and no matter which party is in power the special privilege party is in control, and all try to keep the great governing body of farmers divided into Tory and Grit, while the special privilege party wears any kind of a coat to ride into power; and, as said by our above-mentioned authority, "Seventy-five per cent. of the newspapers in our land are controlled by the monied powers and the editors are merely their stenographers." If there is any truth in this, what is the duty of our Canadian yeomanry? Ought not all get into this Grain Growers' Association, and meet regularly and think these things out, and get to thoroughly understand our position, and how to bring about the condition that should prevail? This is a big contract, but if we do not do it, who will? What use to us is the franchise, unless we learn to co-operate in its use?

A greater man than your humble servant has said: "Justice does not yet reign. That which is best for all does not yet prevail." It is our duty to discover truth and maintain our rights. Certain rights are ours by inheritance, left to us by our ancestors. Others are God-given, which we have allowed others to usurp. We ought to be able to repress the selfish audacity of the powerful rich, and to see to it that the toiler gets his just due; not more, but all that rightfully belongs to him. This is your duty. Less than this ought not to be accepted from him that is called a man, particularly he who tills Canadian soil. You admire a man who will die for his country. I admire him who can and does defy and outwit these selfish schemers who live on the life blood of our fellows. I admire him who gives himself to see that all get that which his own right arm has created, and to maintain justice, equal right and equal opportunity.

F. W. GREEN

ADDED A BAKER'S DOZEN AT REDVERS SOCIAL

The Redvers Grain Growers' Association held a social gathering on Friday, February 25, President G. P. White filling the chair in a very suitable manner. Although the evening was rather stormy, the hall was filled to overflowing by the

farmers and townfolk with their families. After a short time spent in playing various games and a social chat, an excellent program was given by local talent. The speaker, Mr. W. C. Moffat, of Manor, was unable to come owing to the weather, which was a disappointment to all. The opportunity was taken throughout the evening of interesting as many as possible in the work of the Grain Growers' Association, with the result that 13 new members were procured to swell the ranks.

JOS. G. LEWTHWAITE, Sec.

ORGANIZED AT DRAKE

A local branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was organized at Drake, February 22, with the following officers and directors: J. P. Steiner, President; Duncan Kennedy, Vice-President; J. R. Funk, Secretary-Treasurer; Directors, P. D. Schnoeder, V. B. Jantz, J. R. Langille, Duncan Kennedy and I. Clement.

On March 8th, our first meeting was held. The following farmers joined our association: A. Pelt, Tony Schoemaker, H. R. Funk, W. J. Stephenson, T. Smith, H. H. Gerbrandt, Andrew Delm, B. P. Jantz, J. R. Funk, J. P. Steiner, V. B. Jantz, William McLaren, I. Clement, Duncan Kennedy, J. R. Langill.

Mr. Waldron, of Lockwood, gave us some good pointers and explained quite thoroughly what the aim of the Grain Growers' Association was and what they

members for the association and also to push the life membership scheme, that the association might have permanency and backbone, which would give it much greater power and weight in dealing with the problems that confront it, thereby insuring it a greater degree of success in bettering the conditions of the farmers it represents.

Before the meeting adjourned a resolution was carried to the effect that the local buy a carload of binder twine, and that the secretary advertise for tenders of prices of binder twine in carload lots and report at the next meeting.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY ORGANIZED AT GIRVIN

A co-operative company has been organized at Girvin, Sask., called the Girvin Co-Operative Co., Ltd., and is incorporated to handle any line of business, from coal, wood and lumber to building and running elevators, or even manufacturing. The company is composed absolutely of farmers, no one else being received as stock-holders. The officers are: President, W. A. Hazelton; Temporary Secretary-Treasurer, W. Geier Switzer; Directors, P. Story, A. E. Spratt, J. W. Switzer, W. W. Tyke, Geo. Spence. Managing committee: President, W. A. Hazelton, Jno. Blakley, F. I. Reber; Manager, T. E. Townsend.



Outfit of P. C. Hesser, Sask., lined up at the Granary

already had done for the farmers of Saskatchewan. We are looking forward for a prosperous year and expect to get a good many more members yet in the near future.

J. R. FUNK, Sec.-Treas.

THEY RETAILED ENTHUSIASM

Tugaska Grain Growers met February 19. A report of the Central Grain Growers' convention at Prince Albert was given by delegates Wilson and Prebble.

Mr. Prebble spoke of the great increase in the number of local associations represented at the convention for the first time, and also said there was a very evident advance in education among the farmers, which was shown very clearly by the able and intelligent way the resolutions which came before the convention were debated.

Notwithstanding the fact, said Mr. Prebble, that some six hundred delegates were assembled from all parts of the province, to give their voice and influence to the betterment of their conditions, the impression was felt by all who attended the convention that it was necessary for every member to do his utmost to recruit



"Two Pair"

On the Farm of F. W. Hunt, Young, Sask.

Concerning it, W. Geier Switzer, the secretary, of the Grain Growers' Association, writes:

"While we have been successful in organizing the co-operative company we, as members and officers of the Grain Growers' Association, are having a hard time in making a great many farmers realize that this company should not in the least conflict with the association.

"Just as many find it hard to distinguish the Grain Growers' Grain Co. from the Grain Growers' Association, so we find many of our farmers refusing to join the association as they think this co-operative company will answer and grant all their earthly prayers.

"We want the farmers, not only of Girvin, but of all Saskatchewan, to understand that while co-operative farmers' companies may save many dollars they do not, in the least, help the farmer to demand his own legislation as the Grain Growers' Association is doing.

"We want the farmers of Girvin to join with us in establishing one of the most intelligent associations in Saskatchewan and while the co-operative company might find it necessary to build an elevator at this point, we want the farmers to live up in the association and get educated on the government elevator scheme.

"Our business as a company is purely local, while the business of every association is local, provincial and also Dominion in its scope.

"While you may not see the dollar bill hanging for you to grasp in the association, still it will be quietly put in your pocket unseen.

"Farmers, join the Grain Growers' Association and help your neighbor and incidentally yourself. Every member of this co-operative company is a member of the Grain Growers' Association."

URGED DELIBERATION AND MODERATION

A meeting of the Springside branch was

held Saturday, March 5, when Mr. T. H. Garry, our member of the Legislative Assembly, gave some good advice on questions agitating the minds of farmers at the present time, urging "deliberation" and "moderation." Our district organizer, Mr. C. Dunning, gave pointers on organization. A resolution was passed expressing satisfaction in appointment of the commission by the Saskatchewan government on the elevator question.

W. DAVIS, Sr., Sec.-Treas.

TOO MUCH SOCIALISM

A meeting of the Denholm branch was held March 5, when the delegates to Prince Albert convention, Andrew Little, and A. J. Greensill, were requested to give an account of same. Mr. Little then told of the splendid reception given the delegates at Prince Albert, and of the arrangements made for their comfort and entertainment while there. He spoke also of the strikingly unanimous feeling displayed by the vast assembly of delegates in the work they were called together for.

Mr. Greensill was then called on to go through the leading resolutions that were brought forward, the gist of the amendments to same, and the manner in which they (the resolutions) were passed after being discussed by the assembled members. He dwelt especially on the hail insurance resolution and the elevator question, and also expressed gratification that the three provinces were joining their efforts to obtain this desirable result.

It was then moved by Mr. N. E. Lake and seconded by W. Gilbert, and carried unanimously, "That we, the Denholm branch of the S. G. G. A., do heartily approve of, and hereby endorse the scheme brought forward by the executive of the S. G. G. A., to obtain government owned and operated elevators.

It was further moved by D. Moffat, seconded by S. Bolan, and carried unanimously, "That the secretary write our member, Mr. D. Finlayson, requesting his vigorous support to the above legislation when same shall be brought before the house at Regina."

A report was then given by a committee who had been delegated to attend a meeting at North Battleford re co-operative buying of formaline and binder twine. The results of same being a considerable reduction in price in both articles. The formalin being obtained locally, and the twine from the Farmers' Binder Twine Co., of Brantford. These good results are of course due entirely to our membership in the Grain Growers' Association, and should be a strong hint to any and all other branch associations.

I am pleased to add that we have enrolled twelve new members since our last meeting. This would have increased largely only for the fierce blizzard on the 5th, which deterred a large number from attending. Our association now has fifty-four members, and we did not start until January 5th, we think our association makes a very creditable showing.

Moved by A. J. Greensill, seconded by D. Moffat, and carried unanimously, "That considering the number of interesting topics of discussion that are at present before the grain growers of this province; that we, the Denholm G. G. A., hereby protest against the admission of letters on Socialism in several late issues of THE GUIDE, a great portion of the space given over to farmers items being taken up by a few persons whose letters certainly cannot be defended on the grounds of public interest; thus blocking the way for letters bearing on subjects of interest to farmers generally. In other words we suggest that such letters be cut out altogether." Our next meeting is on Saturday, March 19th.

A. J. GREENSILL, Secretary.

The Guide is anxious to procure photographs of farm homes and farm scenes in Saskatchewan, and would ask all readers who can furnish these for publication to do so as soon as convenient. There has been a surfeit of threshing scenes received, so that other photographs of farm operations, farm stock and farm homes would be preferable.

PEOPLE AWAKENING — HORIZON BRIGHTENING

Mr. McArthur's Campaign Long Hard Drives but Success Everywhere

D. D. McArthur writes:—I am up to the eyes in work. Weather stormy. Roads bad. But our meetings are enthusiastic, and audiences are on the alert to get all possible information. I speak on organization, education, elevators (line and terminal), life membership; and where I have the time, on other points discussed at Prince Albert. After the address I have been held for an hour with questions. The people are awakening. The horizon brightens. I feel quite at home among strangers, having a definite knowledge of my subject. The message is highly appreciated. The weather is against us, being both cold and stormy. Yet a fair number attend our gatherings. This people have a noble and rich heritage. Saskatchewan is a great province and had a glorious destiny. So much driving tries me.—Saturday I was driven over thirty miles over bad roads, and spoke twice. So far I have only had a livery for one trip.

We organized at Drake—forty below zero. Drove with Waldron eighteen miles and organized at Thornfield at 8 p.m. Drove with the same enthusiast to Lockwood for 7:30 meeting. Fine audiences and a most cordial reception. All kinds of applause. I went there by rail in the night to Nokomis. Notice of meeting failed to reach this interesting point. Did what I could privately by personal canvass. From Nokomis to Govan by rail. Splendid meeting there. Govan to Arlington Beach by livery. Bad roads. Distance, fifteen miles. Cold and stormy, but a most enthusiastic meeting at 5 p.m. Drove to Duval for night meeting, some thirteen miles. Good time there.

At all points so far visited they are with us, and if they have not a life membership secretary, they are to appoint one at their first meeting. You will hear direct from the above branches.

(Sgd.) D. D. McARTHUR.

ASSOCIATIONS CO-OPERATING

At a meeting of the Tisdale Branch of the G. G. A. the following members were present:—Wm. Lutes, W. G. DeLong, C. J. Lutes, A. Schnell, A. Bridges, P. Campbell and A. J. Pierce. Moved by C. J. Lutes, seconded by W. G. DeLong, "That no security be required of R. McLean, Secretary-Treasurer.—Carried.

Moved by W. G. DeLong, seconded by A. Bridges, "That the secretary-treasurer write to the secretary of the Salvia and Fern Glen associations, and ascertain if they are willing to join us in all matters of importance, such as ordering twine."—Carried.

Moved by H. Metcalf, seconded by C. J. Lutes, "That R. McLean get \$15.00 for his services as secretary-treasurer, until some future time when a more definite salary may be arranged, and when we come to understand more of the business, and have a better knowledge of what work will have to be done."—Carried.

R. McLEAN, Sec.-Treas.

HAIL TO THE MARQUIS

The first meeting of the Marquis G. G. A. was held in the school house on February 26th, 1910, J. S. LaLonde in the chair. Officers were elected as follows: J. S. LaLonde, president; Wm. Fitzpatrick, vice-president; J. Genge, secretary-treasurer. It was decided not to elect the directors until the next meeting, and that all present canvass their neighbors for members.

Moved by E. Wright, seconded by C. A. Lonergan, "That this association heartily endorse the work of the Saskatchewan G. G. A., especially the government ownership of terminal elevators."—Carried.

Moved by E. Wright, seconded by Wm. Fitzpatrick, "That the ladies be heartily invited to attend the next meeting."—Carried.

J. GENGE, Sec.-Treas.

DID IT THEMSELVES

You will be pleased to hear that we have formed a branch of the Grain Growers' Association at Neewin. We made a beginning with nine members, and I think that before long we shall have at least thirty. I would like you to let me know if you have organizers

in each district, and who would be the nearest to this part, as we are greatly in need of a speaker who can outline clearly the work which the association has done and its work in the future. It is very difficult to obtain speakers in this part owing to the distance from town and railroad. However, if a speaker could be arranged he could speak at each place every night for a week or so, and he would only require to travel eight or ten miles each day. Kamsack, Fort Pelly, Spring Hill, Neewin and Eden Valley are all in line, and he would only have a short drive from one to the other. I should like to know how many Grain Growers there are in Saskatchewan that belong to the association. Also send me pamphlets and cards which might be useful to forward the interests of the association. I enclose proceedings of the meeting, also four dollars and fifty cents as membership fees.

J. J. KINNEY, Secretary.

INVITED MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

I enclose postal notes for \$20.00, being amount due from Swanson Branch. We hold meetings every two weeks, and our membership increases at every meeting. The delegate's report of the convention was greeted with a hearty applause. We are inviting Dr. McNeil, our member, to address a meeting here.

D. McINTYRE, Secretary.

JAS. ROBINSON DOING A THRIVING BUSINESS

A meeting of the farmers of Parkman district was held February 26 at Bellhouse school for the purpose of forming a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. The chairman introduced the speaker, Mr. Jas. Robinson, of Walpole, with a few well chosen remarks.

Mr. Robinson delivered a very interesting and instructive address on the aims and objects of the Grain Growers' Association in general and the advantages to be derived from that institution, requesting all present to become members. E. Dennis delivered an appreciation of the speakers' address and the need of organization among the farmers.

It being decided to form a branch of the Grain Growers' Association in this district, J. B. Wilson proposed and E. Dennis seconded, that D. Carmichael be elected president of the association.—Carried.

J. B. Wilson was declared elected vice-president, and A. H. Glass, secretary-treasurer.

The following were declared elected to act as directors: E. Dennis, R. A. Little, Jas. Summer, T. A. McCoy, Irvine Myers, S. Husk. It was thought advisable to call another meeting for March 12, and invite Mr. D. Morgan to deliver an address.

The chairman proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker, Mr. Robinson, which was carried by acclamation.

A. H. GLASS, Sec.

CONDENSED OPTIMISM

Under the direction of Chas. G. Crossman there was organized at Tate, Sask., March 2, a branch of the Grain Growers' Association with a membership of twenty three. We expect to double the membership at the next meeting. Several bought shares in the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and nearly every member takes THE GUIDE. Officers elected are: President, Peter Ferguson; Vice-President, W. H. Laird; Secretary-Treasurer, Oliver N. Cunnings.

O. N. CUNNINGS, Sec.-Treas.

A HINT TO OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

The Arcelee Grain Growers' Association held a meeting on February 21 to hear the reports of the delegates sent to Prince Albert. After these had been disposed of, an unexpected, but very welcome visitor in the person of Dr. Hill took the stand, and with jest and merry story explained at length the various resolutions passed at the convention. Regret was felt that the navy question was ruled out and the hope was expressed that this would still be a live issue with the Grain Growers' Association. Light refreshments thoughtfully provided by Mr. E. King were much appreciated.

You may notice that our directorate

includes a Russian farmer. This selection has been amply justified, and herein is a hint for other associations. After a number of years' experience of local elevator men, our Russian friends appreciate the substantial advantages of dealing with the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and are also alive to the benefits derived from the Grain Growers' Association. Hence we are pleased to number some dozen or so as members.

Coming events here include a concert, box social, also a couple of dances. The prospects for Arcelee branch certainly look promising.

G. W. DAVIS, Sec'y.

INFECTION IS SPREADING

Members of the Spring Creek Grain Growers' Association met at the home of Mr. C. H. Manners, when the telephone committee submitted a report favoring the establishing of a rural telephone system through the district. Messrs. C. H. Manners, J. W. Easton and W. C. Bruce were appointed to canvass for stock, and obtain possible number of phones required. A report was submitted giving estimates of cost of constructing proposed hall, which matter was left over in order to give the telephone company the right of way.

The next meeting is to be of a social nature, and will be held at the home of Mr. J. W. Easton on Monday, March 7. There will be a delectable Refreshments served. Everybody welcome.

Was it through F. W. Green that our delegates to Prince Albert convention became inoculated with "life membership bacile"? The infection is spreading rapidly.

J. W. EASTON, Sec.

AROUND THE GRAYTOWN FESTIVE BOARD

On the evening of February 17 the members of the Graytown Grain Growers Association held their first annual banquet in the Graytown school house. The occasion was one long to be remembered and one of which the association may be justly proud. The ladies of the district turned out en masse and entering enthusiastically into the spirit of the evening had the tables by six o'clock fairly bending under the load of good things upon them.

When all was ready the assemblage gathered around the tables and the dishes heaped with fowl, turkey, goose, etc., soon became eased of their load. After all had partaken, the meeting was called to order and the concert part of the program began.

Mr. John Wilson, manager of the Union Bank, at Windhorst, occupied the chair and a miscellaneous program of songs, speeches, dialogues, club-swinging, etc., was gone through. The program had the distinctive feature of having had almost every member encored to an echo. Some of the leading citizens of Windhorst were present and expressed themselves warmly in favor of the cause of the association. The meeting was unanimously in favor of government owned elevators, all being greatly dissatisfied with the present one-sided system of handling and marketing grain, and are prepared to a man to stand by the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. No gold bricks for us. We are after the real thing and are prepared to hustle until we get it. If we don't! Well! The provincial elections are coming by and by and then we will send men to Regina who will do as we ask, and the present ones will be looking for another job.

RAY M. SUTHERLAND.

DISCRETION IN USE OF POWER

On Saturday, February 26, the members of the Hazelcliff Grain Growers' Association met to receive the reports of their delegates to the recent Prince Albert convention. Messrs. W. Delmage and D. Brown gave an interesting and instructive account of the proceedings at the annual gathering and expressed themselves highly pleased with the energy and enthusiasm that prevailed there. The meeting then discussed at considerable length a number of questions relative to the interests of the farming community, government ownership of elevators and universal hail insurance being the primary topics.

The president, Mr. William Gordon, upon rising, congratulated the delegates upon the able and efficient manner in

which they had performed their duties. After rapidly reviewing several questions of minor importance, Mr. Gordon turned his attention to government ownership. He urged the farmers to resist strenuously any proposals calculated to place the Grain Growers in a minority on the suggested commission. "The time has arrived," he said, "when we may demand in no feeble voice that which we believe to be for our best interest and welfare. Work, organization, and experience have combined to place power in our hands. Let us, one and all, see to it that we employ that power wisely and well." F.C.M.

FAVORS DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

A meeting of the Pelly Grain Growers' Association was held on Saturday, February 19, to hear the report of the delegates to the convention and to elect officers for the ensuing year. Great satisfaction was expressed at the idea of District Conventions. The report of the delegate was highly pleasing, the meeting did not agree with the resolution re bail insurance, they thought it was too complicated and would lead to a great deal of fraud.

A new association is being formed to the east of us, in which our late president and delegate lives. Dr. White was one of the organizers of this association and has been its president from the start. Every member of the association is sorry to lose his support, but feels sure that with his usual energy he will build up a good association in that district.

The officers elected for the Pelly association this year are: E. C. White, president; Joseph B. Henry, vice-president; and Ole J. Olson, John Leadbeater, Bruce Edie, Percy B. Field, J. J. McDermott, E. A. W. R. McKennie, directors. E. Challen Clark, secretary-treasurer. E. CHALLEN CLARK.

ACTIVE ASSOCIATION AT CATARAQUI

A meeting of the Catarauqui branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held in the school house on Wednesday, March 9, with President J. W. Thoroughgood in the chair. The first business was to hear the report of the delegates who had been appointed to interview the government concerning the last survey of the Canadian Northern Railway on the proposed new line from near Estevan to Moose Jaw. The survey, as it at present stands, does not serve any pressing need to the country through which it passes, as the Canadian Pacific Soo line from Moose Jaw to Portal is able to serve the adjacent country east and west of it. What the farmers require is that the Canadian Northern Railway shall build far enough away from the Canadian Pacific Railway so as to develop new country, as would be the case if the road was built where the government maps have always shown it. Through the instrumentality of Hugh McKellar, the popular secretary of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society, a meeting was arranged between the delegates from south and south-east of Moose Jaw with the deputy minister of railways, Mr. S. P. Porter. Mr. Porter assured the delegation of his entire sympathy with them, and asked them to put forward a strong resolution and also to get the petitions all signed up and forwarded to Regina as early as possible. The next item before the meeting was a debate. "Resolved, that the place for a farmer to retire is on the farm." J. W. Thoroughgood, for the affirmative, gave good reasons for his views on the subject. Fred. B. Moon, for the negative, also put forth good matter on the question which was afterwards discussed pro and con by the meeting at large. On a vote being taken the question was decided in the affirmative.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to all who had contributed to the evening's enjoyment. It was also decided to debate on the subject, "Shall women vote," at the next meeting. The meeting adjourned with the singing of the Maple Leaf Forever. HARRY EASTWOOD, Sec., pro tem.

A branch of the Farmers' Co-Operative Society was formed at Lumsden last week. The members claim it will be possible to obtain a class of goods at reduced rates. Lumsden merchants, who are accommodating at all time, will probably become interested in the doings of the newly formed society.—Lumsden News Record.

IF YOU WERE ABSOLUTELY SURE

Your Piano Would be Selected
Especially for You, by an
Artist Qualified to
Judge, Would You
Buy by Mail?

I have been figuring for some time how to make a satisfactory proposition to those who are unable to come to the city to buy a piano; am convinced that I am now in a position to make a proposition that will appeal to all.

Those who know Mr. Gerhard Heintzman are sure of his artistic ability. He is a true artist, making his pianos from the best material of art only. He is interested in every piano that reaches his factory, and is especially pleased when asked to personally select a piano for one of his customers. Knowing this, I thought of our mail order system, and wrote asking him if he would consent to personally select pianos ordered by mail and ship direct from the factory to each customer, and I received at once the following letter from him:—

"Dear Mr. Lindsay,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., and am greatly taken with your mail order idea. I think by this plan you will be able to give your customer perfect satisfaction, and I assure you I will select every instrument personally and see that the greatest care is taken in preparing it for shipment. Wishing you every success.

I am, sincerely yours,

GERHARD HEINTZMAN."

With this assurance from Mr. Heintzman I can make you the following offer with confidence in my ability to supply you with a piano that will prove a source of delight to you.

I have selected for this offer the Style 61 Piano, which by record of sales, has proven to be the most popular style. It is of a plain design, finished in Walnut or mahogany, and is not too expensive.



GERHARD HEINTZMAN

Style 61. Size: 4 ft. 6 in. high;
5 ft. 6 in. wide; 2 ft. 3 1/2 in.
deep. Mahogany or
Walnut.

I will have a piano of this style, especially selected for you by Mr. Gerhard Heintzman, shipped direct to you from the factory delivered free at your station for \$400 (\$50 less than the regular selling price.) You pay on arrival \$20 cash, and \$10 per month until paid in full or I will arrange special terms to suit you, covering a similar period.

If the piano is not perfectly satisfactory to you on arrival, you can ship it to Winnipeg and it costs you nothing.

I take this risk because I have confidence in Mr. Gerhard Heintzman, and I can give you the reduced price mentioned above because if you buy by mail I have no salesman's salary and expenses to pay. Will you write me about it.

NORMAN J. LINDSAY

President, Lindsay Piano Company

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS

Lindsay's
284 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG

BRIMFUL OF OPTIMISM

Remarkably Fine Start for the Camlachie Association

A very enthusiastic meeting was held in the Camlachie school house on Friday evening, the 11th inst., the occasion being the organizing of a branch of the Grain Growers' Association and Agricultural Society.

Mr. Nettleton being appointed to the chair, called the meeting to order and asked the acting secretary, Mr. H. Eastwood, to take the names of prospective members, which resulted in some fifteen names. The chairman then called upon Mr. Conlan to give a general idea of the movement; Mr. Conlan's address was along the lines of the large dollars' worth that was being given by the agricultural society and the Grain Growers' Association, and after briefly touching on the Moose Jaw Fair, he referred to the life membership badge he was wearing and showed the advantages of permanency in the life membership scheme. He informed the meeting that it was not absolutely necessary to take out a life membership. The great thing was to start their association right. Make the meetings enjoyable. Always bring the ladies. Get your views taken to parliament through the delegates you elect to the annual convention. The need of all farmers being members was illustrated by the statement of Mr. Langley at the Weyburn convention. "That the general traffic manager of the C. P. R. claimed to represent all farmers not belonging to the association on the ground that those who were not with the movement were against it." The speaker pointed out that the time was passed when politicians came around and told us what they were going to do for us. The position, thanks to the organization, is now reversed. We are now in a position to tell politicians what we want them to do for us, and because of our united strength we are able to make them take notice. Mr. Lowe, of Catarqui, next spoke, and gave his opinion that life membership was necessary for the start.

Mr. Nettleton followed and illustrated the lesson we had just received, of the value of the organization. The C. N. R. had changed the survey of their road to serve a country already served by railroads; but by the organization of the Grain Growers' Associations they were enabled to get their views to the government in a very short time, and they had the assurance of Mr. Porter that they would not be slighted, and that the government would follow as nearly as possible the original plans.

Mr. Eastwood on rising to address the meeting, spoke of the aims and objects of the association. He read the constitution through, and gave a number of reasons why farmers should organize; one of them being, that united we stand, but scattered we fall.

The election of officers was unanimous, and the following were elected: President, Mr. Longmore; Vice-president, Mr. T. Batterly; Secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. S. Armstrong; Directors, N. Bergstrom, S. A. Nettleton, W. Pledge, F. Willis, S. Jenkinson and C. H. Smeaton. The newly elected secretary was

THE GREATEST OAT ON EARTH REGENERATED ABUNDANCE "GARTON'S 1909 STOCK"

We purchased from The Garton Pedigree Seed Co. last season 1,200 bushels of these wonderful oats and sowed them on new breaking, and can now supply seed with Garton's original guarantee, viz., "Absolutely Free from wild oats or weed seeds."

This breed of oat won the champion sweepstakes prizes for Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba for 1909, and again this season.

State quantity required and we will quote you, f.o.b. Bangor, Saltcoats or Stockholm. We also have early Stanley Wheat and Red Fyfe Wheat.

CUT ARM FARM CO., Bangor, Sask.

kept busy for a few minutes taking money, and made the announcement that there were twenty-five members. This was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Batterly auctioned off the boxes which the ladies had brought, and the result was \$40.50, which gives this association a good start financially. From eleven on Friday evening to six o'clock on Saturday morning, the crowd danced to the music furnished by the Borgstrom Bros., Mr. Nettleton, Mr. F. Saddler, Mr. Bonsteel and Miss Smeaton. There were many visitors from neighboring associations, and all reported a good time. A vote of thanks was tendered to the ladies by Messrs. Nettleton and Smeaton for the trouble they had taken to make the meeting a success, and also for their gift of the boxes. A vote of thanks was also tendered to the musicians. It is now a race between Red Lake and Quincey to see which can get organized first.

THOS. CONLAN.

THE RIGHT KIND OF SPIRIT

As I am very strongly interested in the G. G. A., and read all the issues of THE GUIDE, which keep me posted, and from it I get the opinion of so many grain growers who are deeply interested in the advancement of the farmers' financial condition, I wish to make a few suggestions to you, and if you should think them worthy of consideration, please bring them before the central executive for consideration. Now, at the last meeting of our association I got a resolution passed to go to the central executive for their consideration, and if they should think proper, bring it before the next convention. It was in regard to raising our membership fee from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per year. My reason is this: the grain growers have a great work before them to carry out. In order to accomplish this, we should pay a larger yearly membership fee. We ought to have a first class, well-posted man in the field organizing and educating the farmers until the whole province is organized and educated, so that they would work in union; for in a solid union

of farmers we would have the majority of votes. Then we could elect just such members as would enact such just and fair laws as the farmers would demand, and thus cut class legislation out. One of our great needs is a lawyer to draft all bills we wish to become law, and have the bills in perfect shape, so when they would become law, the law would become constitutional. He would also stand and watch all legislation that might come up against the farmers' interests and block it.

This present season we ought to have more money to keep organizing, and I wish to make this proposal to you for you to lay before the central executive for their consideration. It is that you call on all the present associations in this province for a liberal donation of money to put an organizer to work and get more members and more strength. Now, if our executive approves of this, I will start in this year with \$10.00. You will find in your different associations, some men that take a deep interest in the advancement of the association, and who will give liberally. Now, just look at the small sum of \$1.00 per year, or the \$12.00 for a life membership, as compared with the great benefit we will receive. Viewing it from a business point of view it looks small to me. We have a great work before us, and the sooner we get organized, the better we will be prepared for our work. We have organized the Prairie Home Association, and are trying to get another started.

Hanley, Sask. THOS. LAWRENCE

THE BEACON LIGHT

Over a month ago a branch of the G. G. A. was formed in this district, presided over by F. W. French, of Creelman. A large number of farmers were present, all being enthusiastic on the subject. A rousing meeting was held with the result of securing seventeen members. The outline of the business was assuring, and it is expected that many more will join. Since this another meeting has been held, President C. C. Cull in the chair. He invited discussion on various topics of farming interest, of which many took advantage. We are now anxiously awaiting the report that will be made later by the commission of three appointed by the provincial government to inquire into the question of internal elevators. We are strongly in favor of government-owned internal elevators to be operated under an independent commission.

A movement is on foot to hold a concert and box social in aid of this branch of the association.

C. C. EDMUNDS,
Secretary.

Statistics show that the importation of Clydesdales into Saskatchewan during 1909 was greatly in excess of previous years. Percherons also are growing favorites with the people of the west and the respective associations. Clydesdale and Percheron are more active than formerly in promoting the interests of their special breeds. Evidence of this in so far as the Clydesdale Association is concerned is found in their announcement that they are offering \$225 in special prizes for Clydesdale championships at the Saskatchewan Winter Fair, which will be held in Regina March 22-23 next.

J. B. G.

= Book Review =

"THE FOREIGNER," a Tale of Saskatchewan, by Ralph Connor. Published by the Westminster Co., Toronto. Price \$1.25.

This is Ralph Connor's latest book. The story opens in Winnipeg. For the first time this continent's centre has been selected as the nucleus of a tale.

In the choice of a theme and its setting, Ralph Connor follows his own lead—projects his pencil into a realm hitherto unpenetrated, and leaves a life-like realistic panoramic prairie scene behind.

Many extremely humorous incidents brighten the otherwise somewhat necessarily sad though pleasing pages; but the prize-winner undoubtedly lies between Mrs. Fitzpatrick's inimitable witnessing in the law court, and the Bishop's judicial retreat, while McMillan, the driver, extorted from a sleigh his beamed six-horse team employing for an only and irresistible "persuader" his peculiarly sulphurous tongue.

The strength of the book lies in its literalness—its fidelity to detail; its beauty, in its descriptiveness and loyalty

to high ideals. The treatment is well suited to the theme.

No Westerner can scan these lines and not see volumes of tragedy strewn among the buckboard's "dished" and wobbly wheels, the "roped"-up harness, the balky shaggy-nappi, the wind-swept dreary trail, the treeless plain, the blazing sunshine, the winter's storm, the lonely shack, the black tea, the blacker molasses, the blackest tobacco, the joyless life, the empty heart, the numb, still waiting of the pioneer.

The preface alone is worth several times the sale price—indeed its value cannot be computed in currency; for, from it, to the hearing ear, rings down the aisles of Time, the loud tocsin of a nation's call to rise, to do, to make, not mar, Canadian sovereignty.

Ralph Connor is not a mere word-builder; he is a picture-maker. His character sketches are excellent and his descriptions of climate and country are prose-written poetry.

For Spraying

Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Bushes and Plants, there's nothing to equal



EUREKA COMPRESSED AIR FOUNTAIN SPRAYER

Requires but one pumping to empty entire contents of tank. Atomized leaves strike every leaf of liquid while going from one plant to another. Easy, light compact, tested to stand 5 times the pressure required to expel liquid. Two nozzles, with hose attachment for spraying small trees. Write for catalogue. THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

Somerville & CO. BRANDON Monuments



A Postcard will bring you our FREE CATALOGUE, which contains numerous illustrations of monuments, showing our latest designs. BUY BY MAIL from our Catalogue. We guarantee satisfaction and a saving of 25 per cent. Somerville Steam Marble & Granite Works Rosser Ave., BRANDON, Man.

G. A. Elliott B. L. Deacon M. G. Macneil ELLIOTT, MACNEIL & DEACON BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c. Offices: 311-316 McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG, Phone Main 18 and 19 P.O. Box 576 Man.

Advertisement for Rhode Island Reds, featuring a rooster illustration and text: 'RHODE ISLAND REDS. ROSE (OMB) OR SINGLE (OMB) THE BEST FOR THE WEST. THE FARMERS' FRIEND - THE FANCIERS' DELIGHT! - EGGS & STOCK IN SEASON - SET FREE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR G.W. DEWELL, ABERNETHY, SASKATCHEWAN'

Advertisement for Winnipeg Motor-Boat Co. with text: 'IF IT FLOATS WE HAVE IT Everything for the Motor-Boat. Knocked-down Frames, Special Builders' Tools, Marine Motors and Accessories, etc. Motor Boats in all stages of completion and to suit the buyer's taste with regard to equipment. Additional information on any of the above articles on request. We will be pleased to mail Catalogues or submit specifications for any style of boat that you may decide on. Winnipeg Motor-Boat Co. 151 Portage Ave. East - WINNIPEG, Man. Phone Main 9594'

AN M. P. TALKS E. J. Fream, secretary of the U.F.A., is in receipt of a letter from one of the members of parliament at Ottawa, which is of importance and which shows the need of watchful care on the part of everyone who is interested in the proposed legislation before parliament at the present time, relating to the bill introduced by Mr. Harris, M.P., dealing with co-operative societies. The letter received is as follows:— "Mr. George Keen, a good friend and co-operator of mine, having sent me your letter to him of the 18th inst., I take the liberty, as a co-operator, to congratulate you upon the very fine work you are doing in favor of this beneficial movement. Fresh from the interview held today, at noon, between the delegation of the Retailers' Association of Canada with Sir Wilfred Laurier, I want to give you some information on this act on the part of this hostile force against co-operation in any shape or form. They represented our movement as a huge capitalistic combination to sweep away all these unfortunate retailers, but of course, not a word from the farmer who, as consumer and producer, has to pay tribute to the middleman in both ways. They asked the premier to cut the bill's head without mercy, in order to protect their own interests against their victims who dare to ask to have the legal right to associate in order to defend themselves. "Sir Wilfred did not, of course, commit himself in either way, knowing well that if the 200 delegates of the retailers turned out in such force it was with the object of scaring the members and the ministers. But I do hope they have not succeeded in this nefarious attempt. But how I would like to see the working men and the farmers make their powerful voice heard too. "By what has been done today, you must see how necessary, nay urgent, it is to press the matter upon your members and senators in order that they can show the ministers that there is somebody else in Canada besides the retailers, however numerous they may turn out on such an occasion. "Of course, the working men and farmers have not money to spare so lavishly upon travelling expenses, but they have representatives and they should make themselves heard in no indistinct sound. If you think it proper to renew your request previously made I think that it would do an immense good for the cause. A direct request to Sir Wilfred would have a splendid effect. I throw out the suggestion with the hope that it may be considered by you. Mr. Harris will be in danger in case there is no strong appeal made on its behalf by such an influential class as the farmers. I am directly interested in credit co-operation and if it is agreeable to you I will, with pleasure, talk somewhat on this aspect of co-operation in my next letter."

FARMERS ORGANIZING EVERYWHERE The farmers of the United States are said to be enjoying the greatest prosperity they have ever known. The prices of farm products, and especially the necessities of life, like milk, butter, eggs, flour, poultry and meats, have risen to such an extent that every man who has a farm has an income. An effort has been made to show that speculators, and not the farmers, have reaped the advantage of this rise in prices; but this is absurd. A dispatch from Galveston, Texas, says: "The Farmers' Union, claiming a membership of 250,000, has pledged its members to pool the Texas cotton crop, and has perfected a plan for holding the product until prices are satisfactory. Members of the union, it is claimed, control ninety-eight per cent. of the Texas crop. Officials of the association will have charge of a system of warehouses throughout the State with a storage capacity for more than two million bales." Organizations of dairymen to maintain the prices of milk, cheese and butter, of sheep raisers to maintain the price of wool, and of wheat producers to keep up the price of wheat are constantly being reported. We are glad of it. The greater the general prosperity, the higher the wages paid to the American workman, and the greater the amount of business for our merchants. Good times mean good prices, good wages, and plenty of work.—Leslie's Weekly.

WAKE UP DAIRYMAN Use Your Eyes Before You Buy A Cream Separator



THE SQUARE GEAR AND DOUBLE SUPPORTED BOWL DOES IT STEADY AS A ROCK

Look at the Stand and if it is so strong and rigid that it can be set up and operated on the ground or any floor it is a "MAGNET" because it is the only one built that way. Look inside and if you find it has a strong and perfect arranged square gear again you will know it is a "MAGNET" as it is the only one built that way, and your judgment will tell you that it is the machine to buy even if it is a little more in price. Because it will wear longer and be cheaper in the end.

Then look at the "MAGNET'S" extra large bowl, which is supported at top and bottom when all tubers have only one end supported. A Perfect Brake which circles the bowl. A skimmer in one piece that takes out all the butter fat at the same time separates all impurities, and the "MAGNET" is so easy to operate a child can turn it. If you buy a "MAGNET" the size can be increased to larger sizes up to 1,000 lbs., an hour with the same machine will show that the "MAGNET" is not slighted in any part, and that each part is so built and fitted together that the machine will not wear out in fifty years.

It will cost you one cent to look the "MAGNET" over, and try it in your own dairy. Better spend the cent on a postal card now.

The PETRIE Mfg. Co. Limited Head Office and Factory: WINNIPEG Branches: HAMILTON CALGARY REGINA ST. JOHN MONTREAL VANCOUVER VICTORIA

EUREKA SANITARY CHURN



There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churning. Also made with Aluminum top. The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain up right. If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA", do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue. EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Advertisement for Gilson Engine with text: 'NO WATER TO FREEZE. A Marvel of Simplicity. "The Gnome like Sixty" Engine is always ready for work. Splendidly adapted for operating all light farm machinery such as Pump, Churn, Separator, Wood Saw, Food Cutter, Grinder, etc. Positively guaranteed. Free trial. Ask for Catalogue. All sizes. Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd., 22 York St., Guelph, Ont. THE HARMER IMPLEMENT CO., WINNIPEG, MAN. Western Jobbers'

Advertisement for Peerless Fence with text: 'The lock that holds the Peerless Fence. The Peerless lock holds with a strong grip. All wires are heavily galvanized steel, No. 9—strongest and toughest there is. The elasticity of the Peerless fence withstands any shock or change in temperature. Peerless the fence that saves expense. Look we send you our free illustrated booklet telling all about our farm and poultry fences and gates and ornamental lawn fences. THE BARNWELL HOKIE WIRE FENCE CO., LTD. DEPT 2, HAMILTON, ONT., WINNIPEG, MAN.'

Advertisement for The Gold Standard Herd with text: 'The GOLD STANDARD HERD Of large English Berkshires. A fine bunch of large mature sows bred for early spring litters to two of the best boars in the Province, "Concord Dictator" and "Maple Lodge Roy." Roy was first in aged class and champion in 1908, at Toronto and Ottawa; and in 1909 first and champion at Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg. Orders solicited for Spring pigs. Address: J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.'

Advertisement for The Manitoba Pressed Brick with text: 'The Manitoba Pressed Brick CO. LTD. MAKERS OF FINE SAND-LIME BRICK The Twentieth Century Building Material The Cheapest and Best Brick on the market. These have been used among others in the following build ngs, viz.: Six large new City Schools, Fort Garry Union Station, New Customs Examining Warehouse, Somerset Block, Emmanuel Baptist Church, Residence of T. H. Johnson Esq., M.P.P., and The Grain Growers' Guide Building & Correspondence invited. Prices and Samples on application. Bricks shipped to your nearest station. Office: 215 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG'

Advertisement for Wagon Tanks with text: 'WAGON TANKS WATER OIL OR GASOLINE RED RIVER METAL CO. 515 BURNS ST.'

REPRESENT US We want a lady or gentleman at every post office to be agent for the only farm paper published, owned and edited by the farmers. It is the only official organ of the largest national buying and marketing organization of farmers, the American Society of Equity. First applicants have choice of territory. Exceptional proposition to Solicitors this month. Salary, commission and premiums. Equity Farm Journal, Room 419, Indianapolis, Ind. When writing to Advertisers, mention The Guide



MANITOBA SECTION

SPRINGBROOK BANQUET

There was an attendance of 114 at the second annual banquet of the Springbrook association held Thursday, Feb. 24, and the event was a thorough success from start to finish. A sumptuous repast was prepared by Mrs. George Gray, and J. D. Hunt acted as toastmaster.

The toast to "The Grain Growers' Association" was coupled with the names of Mr. George Noon, vice-president, and the secretary, Mr. F. C. Berry. Both speakers had something to say regarding the need of the Grain Growers' Association as an organized unit to watch over and protect the interests of the producer.

"Our neighboring branches," brought Mr. Josiah Bennett to his feet as representative of the Pine Creek branch, and father of the Springbrook one. Mr. Bennett treated at some length the different monopolies as they affected the farmer, clinching his arguments with indisputable figures.

Mr. Love, president of the MacGregor Grain Growers', followed and gave a well delivered address. This speaker emphasized the need of more members as being the most urgent, pointing out that farmers who were merely giving the Grain Growers' their sympathy without financial support, were not wanting in some of that whole-souled generosity that serves to distinguish that beast of burden, the donkey.

Mr. Geo. Balsover expressed himself very strongly along certain lines, hinting at what the farmers of the west could really do if they only thought so.

OYSTER SUPPER AT BLARIS

The oyster supper given in connection with Blaris Grain Growers' Association on Friday evening last at the home of Mr. Wm. Kowles was a decided success in every respect.

The large and commodious house afforded ample room and the good things served by the ladies were appreciated.

At the conclusion of the festivities a lengthy toast list was given which was varied by several vocal selections.

The provincial association was responded to by F. A. Campbell. He reviewed the work that had been done by the association and how from a small beginning it had grown to be the strongest organization in the province. He also urged the members to be loyal in their efforts to secure a government system of elevators.

In responding to the local association, H. A. Wilson showed that the farmers has secured some splendid legislation through the influence of the association.

"Our Sister Associations" was coupled with the name of E. Little, who explained how the marketing conditions had changed since the Grain Growers became organized. "Our Host and Hostess" was responded to by D. J. Hill in a pleasant speech.

Vocal selections were rendered by Mrs. Hunkin and Lawrence Stevenson and Misses M. and C. Little, and Mr. McNab gave splendid recitations.

Eight new members joined the association.

FOXWARREN RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at a crowded meeting held on Saturday, March 5:

"Resolved that we, the members of Foxwarren branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association do heartily endorse the terms of the elevator bill as proposed by the elevator committee of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and we further heartily approve of the stand taken by the elevator committee and we pledge our support to them in insisting upon the management of the new system being vested in an independent commission.

"Resolved, that we endorse the action of the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in asking the Dominion government to control the terminal elevators, either by lease or purchase, as it is in the interest of the agricultural class in the whole of this western country.

STILL MORE ELEVATOR RESOLUTIONS

The Grain Growers of Manitoba are clamoring for independent control of the system of elevators which the provincial government intend to establish. During the past week the 100 resolutions which were previously received by the central executive have been supplemented by many others from all parts of the province, the majority of them urging for the insertion of the independent commission clause, and the elevator committee now have the fullest support of the associations in the stand they have taken in the matter. The following are the more recent resolutions:

Glenora:—"Resolved, that we, the Grain Growers' Association of Glenora, take this opportunity of expressing our entire satisfaction with the work of the elevator committee appointed from the Grain Growers' Association on invitation of our provincial government to co-operate with said government in framing a bill for introduction at the present session of the provincial legislature, and embodying the principle of government ownership of elevators under independent control."

Hamiota:—"That this association regrets that the government cannot adopt the elevator bill as prepared by the elevator committee, and we hereby disapprove of government ownership of elevators, except under an independent commission, and free from political control."

Shellmouth:—"That the action of the central association on the elevator question be endorsed, and especially on the appointment of the commission being free from the control of either political party."

Gilbert Plains:—"That the Grain Growers of Gilbert Plains in meeting assembled beg to put on record our strongest condemnation of the elevator bill as proposed by the provincial government, and that we consider such bill the most vicious piece of legislation possible to conceive, binding as it does the farmers of this province to support and maintain said scheme, while allowing no voice whatever in the management of the same. And we believe that nothing less than the bill outlined by the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will meet the requirements of the farmers of the province."

Durban:—"Resolved, that we, the members of the Durban Grain Growers' Association, endorse the resolution handed to the provincial government by the elevator committee, and we further heartily endorse the stand taken by the elevator committee, and we pledge our support to them in insisting upon an independent commission."

Huston:—"We, the Grain Growers of the Huston district, having carefully considered the scheme submitted to the government by the Grain Growers' Association believe it to be feasible, and in the best interest of the province. We therefore give it our hearty approval. We also believe that the management must be vested in a non-partisan commission nominated by the Grain Growers. We also believe it would be to the interests of the country for the Dominion government to own the terminal elevators. We pledge the Grain Growers' executive our undivided support."

Pumas:—"This association, at a meeting held March 3, passed a resolution unanimously endorsing the memorandum to the provincial government."

Neelin:—"That this branch of the Grain Growers' Association endorse the action of the executive in insisting that the operating commission of the public system of elevators be nominated by the central association."

Eden:—"That we, the members of the Eden branch of the Grain Growers' Association, do hereby heartily endorse the Grain Growers' elevator bill as submitted to the Manitoba government by the elevator committee, and also that we send a hearty vote of thanks to the elevator committee for the good work they have done in the Grain Growers' interests."

Nesbitt:—"That we, the Nesbitt branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association do fully approve of the plan presented to the government by the members of the elevator committee."—Passed unanimously.

Roblin:—"That this association endorse the policy of the elevator committee of the Grain Growers' Association regarding the government ownership of elevators."

MacGregor:—"Resolved, "That this association has full confidence in the committee of the Grain Growers' Association appointed to convene with the government on the elevator bill, and request them to hold out for the terms asked for in their memorial."

Arizona:—"At a meeting of this association held March 4, the members expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the stand taken by the elevator committee on the elevator bill."

Foxwarren:—"Resolved, "That we, the members of Foxwarren branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, do heartily endorse the terms of the elevator bill as proposed by the elevator committee of the M.G.G.A., and we further heartily approve of the stand taken by the elevator committee, and we pledge our support to them in insisting upon the management of the new system being vested in an independent commission."

Moore Park:—"Resolved, "That we, the Moore Park branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, endorse the action of the elevator committee and assert that we want what we are asking for or nothing."—Passed unanimously.

Other Associations Which have Passed Resolutions Similar to the Above are as follows:

Alexander	Darlingford	Golden Stream	Miami	Rosehill
Altamont	Deloraine	Griswold	Miniota	Roseisle
Arden	Delta	Hamiota	Minnedosa	Rosburn
Arizona	Douglas	Harding	Minto	Rosser
Ashville	Dunrea	Howden	Moore Park	St. Claude
Austin	Eden	Huston	Neelin	St. Elizabeth
Belmont	Empire	Kelroe	Ninga	Salem
Beresford	Franklin	Kenton	Oak Lake	Sanford
Berton	Gilbert Plains	Kenville	Oak River	Seaburn
Benito	Gladstone	Killarney	Pipestone	Shoal Lake
Brandon	Glenboro	Lauder	Pretty Valley	Sinclair
Carroll	Glenella	Letellier	Port. la Prairie	Somerseset
Cartwright	Glenora	McAuley	Rapid City	Souris
Cordova	Goodlands	MacGregor	Rocky Coulee	Sperling
Culross	Grand View	Medora	Roland	Springfield
Dauphin	Graysville	Neepawa	St. Jean Bapt'	Swan River
Boissevan	Birnie	Valley River	Waskada	Wellwood
Glenora	Hamiota	Shellmouth	Gilbert Plains	Durban
Huston	Pumas	Neelin	Eden	Dauphin
Nesbitt	Roblin	MacGregor	Arizona	Foxwarren
		Moore Park		

and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our member, Dr. Roche, at Ottawa.

R. J. DONNELLY,
Sec.-Treas.

ELEVEN NEW MEMBERS AT NEELIN

The monthly meeting of the Neelin branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held March 1. We had a good meeting, a large number of the most influential farmers of the district being present. We received eleven new members, making a total of 25 paid-up members with a good many more to come in yet.

We had the pleasure of listening to a very able address from Mr. F. W. Kerr, of Souris, after which the following business was transacted: Moved and seconded, "That we petition the railway company to extend our loading platform to four-car capacity."

Moved by R. Williams and seconded by P. Preston, "That this branch of the Grain Growers' Association endorse the action of the executive in insisting that operating commission of public system of the elevators be nominated by the central association."

A committee was also formed consisting of R. Williams, L. Williamson, T. East, G. Cooper, to look into the ordering of twine for this season.

W. A. COOPER,
Sec.-Treas.

NINGA PRESENTED ADDRESS TO PRESIDENT

In spite of the bad roads on Friday, the 4th, a large and appreciative audience gathered in Ninga Town Hall to hear Mr. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Mr. John Fraser, president in the chair, who, after a few preliminary remarks called on the secretary to read an address of welcome to Mr. McCuaig as follows:

"Our honored president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association:—We, the members of the Ninga sub-association, give you, sir, a hearty welcome. We, as grain growers, are met here on this occasion to listen to you in regard to the standing of our order, and any instruction pertaining to the further developments in connection with our provincial associations, knowing there is no one more able to instruct us than yourself. I am proud, sir, to be able to inform you that Ninga has the honor—up to the 24th February—of being the banner sub-association in the province of Manitoba.

"It is with pleasure we have read of the good work you, with your associates, have been doing in discussing with the provincial government the internal elevator questions and at the present crisis, sir, we, as grain growers, have every confidence that the executive of the central association are well able to guard our interests.

"We trust, sir, you will long be spared to advance the progressive work until Manitoba, with the sister provincial associations, shall attain to the position that rightfully belonged to us as grain growers years ago. As Ninga is not a city, we are unable to present you with the 'freedom of the city,' but we present you with the goodwill, confidence and fellowship of everyone of the members of the Ninga branch of Grain Growers. Trusting we may have your presence among us on many future occasions such as this.

"Signed on behalf of the Ninga branch of Grain Growers:

JOHN FRASER, President.
HERB. T. JONES, Vice-pres."

Mr. McCuaig came forward amid applause. He said he was very much pleased to be present and also with the address of welcome, it being the first he had received from a sub-association, and especially as Ninga was the banner association of the province.

He referred to the increased interests in all parts of the province, the great demand for speakers to attend meetings, the prospect of an increased membership from 6,000 last year to 10,000 this year.

He reviewed the work done last year by the association, going into the elevator question. He discussed it very fully. He was listened to very attentively while describing the work proposed to be done in the new elevators, also the benefits of a sample market, the loss through dockage, etc., in the present system. He held the close attention of the audience

on be for- Roche, at NNELLY. -Treas. NEELIN he Neelin Growers' We had ber of the be district leven new 15 paid-up more to stening to lr. F. W. following oved and be railway platform econded nch of the ordose the sting that ic system d by the onsting T. East, rdering of COOPER, -Treas. LESS TO in Friday, e audience ll to hear Manitoba Mr. John who, after led on the f welcome. the Mani- tion:—We, association, t. We, as on this ard to the instruction elopments ncial asso- one more ourself. I nform you up to the ie banner of Mani- read of the associates, with the rnal eleva- ent crisis, have every the central rd our in- be spared work until provincial ie position s as grain ga is not resent you y,' but we confidence ic members a Growers. r presence occasions nga branch ident. ice-pres. ard amid very much o with the g the first association, the banner d interests the great i meetings, membership this year. e last year he elevator very fully. attentively posed to be the benefits s through nt system. he audience

for an hour and a half. A vote of thanks was given the speaker and the meeting adjourned. Several came forward to be introduced and shake hands. If Mr. McCraig ever comes to Ninga again it will be to a crowded hall.
WM. C., Sec., pro tem.

RIDGEVILLE'S SUCCESS

The Grain Growers' Association of Ridgeville had a most successful meeting on the afternoon of Tuesday, February 1. There were about 40 farmers present and great interest was manifested throughout the meeting, which was rather lengthy, principally caused by the extended report of the delegate to the farmers' parliament held at Brandon for three days, in which some success was reported, showing that the farmers can do things if they organize and stick to their purpose, and not be faint-hearted when the opposition is great, even very great as has been the case with the Grain Growers' Association, a proof of which the dramatic announcement made on behalf of the government of Manitoba by the Hon. Mr. Coldwell. The farmers present recognized the importance of the situation. Some of them expressed fear that the opposition would be too great, and that the object would not be obtained at present, and that there would be quite a struggle before all was settled.

The delegate showed that quite an amount of good things had been accomplished during the past year by the Association, and then went on to tell of the work before the association during the present year, amongst other important measures for the betterment of the condition of the farmer being that of obtaining the lease of existing terminal elevators or the building of new ones, so that the grain shipped may go through to Liverpool and other large markets without mixing and the quality deteriorated. The report of the delegate, Mr. Simeon Smith, was well received and caused quite a lot of discussion on the various matters put before the meeting.

The delegates from Emerson to Brandon, Merris, Bullis and Curran, were also present, and Mr. D. A. Fraser, from Emerson, and they were very helpful. Each gave good addresses, full of encouragement and suggestion for the better working of sub-associations.

Resolutions thanking the visitors from Emerson for their presence and addresses were passed with acclamation and also
SIMEON SMITH.
of * * *

DONATION TO FIGHTING FUND

At a meeting held in the Delta school-house February 24, it was moved by W. J. McPhail and seconded by D. M. Holmes: "That the Delta branch endorse the action of the Grain Growers' executive in refusing to have anything to do with the elevator bill now before the provincial house, and we strictly adhere to the clause that the elevators must be under an independent commission." Carried unanimously.

I enclose a check for \$5.00 as a donation to the fighting fund of the association from this branch. I also take the opportunity of forwarding \$2.50 dues to date.
F. A. SELWYN WEBB.
Secy.-Treas.
* * *

THE BROAD SPIRIT AT McCREARY

A box social and dance given under the auspices of the McCreary branch of the Grain Growers' Association resulted in a pleasant surprise financially, and we were all pleased to have a large circle of well-wishers, who devoted much time in providing a splendid program. Mrs. Burgoyne, Misses Campbell, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Morrison, Messrs. F. and W. Riddell, Misses Sarterthwaite and Mr. W. Campbell contributed to the entertainment.

Proceeds from sale of boxes amounted to \$44.05, which fact will be of particular interest to our worthy editor, in that the directors decided to send \$10.00 for the work of the executive and to the editor Sunshine Guild, who will receive \$5.00 for the Sunshine department. That will perhaps act as an incentive to some of the brethren in other associations who are backward in subscribing to the expense of the executive. As for the Sunshine Guild, our directors took the view that this is perhaps as important a department as the Grain Growers, for whilst the latter department is working for the welfare

of the present generation, the other is laboring for ideal conditions for the coming race.

Mr. Avison addressed a gathering on the 25th, and we certainly came away well versed in the tenets of Grain Growers' and government bill for government ownership of elevators. The following resolution was passed:

Moved W. Fletcher, seconded A. Walker: "That this association endorses the decision of the Grain Growers' Association in striving for independent commission and independent control of government owned elevators.
WM. E. CROSSLEY.
Secy.-Treas.
* * *

CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT BILL

The government elevator bill is pretty much what I expected from that source. I was very much of the opinion that they would not give anything that would be of practical value. If there was any probable prospect of revenue they would want to hold both ends and the middle in their own hands. I hope the executive will exhaust every means available to prevent the bill becoming law. I can't see one redeeming feature in it.
H. McMILLAN.
Margaret, Man.
* * *

Strong resolutions endorsing the stand of the Grain Growers Committee on the Elevator Bill were received too late to publish, from the Killarney and Birtle Associations.

DISPELLING THE MISTS

Mr. F. W. Kerr addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of Grain Growers at Neelin on the evening of March 1. He explained that the reason he was present was to dispell the erroneous ideas which some people seem to have with regard to a public owned system of elevators.

This he certainly accomplished, for at the end of his forceful and lucid speech a resolution of endorsement was unanimously passed and he received a rousing cheer. Six or seven new members were enlisted and co-operative buying of binder twine was discussed but left over till the next meeting.
R. P. WILLIAMS.
* * *

ARIZONA DISCUSSIONS

A meeting of the Arizona branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held on Friday, March 4, with Mr. T. A. North in the chair, when Mr. J. D. Hunt gave an address on the elevator bill, stock trade, cold storage and other subjects of interest to farmers. The address caused considerable amount of discussion, the members feeling satisfied with the stand taken by the executive re elevator bill.
THOS. ZACHARY,
Sec.-Treas.
* * *

MACGREGOR WANTS INDEPENDENT CONTROL

The MacGregor Grain Growers' Association held a meeting March 2, which was largely attended. The elevator bill and the proposed stockyards and abattoirs formed the chief subjects of discussion. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Moved by Mm. G. Collier, seconded by N. Chant, "Resolved, this association has full confidence in the committee of the Grain Growers' Association appointed to convene with the government on the elevator bill, and request them to hold out for the terms asked for in their memorial."

Moved by Jas. Bousfield, seconded by N. Chant, "Resolved, that this meeting expresses itself as strongly in favor of government owned stockyards and abattoirs in Winnipeg to insure that they remain public and free from monopoly. And that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to R. F. Lyons, M.P.P., and also to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE." The other business was of a routine character.
T. ROWAN,
Sec.-Treas.

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N.E. & S. 14 N.E. 10, 9.2 East	12.00	S. 14 20, 12.4 West	7.00
N.W. 6, 8.1 East	25.00	S. 14 21, 12.4 West	2.00
N.E.S. & S. 14 N.W. 4, 8.1 East	25.00	N.E. 12 & S. 14 S.E. 22, 17.4 West	2.00
S.W. & S. 14 N.W. 14, 3.4 East	12.00	S.E. 6, 12.15 West	10.00
S.E. 18 & N. 14 N.E. 9, 4.4 East	12.50	All 13, 7.1 East	22.00
S.E. 22, 3.4 East	12.50	S.E. 22 & S. 14 S.W. 26, 9.7 West	4.00
S.E. 18 & N. 14 N.E. 12, 4.4 East	12.50	N.W. & W. 14 N.E. 20, 10.7 West	4.00
S.E. & S. 14 N.E. 8, 2.2 East	10.00	Proc. 26, 10.4 West	4.00
N.E. & N. 14 S.E. 22, 3.2 East	10.00	N.W. 24 & N. 14 N.E. 23, 9.8 West	4.00
N.E. 18 & S. 14 S.E. 12, 11.8 East	15.00		

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GROWING ALFALFA

By Prof. S. A. Bedford, Manitoba Agricultural College

The majority of the western farmers are of the opinion that none of the clovers will succeed in Western Canada, whereas nearly all of them will give fair returns if properly sown in suitable soil. Clovers of all kinds may be made of great service to our farmers; they yield excellent forage for all kinds of farm stock, while at the same time enriching the soil. The clover plant in common with all other legumes have the ability to collect free nitrogen from the air and to store it up in their stems and roots, and actually leaving the soil richer than it was previously. Clover also improves many soils mechanically, the roots penetrate deeply and break up the hard subsoils and bring up fertility from a great depth; clover also fills the soil with roots which become excellent plant food as soon as they decay. This additional humus is also useful for holding moisture for future crops. Clover owing to its dense foliage, greatly aids in keeping down weeds. Very few of them can force their way through a heavy crop of clover. I have never found it necessary to introduce clover bacteria into the soils of this country, apparently it is present in the soil through all parts of the province.

Alfalfa clover is by no means a new plant as it has been cultivated for two thousand years, both the ancient Grecians and Romans knowing it well. The latter esteemed it highly for feeding their war horses. It is at the present time cultivated largely in Italy and Spain. Alfalfa is pre-eminently a dry land plant and has always made the most rapid progress in countries having a somewhat light rainfall, although introduced into England over two hundred and fifty years ago it is still very little grown there. The plant of alfalfa is not at all like the red clover plant, being more erect in its habits. The blossoms are purple instead of red, and the leaves are smaller. The most striking feature, however, in this clover is its very long tap root, which has been known to reach five feet in one summer. This extensive root system enables the plant to thrive and produce a good crop of forage even on sandy soil and in a climate of light rainfall. The crowns of the Alfalfa plant, from which the stems grow, increase greatly each year, until at the age of five years as many as thirty stems are produced from each plant, largely increasing the yield of fodder.

This plant is a very decided perennial as fields have been known to remain productive for fifty years, and in this country, when planning to grow a field of it, arrangements should be made to leave it unbroken for at least five or six years. The seed is expensive and it will never pay to grow it for one or two years and then break it up as we do timothy and other grasses. Seeing that the seed is expensive and the crop likely to occupy the ground for some time, great care should be exercised in preparing the land and sowing the seed; the soil should be plowed fairly deep in spring and well harrowed; the plants are more delicate when young than most grasses, and rough soil is a great objection, and low wet land is very unsuitable.

Although it is possible to grow a fair crop of this clover with a nurse crop of grain, we have always had the best results from sowing it without a nurse crop of any kind. Our usual practice is to plow grain stubble late in May, harrow once, then sow the alfalfa broadcast by hand or with a Thompson wheelbarrow seeder and harrow a second time. I would prefer sowing the clover with a drill when possible. This has been accomplished. I understand, by mixing the seed with a quantity of chopped grain and sowing the mixture with a common grain drill.

When sowed on spring plowed stubble the volunteer grain and weeds come up quickly. These should be cut with a mower when about a foot high and the cuttings left on the ground. They should not be raked off as they will act as a mulch and help to keep the moisture in the ground. Very shortly after the weeds have been mowed the clover will come up thickly, and the plants should be strong and well rooted by fall. In weedy land it may be necessary to cut the weeds again during the summer. This frequent

mowing not only keeps the weeds from going to seed, but also encourages the clover to send out fresh stems, increasing future crops. A crop of clover is not usually obtained the first season, and stock should not be pastured on it until it is at least a year old. Although quite hardy when well established, the young plants are somewhat delicate the first year and should not be pastured closely the first fall, but considerable stubble left to catch the snow.

It is very important that alfalfa should be cut for hay on the very first appearance of the blossom. The stalks are then quite tender. The hay will be of the best quality and the aftermath heavy. If cut when the blossom is well advanced, the hay will be woody and the aftermath light. The leaves of this plant are easily broken from the plant and the hay should be cured as much as possible in the coil, and not handled more than is absolutely necessary. It can always be cut twice in this country and in a very favorable season three times. The yield is usually from 2½ to 3 tons of hay per acre. Cut early and well cured, all classes of stock are very fond of it. In the United States one ton of it is worth three tons of prairie hay. Even hogs will eat this clover, and it is ideal feed for dairy cows. With

776 lbs. of pork for each acre of pasture. Fed to brood sows, either as hay or pasture it prevents poor, sickly litters and keeps the sow in good health. The hay is excellent for sheep, but they are liable to "blast" on the pasture if turned into the field when the clover is wet or frosty. After cutting the clover it is an excellent plan to run a disc harrow over the field, but the harrow must be set so that the discs run nearly parallel, so as not to cut too deeply. There are several varieties or strains of alfalfa offered on the market. Perhaps the most suitable for this country are: Grimms alfalfa and Turkestan alfalfa; northern grown seed is preferable.

A DISCOVERY OF IMPORTANCE

Mr. W. C. McKillican, Alberta representative of the Dominion seed branch, writes:

I have just completed a little experiment that I believe will be of interest to your readers.

In making germination tests of Turkey Red Winter wheat I have often observed that the result was disappointing, i.e., wheat that looked good and sound would be slower in germinating than one would expect. The opinion is occasionally met that the crop of winter wheat does not do as well when sowed again immediately after harvest, as when seed a year old is used. To arrive at something definite, the following experiment was conducted. Twenty samples of good-looking sound Turkey Red Winter wheat were chosen. These samples were of the

they have germinated. In the first test, while a fair percentage ultimately grew, the germination was very slow as indicated by the four day test. In the second test, not only was there a greater percentage germination, but practically every live seed started in the first four days. The fact that every sample out of the twenty gave the same result would indicate that there must be some definite law at the back of this; at the same time I should like to see the test repeated another year before coming to any definite conclusion.

Crop Sample No.	WHEAT JAN., 1909		TESTED JAN., 1910	
	Percent germination in 4 days	Percent germination in 10 days	Percent germination in 4 days	Percent germination in 10 days
397	32	78	99	99
672	30	79	99	99
683	30	77	97	97
686	59	87	97	98
692	25	81	96	97
695	47	85	92	93
712	31	81	96	97
713	33	77	94	94
715	26	82	97	97
722	25	83	96	96
817	44	86	98	98
822	27	87	94	94
825	23	85	92	93
881	27	94	95	95
889	19	93	100	100
891	19	88	97	97
905	15	84	99	99
947	55	89	99	99
950	16	78	98	98
957	14	69	93	93

Average of 80 in four above cases was: 29 7-20; 82 9-10; 95 9-10; 96½

TO CURB THE BEEF TRUST

The Abattoir Bill has been introduced in the Manitoba Legislature and has been given its First Reading.

The bill, which is entitled "An Act Respecting the Live Stock Industry," provides for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purpose of acquiring a site and assisting in establishing, equipping, operating and maintaining a public market and abattoir.

The bill gives the government power to enter into an agreement with the council of any city in regard to the matter. The council into which any agreement is entered is given power to incur debt not exceeding \$200,000 to help establish the market and abattoir.

For the purpose of expending \$50,000 and carrying out the provisions of the act, power is given to appoint three commissioners to be called the board of abattoir commissioners.

Provisions of Bill

The bill reads as follows:

1. For the purpose of encouraging, fostering and developing the live stock industry of the province, and bettering the conditions of those engaged therein, there may be appropriated from and paid out of the moneys to the credit of the consolidated revenue fund of the province a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of acquiring a site for and assisting in establishing, equipping, operating and maintaining thereon a public market and a public abattoir for the slaughter of cattle and other live stock, together with a suitable cold storage plant.

2. For all and singular the said purposes the government may enter into an agreement or agreements with the council of the city, containing such mutual covenants, provisions and conditions as may be agreed upon, and the council of any such city shall have power to enter into such agreement or agreements with the government.

3. Upon and after the executions of the agreements hereinbefore referred to, the council of the said city shall have power and authority by bylaw, and without the submission thereof for the approval of the electors qualified to vote on money bylaws in said city, to incur a debt or debts not exceeding the sum of two hundred thousand dollars by the issue and sale of debentures. Such debentures shall bear such rates of interest, not exceeding five per cent. per annum, payable at such times as the council of the said city may direct, and the principal of the same shall be payable at the time fixed by the council, not more than fifty years (50) from the issue of the said debentures.

Board of Commissioners

4. For the purpose of expending the said moneys and carrying out the provisions of this act, and any matter or thing set forth in any agreement or agreements made pursuant thereto, the said government shall have power to appoint not exceeding three commissioners, who shall be designated "The Board of Abattoir Commissioners," one of whom shall be the mayor of the city for the time being.

5. In addition to performing the duties prescribed by this act, the said commissioners shall do and perform such other duties as may be set forth in any agreement or agreements between the government and the city made pursuant to the provisions of this act.

6. No liability of the said government greater than the sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be created by this act.

7. This act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

stall fed steers it will take the place of bran, cottonseed meal, etc., as it furnishes the farmer a feeding material rich in protein.

There is no way in which alfalfa can be utilized better than by hog pasture. A good crop will support ten hogs per acre if a little grain is fed with it; it is somewhat soft feed for them if fed without grain. The Kansas experimental station fed alfalfa hay in connection with grain and made 868 lbs. of additional pork from a ton of hay. Pigs at the same station fed with very little grain in addition to alfalfa pasture, made a gain of

crop of 1908 and had been first tested in January, 1909, about four months after being harvested. They were from all parts of the province of Alberta and most of them were seed fair prize winners, but when tested for germination they gave rather disappointing results. They have been stored for a year and have now been tested again in January, 1910, about sixteen months after harvest. The results as shown in the accompanying table are most striking.

Without exception they have given a good test in the second trial. The striking part is the rapidity with which

SASKATCHEWAN'S CROP STATISTICS

The following figures compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Agriculture, Regina, show the complete returns of the Saskatchewan Grain Crop for 1909.

The figures are of especial interest as showing the area under crop in each of the nine districts, the total yield for each district and the yield per acre.

WHEAT			
District No.	Crop Area Acres.	Total Yield Bushels.	Yield Per Acre.
I	1,684,000	30,480,000	18.1
II	523,000	12,923,000	24.7
III	121,000	3,449,000	28.5
IV	280,000	7,018,000	25.1
V	1,057,000	25,847,000	24.5
VI	198,000	4,742,000	23.9
VII	26,000	601,000	23.1
VIII	90,000	2,313,000	25.7
IX	108,000	2,842,000	26.5
Prov'l.	4,083,000	90,215,000	22.1

BARLEY			
District	Crop Area Acres.	Total Yield Bushels.	Yield Per Acre.
I	81,000	2,365,000	29.2
II	11,000	385,000	35.0
III	3,000	123,000	41.0
IV	64,000	2,176,000	34.0
V	46,000	1,518,000	33.0
VI	6,000	186,000	31.0
VII	7,000	227,000	32.4
VIII	18,000	605,000	33.6
IX	8,000	248,000	31.0
Prov'l.	244,000	7,833,000	32.1

OATS			
District	Crop Area Acres.	Total Yield Bushels.	Yield Per Acre.
I	753,000	31,626,000	42.0
II	251,000	13,679,000	54.5
III	54,000	3,046,000	56.4
IV	473,000	23,792,000	50.5
V	415,000	19,990,000	48.0
VI	107,000	5,179,000	48.4
VII	41,000	1,931,000	47.1
VIII	85,000	4,377,000	51.5
IX	61,000	2,745,000	45.0
Prov'l.	2,240,000	103,463,000	47.1

FLAX			
District	Crop Area Acres.	Total Yield Bushels.	Yield Per Acre.
I	101,500	1,319,500	13.0
II	146,000	2,192,000	15.0
III	6,400	97,500	15.2
IV	7,300	94,900	13.0
V	49,100	648,100	13.2
VI	6,500	71,500	11.0
VII	400	5,600	14.0
VIII	600	8,500	14.2
IX	1,300	13,300	10.2
Prov'l.	319,100	4,448,700	13.9

LESSON IN CO-OPERATION

Apples in Lambton district, sold through co-operative associations in 1907, average \$81 per acre; other orchards, in same neighborhood, sold in ordinary way, yield \$32.

In Michigan cost of carriage to market reduced in same way by 75 per cent.—Toronto Weekly Sun.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

The Favored Children

Do parents ever notice that they treat their children differently in giving one more privileges than another? Some children in the same house are allowed to do things that others, or perhaps one other child, would never venture to do and which would not be tolerated in him if he did.

Possibly neither parents nor children recognize this fact. It is something that has developed in the nature of a particular child. He will take more privileges or receive more favors until he expects them and the rest expect him to have them.

In some families it is so pronounced and the difference made between the children is so great that the child who is discriminated against cannot help noticing it. In a certain family where the mother was sick in bed for a long time there were two boys. The older was very fond of his mother and liked to be near her. He never left for school



When Winter breaks

without kissing her good-bye and while she was sick he worried so much about her that part of the time he was ill himself. The younger was noisy and loud, and never came into the house without making a great deal of noise. If the older boy made a noise, talked loud or even touched the bed, his mother complained and sometimes sent him from the room, while the younger could lie on the bed beside her for an hour at a time and it was all right. Now, the older boy could not help noticing this, but the mother never thought anything of it. She just said he made her nervous.

In another family where there are two girls one takes advantage of the other by shirking the work their mother expects them to do. The older one disappears when it is time to wash the dishes and comes back after they are done. If someone hunts her up and tells her to help, she has a convenient headache or some other ailment, and her sister does the dishes alone.

Then there is often the "pet" of the family. Where Pet is the baby it is not so noticeable while all the children are young. When they grow up, however, those not the pet begin to tell the parents how things are and this frequently makes unpleasantness, to say nothing of vain regrets for the parents. A case comes to mind of a mother who sat reading one night in the library when she heard soft footfalls on the stairs. "Is that you, Pet," she inquired without looking out. "No, it isn't Pet, it's only me," came the plaintive, unintentional reproach. It struck the mother to the heart and, rushing out, she snatched the little night-robed form to her bosom and covered the little face with kisses, meanwhile calling her all the endearing names that a mother's remorseful heart could prompt. It is safe to predict that that scene ended the "pet" reserve in that family. The little one had had a toothache and was herself going downstairs to seek a remedy when found.

It surely cannot form a really adequate excuse to any parent for showing partiality

in the family, to say or even think, "Well, Jimmie is more affectionate and more obedient than Katie, and so I'm kinder to him." Perhaps if Katie were treated exactly as you treat Jimmie, her disposition would be like his. In any case it must certainly be the duty and prerogative of the parent to study each individual child, and by every possible means encourage and foster those attributes of heart and mind that later will bring to their possessor so much of happiness and content and well-doing in after years.

G.G.A. ADMITS LADIES TO BANQUET

Dear Fireside Editor:—Enclosed you will find one dollar sub. for THE GUIDE. I did not take much interest in the GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE till last Friday evening, February 25, when I attended a banquet of the association at Elm Creek, and then I began to think in earnest. My husband and son joined the association, so I thought I'd just send in my dollar to THE GUIDE and so get all we could, and though dollars are scarce just now, I thought we'd get it back again in the near future through knowing better how to sell our produce.

This is the first gathering of the kind that I know of in Elm Creek where the ladies were present, and we certainly enjoyed ourselves, and appreciate the privilege.

Mr. Woods, of Oakville, and Mr. Henders, of Culross, urged upon us the need for the farmers organizing and working in harmony all together.

Wishing you every success,

I am, yours truly,

MRS. J. T. HOPKINS.

Elm Creek, Man., March 4.

OPPOSED TO WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Editor, Fireside:—Don't think for one moment that we farmers' wives do not read your valuable paper, when we



Needed—A Wife

have a little time to spare. We can see plainly that if the Grain Growers' Association had been started long ago the farmers would be better off.

I am quite interested in "Around the Fireside." I see quite a few of the farmers' wives expressing their opinions as to what they would like in that page. My views are much the same as the others. I would like to see a corner of your valuable paper devoted to useful household hints and other little items that every farmer's wife is sure to find useful.

I quite agree with one of your readers about "votes for women." I think if a woman does her duty at home that her husband will think more about her than talking of votes for women. The men

have always run that part of the business and I hope they always will.

Regarding the dower law, I would like to hear from the readers of Fireside some of their opinions about it, and if they think the women of this country would be better for it—then I am for it too. I am only in this country a short while. Miss Isobel, so please excuse my views about the dower law, but I would like very well to know more about it, so that I could judge for myself if it is right.

I submit a tried remedy for cold on the chest and whooping cough. Spread vaseline on a piece of cotton large enough to cover the chest, sprinkle well with ginger. This does not blister like mustard. It may be left on for days and when removed the patient does not take cold. This remedy gives immediate relief.

For inflammation of the eyes, bathe once a day with a solution made by thoroughly dissolving a level teaspoon of boracic acid in half a pint of boiling water; apply with a swab of soft cotton, and the trouble will gradually disappear.

Wishing you every success,
MRS. T. H. FOTHERGILL.
Bowman River, Man.

MERE MAN CRITICIZED

Editor, Fireside:—Think of that aggravating letter of "Mere Man" in THE GUIDE of February 16—"A thousand little women in a thousand little kitchens are thrusting thousands of sticks of wood into a thousand little stoves and are heating a thousand little boilers to do a thousand family washings." Where are the thousand little men that will give the thousand little women a little thousandth part of a little thousand dollars to form a little company that will save a thousand little backs of the thousand little women, saying nothing of their time?

I suppose I should apologise for coming before you again so soon, but opportunity is no respecter of time, and how can we sit quietly by while others are fighting our battles?

How can a single reader of these pages with one atom of womanhood and spirit read the reports of the National Council of Canadian Women without feeling her whole strength rise up within her, with desire to help push?

We, the men, women and children of the prairie provinces, will be benefited as much as any class of people by the working out of the reforms as advocated by the National Council, if we are alive. We have problems of our own and should be ready to help in the solution of them.

We of the west are in a class by ourselves so far as the rest of the world is concerned. That fact is made clear to us by every

concerned. When that is done, we will see co-operative laundries, bakeries and kindred establishments spring up. That will not only save the women, but bring joy, comfort and the re-establishment of affection, that is now killed by so much drudgery in every home where the finances run close.

For the sake of those we love, let us up and be doing.

MRS. LOUISE LANGSTON,
Wetaskiwin, March 1.

[Note.—Dear Friend:—It does seem "a little hard" on women for "Mere Man" to compel women to wash in the way indicated; then to ridicule her for doing it, and then to belittle her ability compared with his, to soar away from undesired labor (he meanwhile having forfeited possession of our purse), and lastly to vilify her for wanting a vote that she may escape this treatment. But Rome was not built in a day, and when woman gets the franchise a greater than Rome will be built.]

THE CARE OF THE COMPLEXION

The face should not be washed with soap and water more than once a day, and the best time for that is at night. Use only lukewarm water, for hot water relaxes the skin too much and cold water closes the pores.

While the face is still soft and warm, from the washing, an application of a good cold cream, mutton-tallow or a little rose-water and glycerine should be made, rubbing it well in with the tips of the fingers, being sure to always use an upward and outward motion. This is the first principle of massage.

Some skins will not stand glycerine, but redden under its use; good cold cream is expensive and assumes the place of a luxury, but most anyone can learn how to make good, pure mutton-tallow, and nothing is better for the skin than that.

Get the best tallow you can buy, and try it out in the oven. When it is thoroughly melted, strain and strain again through coarse cheese-cloth. While it is still liquid, beat as hard as possible with a fork or wire whisk, and at the same time add a little glycerine—one teaspoonful to every cupful of melted tallow. Then add, still beating, a few drops of your favorite scent—violet-extract, lavender-water or rose-water—pour into shallow jars and set aside to cool.

This mutton tallow is splendid for roughness of the skin and is also excellent for sunburn.

At night, after the little massage, wipe the face gently with cheese-cloth, removing all grease, and after a good sleep, with plenty of fresh air, you will be surprised to see how soft and pink the skin looks in the morning. Some people use squares of cheese-cloth double and overhanded about the edges. There is no reason why every woman cannot have a good complexion is she will take the trouble to care for it properly.

And after the last word has been said about skin foods and preparations in the form of solids, then the country woman can throw a handful of common wheat bran into a bowl of fresh butter milk, let stand a few hours, and she has the very best wash available for the skin—a cleanser par excellence. Its only drawback is that it must be renewed every few days or it will become "sour." What about sun-bonnets for spring and summer wear? Are they all ready to meet the freckling, tanning winds of April? "An ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure."

GREAT TRUTHS

"Genius is health, and beauty is health, and virtue is health."—Emerson.

"Industry can do anything which genius can do and many things which it cannot."—Beecher.

"What a man knows should find expression in what he does. The value of superior knowledge is chiefly in that it leads to a performing manhood."—C. N. Bonce.

"Common sense in an uncommon degree is what the world calls wisdom."—Coleridge.

"Die when I may, I want it said of me by those who know me best, that I always plucked a thistle and planted a flower, where I thought a flower would grow."—Abraham Lincoln.

Household Notes

To Keep a Fire

If you are leaving your house for a few hours and want the fire to keep, instead of throwing a lot of coal on, it is much better and safer to put two or three pieces on, and then throw a handful of table salt over them. If this is done you will find a good fire at the end of four or five hours.

Tests for Wool and Linen

All that is necessary is to pull out a few threads and apply a lighted match. Cotton will go off in a blaze; wool will shrivel up.

To distinguish pure linen from counterfeit is even easier. The intended buyer need but wet her finger and apply it to the goods. If they are pure linen, the moisture will pass straight through; the spot touched will be soaked at once and almost immediately one side will be as wet as the other.

To Clean Velvet

To clean velvet first brush or shake out all of the dust and remove any grease stains with benzine. If it needs freshening, pass the wrong side first over a bowl of boiling water and then over a hot iron. If it is badly crushed, brush carefully with a soft brush.

How to Freshen up Velvet

To renovate velvet dip a brush in damp sand, rub lightly and the soiled collar or cuff will look like new. It is a cleaning process, too, for the slight moisture removes dust and the harsh action of the sandy friction gives new life to the nap which has been worn down.

To Remove Match Marks from Paint

Rub the spot with a cut lemon. Then to prevent a repetition of the offence apply a little vaseline and rub the spot dry with mutton-tallow, the skin than

Paper Handkerchiefs

The rarity of consumption in Japan is attributed by some to the exclusive use of paper handkerchiefs, which are not laundered, but destroyed. It is soft and thick and strong, and it looks like silk. The linen handkerchiefs, it is reasonable to believe, carry germs of consumption and grip and pneumonia and therefore is a dangerous article in the wardrobe.

To Gain Flesh

Eat plenty of bread, potatoes, corn and beans and all starchy foods. Eat little meat and drink a moderate amount of water each day. Between meals drink two quarts of milk and take six raw eggs every day, two between each meal and two before going to bed. Sleep ten hours in a well ventilated room every night. Take an hour's rest every afternoon if possible. Practice deep breathing in the morning, before dressing, by an open window. Take a moderate amount of exercise daily and don't worry.

Home Made Bay Rum

Use the following lotion on the hair after it has been shampooed: One-half ounce of oil of bay, fifteen minims of oil of orange peel, fifteen minims of oil of pimento, thirty-nine ounces of alcohol. Add sufficient water to make sixty-four fluid ounces.

Wart Eradicator

A wart on the hand can be painlessly and permanently removed by applying the following repeatedly to it: One hundred and twenty grains of sublimed sulphur, five fluid drams of glycerine and one fluid dram of acetic acid. It causes the wart to dry up and then fall off.

Make the Arms White

To make the arms white and smooth a



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good specific is that of ammonia and water applied nightly after washing the skin with a piece of bath towelling dipped in lukewarm lather. If the arms are inclined to be red, peroxide of hydrogen will do much toward bleaching them. A few drops should be added to the water in which the arms are rinsed.

Irritated Eyes

The eyes should always be washed before going to bed to remove the dust which may have gathered in the lids during the day, and also on rising in the morning, to remove any particle that may have gathered during the night. Ordinarily pure cold water is best for this purpose, as warm has a tendency to redden the eyes and make them watery.

When your eyes have become irritated through excessive use a cloth dipped in cold water and applied to them, and changed as often as it becomes warm, will generally relieve them. If the irritation continues, the following lotion will prove efficacious: One grain of borax, one ounce of camphor water.

Pour a little of the lotion into the eyes several times a day.

Complexion Brush Necessary

Friction keeps the minute blood vessels exercised and the skin active and healthy. Immediately after bath and ablutions, dry with a coarse towel and give the skin a brisk brushing with a good complexion brush. This will remove the old, dead skin and make the complexion brilliant.

A poor brush will make the skin coarse-grained and leathery, hence will do more harm than good.

Soften Hard Water

Hard water can be easily softened for toilet purposes if a muslin bag containing fine oatmeal be squeezed out in the water before using. Fresh oatmeal should be used every day.

Freckles

Put a teaspoonful of salt in the wash basin if troubled with freckles, and see how soon they will fade.

Hot Fomentation

For a hot water fomentation a much easier way than wringing cloths out of hot water is to fold the cloth to the required size, put it into a steamer and place over boiling water.

Superfluous Flesh

To reduce your flesh you must avoid all starchy and sweetened food, all cereals, vegetables containing sugar or starch, such as peas, beans, corn and potatoes. Have your bread toasted; sprinkle it with salt instead of using butter. Milk is fattening. Skimmed milk may be drunk. Hot water is an excellent

substitute for other liquids. Add a little of the juice of limes or lemons to it, if you choose. Limit your sleeping hours to seven at the most, over-indulgence in sleep is especially hurtful.

Stomach Powder

Stomach powder for all who have failed to find a cure for indigestion: This powder it is said, puts the stomach and intestines into perfect order. Cinchonidia sulph. ten grains; bismuth subnitrate, two ounces. Dose, one-third of a teaspoonful four times daily.

Cooking Recipes

Brambles

One cup stoned raisins, chopped fine; 1 1/2 cups sugar; juice and grated rind of 2 large lemons; butter the size of a walnut; 1 heaping dessertspoonful corn starch, wet with one cup boiling water; 3 eggs well beaten. Cut pastry crust rolled thin about 4 inches square, fill, fold the crust over and bake.

Cranberry Pie

One quart cranberries, chopped fine; 2 tablespoonfuls corn starch wet in cold water; stir it into 1 1/2 cups boiling water; 2 1/2 cups sugar; little salt. This makes the filling for four pies.

Apple Tapioca Cream

Two tablespoonfuls pearl tapioca soaked over night; 1 pint of milk; 1/2 cup sugar; 1 egg; 4 apples, pared, cored and quartered; little salt and nutmeg. Bake two hours, stir twice during that time, and serve hot with whipped cream.

Hints on Cake Making

In making cake have flour carefully sifted, sugar dry and free from lumps, eggs fresh, butter sweet, and milk rich and pure. Measure accurately. Batter and eggs should be creamed together before using. Beat yolks and whites of eggs separate. Baking powder should be sifted in with the flour. Soda and cream of tartar should be dissolved in the milk. Cake may be kept fresh and soft for a long time if you place two or three apples, or a pint jar half full of water in your cake box. This is of great advantage with nut, spice and fruit cake.

Baked Chocolate Pudding

Two cups bread crumbs, scald 1 quart of milk and pour over the crumbs and let it stand 1/2 hour. Add one-third cup sugar, 2 squares chocolate melted and mixed with one-third cup sugar and little milk, 2 eggs well beaten, little salt and vanilla. Bake in moderate oven one hour.

SAUCE—Half jar thick cream, 1/4 cup milk, beat stiff. 2 eggs, beat yolks and whites separately, little powdered sugar beaten with yolk.

Prune Whip

One cup prunes cooked soft, 1/2 cup sugar, whites of two eggs, whip well and set in glasses to cool. Serve with whipped cream.

Fig Dessert

Two pounds of whole figs soaked over night. Boil slowly until soft, add 2 cups of sugar and boil until you have a good, rich syrup. Serve cold with whipped cream and cake.

CHAFF

"There ain't no denying wimmin air foolish. The A'mighty made 'em so to match the men."—Mrs. Poyser, in "Adam Bede."

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Legislation of Interest to Farmers

The following act has been introduced into the Alberta legislature, having attached to it the name of the Hon. W. H. Cushing, and no doubt when all the scandals which are now being ventilated are properly cleaned up, there will be a chance for the legislature to get down to business. At present it looks as if every member is determined to go down into history as having spoken on the momentous question, and it is confidently expected that the time has come when even "the silent member of the House" will forget to be tongue tied. As to whether or not this long argument should go on is not for me to say. Possibly it is as well to have these matters cleared up and in my mind the most unfortunate part of the whole business is that whether the charges now being made are true or false the fair name of Alberta has been dragged in the mud and as one member expressed it, it has been brought to the level of Tammany Hall, and it is to be regretted that matters have reached the point where the suspicion can be cast. However, be that as it may, we must always be prepared for the outcome and for picking up a few grains of wheat after the chaff has been blown away, and this bill to regulate travelling is one which should be considered by the farmers as they are heavy users of the road, and are the road builders.

This bill, which has been presented to the legislature, is as follows:

1. Vehicles as used in this act shall be construed to include any vehicle, cart, wagon, sleigh, sled, cutter, cariole, or other conveyance drawn by one or more horses or by one or more other animals, and automobiles or motor cars, but shall not include the cars of electric and steam railways and other motor vehicles running only upon rails or tracks.

2. In case a person travelling or being upon a highway in charge of a vehicle meets another vehicle he shall turn out to the right from the centre of the road, allowing to the vehicle so met one-half of the road.

(2.) In case a person travelling or being upon a highway in charge of a vehicle meets a person travelling upon a bicycle or tricycle he shall, where practicable, turn out to the right and allow the person travelling upon the bicycle or tricycle sufficient room on the travelled portion of the highway to pass.

3. In case a person travelling or being upon a highway in charge of a vehicle, on horseback, or on a bicycle or tricycle is overtaken by any vehicle or horseman travelling at greater speed, the person so overtaken shall quietly turn out to the right and allow the said vehicle or horseman to pass.

(2.) Any person overtaking such vehicle, horseman, bicycle or tricycle shall in passing turn out to the left so far as may be necessary to avoid a collision with the vehicle, horseman, bicycle or tricycle so overtaken, and the person so overtaken shall not be required to leave more than one-half of the road free.

(3.) In case a person travelling upon a highway on a bicycle or tricycle overtakes any vehicle or horseman travelling at less speed, or a person travelling upon foot, the person travelling on the bicycle or tricycle shall give to the other person audible warning of his approach before attempting to pass, and in passing shall turn out to the left.

4. In the case of one vehicle being met or overtaken by another, if by reason of the extreme weight of the load on either of the vehicles so meeting or on the vehicle so overtaken the driver finds it impracticable to turn out as aforesaid, he shall immediately stop, and, if necessary for the safety of the other vehicle, and if required so to do, he shall assist the person in charge thereof to pass without damage.

5. In case a person in charge of a vehicle, or of a horse or other animal used as the means of conveyance, or of a bicycle or tricycle, travelling or being on a highway as aforesaid is, through drunkenness unable to ride or drive the same with safety to other persons travelling on or being upon the highway, he shall incur the penalties imposed by this act.

6. No person shall race with or drive furiously any horse or other animal

or any bicycle or tricycle, or shout or use any blasphemous or indecent language upon any highway.

7. Every person travelling upon a highway with a sleigh, sled, cutter or cariole, drawn by one or more horses, or one or more other animals, shall have at least two bells attached to the harness, sleigh, sled, cutter or cariole.

Bridges

8. Every person who has the superintendence and management of any bridge exceeding thirty feet in length may cause to be put up at end thereof, conspicuously placed, a notice legibly printed, in the following form:

"Any person or persons riding or driving on or over this bridge at a faster rate than a walk will, on conviction thereof, be subject to a fine, as provided by law"

9. In case a person injures or in any way interferes with such notice he shall incur a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$5, to be recovered in the same manner as other penalties imposed by this act.

10. If, while such notice continues u a person rides or drives a horse or other beast of burden over such bridge at a pace faster than a walk, he shall incur the penalties imposed by this act.

Recovery and Application of Penalties

11. In case not otherwise specially provided for, if any person contravenes this act and such contravention is duly proved by the oath of one credible witness, before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction within the locality where the offence has been committed, the offender shall incur a penalty of not less than \$1, nor more than \$20, in the discretion of the justice, with costs.

12. If not paid forthwith, the penalty and costs shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender and sealed by the convicting justice, and the surplus, if any, after deducting the penalty and costs and charges of sale shall be returned on demand to the owner of the goods and chattels.

13. In default of payment of distress the offender shall, by warrant signed and sealed as aforesaid, be imprisoned in the common goal for a discretion of not less than one day nor more than twenty days, at the discretion of the justice, unless the fine, costs and charges are sooner paid.

14. No such fine or imprisonment shall be a bar to the recovery of damages by the injured party before any court of competent jurisdiction.

A FARMERS' COMBINE

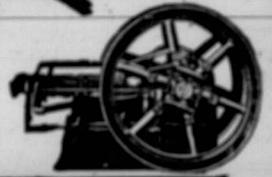
A fund of \$5,000,000 is said to have been raised within the state of Georgia for the purpose of assisting the farmers there to hold their crop of cotton back until it reaches the price of 20c. per pound. This money has all been raised through Georgia banks, and from sources within the state. Money will be advanced to farmers and they will thus be enabled to hold their crops back until they get their price. The effect of this movement will, if it succeeds, prove rather disastrous to the manufacturing interests, both at home, at Liverpool and Manchester, and at Montreal, as well, while entailing much higher prices for cotton fabrics upon the public.

Manufacturers combine to raise the price of the things they have to sell. This is a case where the farmer is taking a hand in the game. The effort of the cotton farmers of the South will be watched with interest.—Ex.

"GENEROUS" ELEVATOR OWNERS

"Have you observed how generous the grain elevator owners have become of late," asked a farmer the other day. They are offering free storage in their elevators to farmers, and as a result considerable grain is being hauled in, and the same quantity is being shipped out by the elevators. I expect that in a short time with all this grain thrown on the market a slump will take place and prices will go away down. It may be suspicion on my part, but I do not like the idea of so much grain being thrown on the market at once.—High River Times.

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ELEVATOR BILL DEBATE

Many Members of the Manitoba Legislature Expressed Views on Bill Introduced by the Government.

The debate on the elevator bill before the Manitoba legislature was the most interesting that has taken place in the Manitoba House this year. With the exception of Geo. Steel, member for Cypress, every member of the legislature who spoke was strongly in favor of government-owned elevators. The debates were heard by a large number of spectators, the gallery being crowded nearly every session. The majority of the members of the Grain Growers' elevator committee were present, and Grain Growers from various parts of the province as well. The debate began on Monday night, March 7, when the second reading of the bill was moved by Hon. G. R. Coldwell. Mr. Coldwell reviewed the spread of government ownership throughout various countries of the world, and upheld the principle very strongly. He discussed the bill which the government had brought before the legislature, and maintained that the provisions of it were as wide as could be given by any responsible government.

The most important addresses upon the bill were those made by Mr. T. C. Norris, leader of the opposition, and Hon. Robert Rogers, leader of the government. Mr. Norris spoke in reply to Mr. Coldwell, and at the conclusion of his address he moved the amendment printed on the editorial page of THE GUIDE last week which demanded an independent commission and other demands of the Grain Growers. This amendment was not accepted by the government, and at the conclusion of the debate was voted down on a straight party vote, the house standing 15 to 23.

Mr. Norris' Speech

In opening his address, Mr. Norris regretted the absence of Premier Roblin, whom, he said, would have been well qualified to deal with the subject. Mr. Norris referred to the Grain Act as most beneficial legislation in the interests of the Western farmers. It placed the farmer on an equality with the elevator owner and helped to lessen the power of the elevator monopoly. The loading platforms were another institution which rendered the farmer independent of the elevator companies to a great extent. Last year 25 per cent. of the wheat of Manitoba had been shipped over the loading platform. Mr. Norris maintained that the use of the loading platform would become more and more general as time went on, even although there might be a government elevator system. In this he took issue with Mr. Coldwell, who was of the opposite opinion. The present agitation had been started by the farmers to see if they could not get full value for their grain. Mr. Norris expressed his sympathy with the attitude of the Grain Growers and held that the system of publicly owned elevators should be under a commission beyond the reach of partisan control. He held that the bill which the government had introduced was not what the people of the country had asked for. No section of the grain trade from the grower to the dealer had asked for or approved of the government bill. Mr. Norris contended that the government was not sincere in proposing to enact a bill which had not been asked for.

Mr. Norris took particular objection to clause 12 in the government bill, which, he said, "Provided for a commission to be appointed by and to be removable by the government, and while it professes to give the commission sole control over a lot of matters, these powers are subject to the control of the government." This, Mr. Norris maintained, showed that the government intended, "To keep a string on the elevator commission." Continuing, Mr. Norris said, "The grain producers of Manitoba are sensible men and they recognize quite clearly that the commission must be nominally appointed by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. The legislature cannot delegate the powers of appointment, but beyond that the difficulty is merely one of expression. If we are to have a commission at all, a commission of practical men who will make the government-owned elevators a success, then it is an absolute necessity

that the men appointed to this position should be satisfactory to the Grain Growers. Men who are not satisfactory should not be appointed because their appointment would mean failure of the scheme, and, therefore, I cannot see why the government should have taken the ground they have done, except with the intention of deliberately wrecking the scheme by representing the demands of the Grain Growers as unreasonable, or, of wrecking the scheme (if the Grain Growers had given way on this point) by appointing men unsatisfactory to the Grain Growers."

"If the government," said Mr. Norris, "in handling this matter was sympathetic, they would be prepared to give guarantees not to appoint commissioners unless the appointment was accepted by the Grain Growers of this province. Appointments to the commission would be practically determined by the Grain Growers when the men suggested by them are satisfactory to the government. The Grain Growers are right in their contention. They are responsible for this scheme, and, therefore, they naturally want to be satisfied that the men who are appointed are such as they believe to be competent and reliable, and not merely partisans. The Grain Growers were right in their contention that it was necessary to have a commission totally independent of the government if this scheme is to be a success."

Mr. Norris declared that the government had proceeded to behave as if the government came first and the legislature second, and said, "The legislature is supreme in our constitution, and the government is merely a committee of this house to which the majority of the legislature delegates executive functions. If, in this matter of government elevators, the legislature decides to delegate this branch of its business to an independent commission, instead of to the government, that could not be considered a reflection upon responsible government, although I can quite understand a government which was not sincere upon this question regarding such a proposition as a reflection upon itself."

Speaking further on the control of the commission, Mr. Norris said, "So far as the opposition is concerned, we have a principle to uphold in this matter; a principle we do not find in any bill. We object to this government, or any government having control of any system of this kind." Mr. Norris said that the bill provides that the commissioners could be dismissed for "cause," but that "cause" might easily be made to mean that they did not give appointments to party workers or assistants at election time.

"Another point," said Mr. Norris, "as to this principle of an independent commission is that you cannot give men a large measure of responsibility like this unless you give them a certain amount of power. A man must have full responsibility if he is to make a success of a big thing. The commissioners would be practical men, sensible men, who have got to make good. Why then hamper them by such provision as the 60 per cent. clause.

"So far as the opposition are concerned we stand for a really independent commission responsible, not to the government, but to the legislature, just the same as a provincial auditor is. It is no new constitutional principle or change, but a well established one that we are advocating in opposition to the government scheme.

"One of the worst features in this bill before us is the limitation of the principle of government ownership by a sort of local veto scheme. Sixty per cent. of the Grain Growers contributory to any proposed elevator have to sign a petition under clause 22 asking for it and pledging themselves only to deal with it, before either the government or the commission may take any steps to erect or purchase any elevator. This is a most dangerous principle. This is a matter of business and not of sentiment. We have seen how the local option petition works out in the case of local option, and the many

technical objections raised successfully in the courts to petitions. Would there not be even more difficulties in the present case? What is the territory contributory? Who can properly be defined as having the right to sign the petition, and a host of other legal quibbles might be raised. Let me state what might happen, and will happen. This bill does not propose to destroy the elevators of the milling companies. Supposing that in a certain part of this province there was frost or drought. There would be a great demand for grain and the milling people might instruct their operators to buy grain at any price, and they might be prepared to give a much better price than the farmer could get by shipping that season through the government elevator. If such a thing happened, is the farmer to be prohibited from shipping or selling to the milling elevator because he has signed this 60 per cent. petition? You must leave the producer free to find the best market that he can for his produce, and you cannot bind him to deal with any elevator system.

"If, as I have already said, the commissioners are to be given responsibility for making this system a success, they must be given full powers to make it a success. As practical business men they have got to make good, and to show a profit. They are not going to erect or purchase elevators at points where public sentiment may be against the government elevators, where the people don't want it and where, therefore, it is not going to pay. At other points where the scheme is favorably received they will be assured of support and will therefore provide the accommodation desired. On the other hand, there must be remembered the fact that the public elevator will have to meet competition, and must therefore not be too restricted. It might in the judgment of the commission be desirable, as a matter of strategy, to put in an elevator at some point where no public sentiment had been evident for it at the time. Full power must be given the commission if they are to be held responsible. This question must be left to the commissioners. It must not be said that 60 per cent. or even 50 per cent. must patronize the elevator. This must be left to the best judgment of the commissioners.

"I repeat, we cannot have any scheme of government elevators such as is suggested and expect it to be a success unless it is administered by and under the control of an independent commission, and that commission must be clothed with full powers if you put responsibility upon them. No other scheme can be successful in my mind.

Mr. Rogers' Address

In discussing the elevator bill in the legislature, Hon. R. Rogers, acting premier, stated that he could not accept the resolution which had been brought in by Mr. Norris, and on this subject he said: "We want the house to know and the people of the country to know, that if the government has control of the legislature, we are going to put the bill into force and into effect. There is nothing in this amendment, with one or two exceptions, that is not found in our bill. It is true that the amendment provides that no commissioner shall be dismissed except by a two-third vote by this legislature. I am prepared to grant the honorable gentlemen opposite that they will not find this in the bill, and am prepared to tell them that they will never find it in a bill, in my judgment, while this government occupies the benches on this side of the house, because to add such a clause to the bill, would be impractical. To add such a clause to the bill would only destroy its force and effect to the people of the country. Such a condition of affairs does not exist now in any country in the known world, that I have heard of."

Mr. Rogers then took up the appointment of the Montreal harbor commissioners, and showed that it was controlled by the governor-in-council of Canada. He also took up the railway commission in New South Wales, where he found the same to be the case. He stated that the terms of the appointment of these commissions, were the same as those contained in the bill, which the government had introduced in the legislature. Mr. Rogers then explained why the bill had been introduced in the house. He said that the petition signed by 8,000

farmers in the province and presented to the government two years ago, had asked for such a bill. He reviewed the negotiations which had been carried on between the three premiers and the interprovincial council of farmers' associations, and said that the farmers at that time, had also asked for such a bill. In support of his statement Mr. Rogers quoted from pamphlets issued by the Grain Growers. He also read resolutions passed by local branch associations of the Manitoba Grain Growers in 1907.

Continuing, Mr. Rogers said: "Now, I hope it is clear to my honorable friends opposite and I hope it is clear to this house that we have had a good reason for the legislation we are bringing in, and we have been asked and pressed for it in the manner I have named. At the time this petition was brought in the matter was being considered by the premiers of the three provinces. When the other provinces would not take united action then it became the duty of this government to take action in regard to the petition. We have taken action, and my hon. friend, the minister of education was asked to go to Brandon and make a statement. We are prepared to take a stand on every letter of what was said by him. That is the position of the government. We have nothing to hide, nothing to keep back. We are going ahead with our policy in fulfillment of our pledge to the people of the province of Manitoba."

In regard to the appointment of the commission Mr. Rogers said: "We are told we must have an independent commission. Now, we will appoint a commission that will be satisfactory to the Grain Growers and Grain Growers understand this, because we told them that we would appoint such a commission, and in fact asked them to hand us six, eight, or ten names that would be suitable and we would select three out of that number. We understand our responsibility and our duty in connection with this bill. We realize the responsibility that rests upon us to see that it is properly carried out. We have to be sure we are legitimate in the undertaking, and we believe in the course we have adopted we are legitimate. We have confidence in the undertaking. The system will be carried out without cost to the country, and with unlimited advantage to the grain producers of Manitoba. We believe it, and because we believe it we are willing to maintain the position of control because when you undertake a new work of this kind it may not work out by practical operation as was anticipated, and the government would fail in their duty, would fail in being entitled to the confidence of the people if they took any steps that would destroy either the credit or the advantages to be derived by such a system as we are undertaking to provide at the present time."

In conclusion Mr. Rogers said, "We are going ahead with the undertaking in full confidence, believing as we do, that the honest Grain Growers of this country are behind us."

Mr. Malcolm's Address

G. H. Malcolm, member for Birtle, discussed the government bill and criticized it strongly as not being satisfactory to the Grain Growers. He referred to the time of the Brandon convention, last December. At Brandon Mr. Coldwell had told the Grain Growers' Association that no bill would be produced until representatives of that association had come down to Winnipeg and had their wants and wishes satisfied. That had been a confidential understanding with the Grain Growers and never had there been a greater breach of faith than that.

Mr. Malcolm said the Grain Growers had treated with Mr. Coldwell as the representative of an honorable government, as one man dealing with another. The bill introduced was no satisfaction to the Grain Growers. They would rather have no bill than that one. There was good reason to believe that clause three exceeded the powers of the province and that the latter could not expropriate elevators with a Dominion charter. Even the men who had compiled the bill had been afraid of that, as was seen by clause 23 which provided for the question being turned over to the public works department.

A great difference between the government and the Grain Growers was the

question of the commission. Mr. Malcolm held that the Grain Growers had a right to have some say in the appointment of that commission. The people who footed the bill should certainly have a say as to who should be on the commission. No one in the Grain Growers' Association was looking for the job. He didn't believe there was a man in the association or in that house who was large enough for it. A man was needed who had been accustomed to running large concerns and to having large bodies of men under him.

The Grain Growers asked that the commissioners be removed from all political influence. That was not necessarily a vote of want of confidence in the government. That request was put because it was undesirable that that or any other government should be bothered with political heeds whom they knew went after those jobs. It was in the interests of the government that they were asking that the commission be kept out of politics. The telephone commission had been assumed to be out of politics, but the minister of public works had admitted that he acted in Birtle as the intermediary between the municipality and the commission.

Mr. Robson Speaks

J. W. Robson, of Swan River, spoke briefly on the bill. He was sorry that the opposition had made it a political question and now the matter would have to be fought out at election time. He maintained that the only way by which the system could be worked out would be to have control of the commission in the hands of the government. He disagreed with Mr. Norris, and maintained that government elevators would decrease the use of the loading platforms. He was in favor of straight government ownership of the elevators and believed that to be a success the government must have a monopoly of the elevator system in Manitoba. He did not believe that the Grain Growers, as a whole, wanted a commission outside the control of the government. He would stand firmly for a government controlled commission and said, "All we can do under the principle of responsible government, is to stand or fall by the votes of the people. We are simply the servants of the people and have to abide by what they say, and we are quite willing to stand by the verdict of the intelligent farm community throughout the province of Manitoba."

Mr. Williams' Address

John Williams, member for Arthur, reminded the house that a year ago we had introduced a resolution in favor of government-owned elevators, but it had been ruled out of order. He maintained that in the bill before the house there were three things that were objectionable to the farmers of the province. These were: government control of the commission; expropriation clause and the sixty per cent. petition. He declared that the petition clause would work very much against the elevator system. He also said that the elevators under Dominion charter could not be expropriated by the government. What the Grain Growers wanted, Mr. Williams said, and what they would insist upon getting, is what the Minister of Education had promised them at Brandon. They were perfectly right in demanding that the commission to manage the elevator system should be free from the control of any political party.

George Steele Opposes

George Steele, member for Cypress, was strongly opposed to the government elevator bill, or any other scheme for government-owned elevators until it was shown to him clearly that it would pay. There had been no figures yet submitted to the house, either by the government, the opposition, or the Grain Growers, which led him to believe that the system would pay. He believed that there would be a deficit that the people of the province would have to pay for. In support of its contention, Mr. Steele submitted to the house a complete set of figures for the operation of the government elevator system, showing that there would be a deficit of \$127,000 a year. This estimate was passed upon fifty per cent. of the wheat going through the elevators. He declared that if those of the supporters of the bill could show him figures to convince him that the system

would pay for itself he would vote against any bill for government-owned elevators.

Dr. Thornton's Views

Dr. Thornton, the member for Deloraine, spoke firmly for the government system of elevators under the control of a commission that would be absolutely free from political influence. He pointed out the party to which he belonged was committed to this principle.

Attorney-General Speaks

Hon. Colin H. Campbell spoke briefly on the elevator bill. He said that under the bill the commissioners could only be removed for "cause." In order to remove a commissioner it would be necessary to have an order-in-council signed and passed by the lieutenant-governor. The order-in-council would have to set forth the cause of removal and the lieutenant-governor would not sign unless it gave a good "cause." Mr. Campbell said that in order to make a success of the elevator system, it would be necessary to appoint commissioners who had the full confidence of the Grain Growers in the province.

Walton Opposes Bill

George Walton, member for Emerson, said that in order to have the elevator system run in a businesslike manner, that everything should work in harmony. The farmers knew what they wanted. He declared that the objection he had to the government bill, was that it did not provide for an independent commission. There was no need in the bill for the expropriation clause nor for the sixty per cent. petition. He claimed that the system should be put into the hands of men among the Grain Growers, and that if it were handled properly the farmers would get from three to five cents per bushel more for their wheat than they are now getting. In support of this he instanced the case of the American farmers getting from five to eight cents more for their wheat under the same conditions, when the wheat was not any better, if as good as the Canadian wheat.

CONVICTS FOUGHT PRISON FIRE

While 730 of the 1,300 convicts in Riverside penitentiary, Pittsburg, Pa., were at chapel service March 15, fire broke out in the great stocking shops of the institution and for a time the entire prison was threatened. Heroic work on the part of the convicts, headed by a murderer and members of the famous bankers' colony, helped hold the flames in check until the arrival of the North Side fire department. Had it not been for the speed with which a chapel meeting was converted into a fire brigade, the prison would likely have been destroyed. Norman Geyser, who is doing fourteen years for the murder of a woman, and who was facing the great yards, saw flames leap from the windows of the stocking factory across the lots. He called to the guards, who appeared dumbfounded, but J. B. F. Rinehart, former cashier of a Waynesburg, Penn., bank, who is doing fifteen years for robbing it of \$2,000,000, was on his feet making suggestions that the entire squad of convicts be turned loose on the fire. Henry Reiber, of the Farmers' National bank of Pittsburg, and John Young, who assisted him in stealing something like \$3,000,000, and both of them doing time, lent their voices to that of Rinehart, and it was but a couple of minutes after the alarm of fire sounded until a long row of convicts in lock step hurried to the chapel door, toward the fire. The fight was long and fierce. The blaze was almost controlled when the Pittsburg fire engines reached the inner doors of the prison and like a well trained army the convicts dropped their work and dropping into lockstep again, disappeared into the prison as the fire engines arrived and finished the job.

It is estimated that the fire did about \$10,000 damages, most of which was on stock.

MARINE ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS GRAIN GROWERS

Urge Government Control of Terminal Elevators

"We are asking the Dominion government at Ottawa to assume control of all terminal elevators," said Mr. Francis King, council of the Dominion Marine Association, to a Globe reporter at the conclusion of a meeting of the grain

section of that organization at the King Edward Hotel yesterday. "The farmers and shippers of the West have been clamoring for this," continued Mr. King, "and their committees have already approached parliament on the matter. The government wanted to hear from our association, however, and today we agreed to take a stand with the western men on that point."

Toronto Globe

POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE CLEARING IN ALBERTA

The Rutherford government has weathered the political storm which struck Alberta last week, and in the legislature on March 14 Premier Rutherford gave notice of a resolution to be moved on Wednesday calling for a royal commission to be composed of Mr. Justices Scott, Harvey and Beck, of the supreme court of Alberta, to ascertain whether any officers of the government or members of the house were or are peculiarly interested directly or indirectly in the contract with the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company for the guaranteeing of bonds or in the proceeds arising from the sale thereof.

The attitude taken by the government indicates that it is desirous of having the whole transaction fully investigated.

A motion of censure of the government in connection with documents alleged to be missing in the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway files was to have come up this afternoon but on suggestion of the mover, J. R. Boyle, it was left over until to-morrow.

Attorney-General Cross said the investigation would cover every criticism that has been raised in the legislature. Premier Rutherford stated emphatically to the member for Calgary, R. B. Bennett, that all the papers in connection with the railway contract had been brought down and none were missing.

TARIFF SITUATION BECOMING ACUTE

The question of whether there is to be a tariff war with Canada is up to President Taft, who by March 31 will be compelled to issue a proclamation exempting that country from the operation of the maximum duties of the Payne law, failing to do which, those duties will attach automatically.

Charles M. Pepper, one of the experts of the department of commerce and labor, and Henry C. Emery, a member of the tariff board, have apparently been unsuccessful in their mission to Ottawa, and although they had a pleasant series of conferences with the Canadian officials, they found them not disposed to yield to the American arguments. It is possible that the negotiations will be re-opened before March 31. The contention of the American agents in Canada was that this country should enjoy the same rates tariff as are enjoyed by France under the Franco-Canadian agreement.

TO REFORM HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord Rosebery introduces Resolution

There was a great scene in the House of Lords March 14, when Lord Rosebery moved that itself resolve itself into a committee to consider proposals for reform. Lord Rosebery declared that the hereditary principle had outlived the peerage and should not of itself entitle the bearer to vote in the House of Lords. Nothing but an election from the outside, nothing but contact with national life and opinion would solve the difficulty. He suggested leavening the reduced upper house by empowering the great corporations, and county councils to elect a proportion of the members.

Referring to the government's anti-veto proposals Lord Rosebery asks: "What would be the effect on the empire when these resolutions of the government are made known. Will not they bring some diminution of confidence, an empire guided by a single chamber is liable to every form of impulse and every gust of popular enthusiasm. Your strength as a centre will not allow any forcing of the space for your colonies, they will ask 'are the second chambers for external application only, are they no use to the Mother Country which insisted on our receiving them sometimes very unwillingly.' If this is not deliberately digging the grave of your empire," said Lord Rosebery,

"I cannot conceive anything else. (Cheers). You have shaken the faith of every part of your dominions in the stability of your constitution, and what is worse than all in the stability of your race, and when all belief in the stability of your race is gone your empire will not be long following."

Lord Onslow said he hoped for some suggestion from the overseas dominions regarding the manner in which it would be the most acceptable for them to be represented in the upper house.

Lord Morley indicated that government's indifference towards the proposed committee and said the lords had committed homicide by rejecting the budget. Now it was asked to commit suicide by denouncing itself as entirely unfit to have done the very thing it had done.

There was some opposition to the abolition of the hereditary principle from the conservative side of the house and the debate adjourned.

WOMEN'S BANK

New Departure in Banking Inaugurated at London

A novel departure in British banking was inaugurated March 14, with the opening of a Women's Bank, officered and conducted exclusively by women and catering only to women customers.

The only man permitted on the premises will be a messenger and one of his functions will be to keep other men away. No male person may be depositor or transact business with the new institution.

Miss May Bateman, the manager, has done newspaper work as a war correspondent in South Africa, and has written several novels. Speaking today of the new bank she said: The bank will open with between 400 and 500 clients, ranging from the owners of small business establishments to members of society. The enormous stride in the various women's movements have taken, prove the real need of a woman's bank.

"The possession of a cheque book will be of great value to women in teaching them businesslike methods.

The English suffragette pamphlets tell stories of great brutality in the treatment of imprisoned suffragettes. As a protest against Premier Asquith's position, a Miss Selina Martin recently threw an empty ginger beer bottle through the window of his motor car. No particular damage was done. She was remanded to prison, pending an investigation, and the first morning of her confinement broke fourteen windows and barricaded her cell. When at last the head wardress and others entered the cell they fell upon Miss Martin and pummeled her unmercifully, pulling her off the bed, and throwing her on the floor. We quote from the suffragette pamphlet further account of her treatment: "She was taken to a cold damp cell, without ventilation, handcuffed with hands behind, and left on the floor. She was also kept in irons all night. On Thursday night she was thrown down and frog-marched up the steps, one wardress holding her legs and another dragging her by the hair, her head being allowed to bump on the steps as she was carried. After being forcibly fed she was dragged to the top of the steps and thrown down handcuffed. She had a terrible struggle every time the forcible feeding took place, and had, in addition, to endure the sneers of the dietior because she asked for a woman physician."—Christian Work.

W. H. White, liberal member in the House of Commons for Victoria, Alberta, has given notice of the following proposed resolution:

"That it is of great importance to Western Canada that the government should take prompt action towards establishing the chilled meat industry on a sound and permanent basis with a view to properly protect the interests of the producer."

A monster wolf, which has been a scourge to the St. Felicien parish, Lake St. John, has just been poisoned there after scores of unsuccessful attempts to kill him. The carcass weighed 85 pounds. He is said to have been responsible for the killing of a whole litter of pigs in one night. He has cost the farmers of the parish scores of sheep and calves, even in one case a foal three months old.



Wheat Prices Stationary

(GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, MARCH 14, 1910)

Wheat.—Since writing our last letter under date of March 1st, wheat prices have remained almost stationary. There has been very little change in the market one way or the other. American markets have been strong almost continually, but our prices have not followed them to any extent. Old Country markets have not been strong, and, of course, as most of our grain has to go for export, we are depending more on the fluctuations of the market in the Old Country and importing countries generally, than we do on the American markets. However, at the moment of writing cash premiums are a little better than they were two weeks ago. The demand for all grades of cash grain is good. Eastern and local millers are taking mostly all of the grain coming over the C.P.R. system and this gives us a good steady demand.

We continue to look for steady prices—not much higher or much lower—for at least another two weeks. The American winter wheat crop seems to be suffering considerable damage, at least the damage reports are becoming more frequent and insistent and where there are so many damage reports coming we expect there is considerable damage taking place. Should their crop be damaged to any great extent, while it may not affect our prices just now, we think it would have a moral effect, and this should be to increase values here.

Spring seems to have come in quite early, but we look for cold weather yet before there is any seeding done. Unless we get considerable moisture soon it looks to us as if we might have a very dry season, which would not be beneficial or point to a very good crop for the coming season. However, it is too early to talk about this yet.

Oats have declined quite sharply, but we think bottom has been reached as we are just on an export basis for export to the United States for domestic consumption there, and as long as we can sell our oats to our friends across the border, our prices should not decline further.

Barley has not been in demand at all, and it has been impossible to make sale the past two weeks at anything like reasonable prices.

Flax has advanced again and is quite strong on the advance.

Liverpool Market Letter

By PROCTER & CO., LIVERPOOL, MARCH 1, 1910

Trading has been a little brisker the past few days and this may well be, as both merchants and millers have refrained from buying for a very long time and a demand is fully due. It is not likely, however, that any demand would reach speculative proportions, and it is probable operations will be of a hand-to-mouth character. We have nothing fresh to write about U.K. or continental crops. Argentine.—Markets still keep firm and nothing is being shipped excepting where ships are compelled to be loaded; of fresh chartering there is none. Several cargoes on passage have been sold during the past week, and such cargoes must be losing the shippers a very great deal of money. India.—Reports are still excellent and the second official report from the Punjab indicates an acreage about 1,000,000 over last year. Russia.—The Azov is again closed by ice, but the opinion is expressed that it is not likely to be of long duration. Prices in Russia have dropped probably 1/- per qr. or more on the week, but are not yet at an export level. Our Odessa agent writes us as follows: "In the interior of the country the weather has been unsettled, light frosts changing with mild weather. The condition of the winter crops is satisfactory all round, excepting the northern Caucasus, where a kind of fly is causing damage. However, that is a mere local matter. Then there are a few districts where the seeds have been damaged by frosts, but that can be considered immaterial. Our markets in the interior throughout the country are getting a little livelier, and there seems a tendency of more offering by speculators and dealers. There is no doubt that the interior has still large stocks, and it seems certain that the crop has been greatly under-estimated." It looks as if the shipments would fall off for a few weeks now as we are not likely to get any increase from the Plate, and Russian shipments will probably be on a rather smaller scale until shipments commence in earnest after the general re-opening of navigation. It seems as if near-at-hand wheat would find buyers as it comes along, but the more distant position has apparently lost none of the weak features which we have spoken of from time to time, though it is not likely any serious decline will take place until the actual pressure of supplies is felt.

Antwerp Letter

(By H. WIENER & CO., ANTWERP, FEBRUARY 25, 1910)

Wheat in America has recovered from the depression during the week and is now closing fully maintained in quotations, the future market pursuing its own way, for the trade in real stuff is certainly not firmer, neither in America nor in Europe. On this side of the water on the contrary, prices must be quoted decidedly lower under the pressure of concessions Russia is willing to make, and also Australia and River Plate, in face of the extraordinary abstention of buyers. The Azov is on the point to be reopened, and immediately the offers became from that quarter more pressing at declining prices. Plate shippers, too, were disposed to decline, especially as they can find no apertures for their low graded wheat, which, we are afraid, will press on the market more and more. In fact, the situation created now to the wheat trade differs greatly from that of last year. At that period we had to count with the visible and invisible supplies continually diminishing, while this year we have to face a continual increase. In 1908 our almost exclusive provider was River Plate, backed by Mr. Patten's very successful manipulation, whilst import, and export countries were nearly entirely exhausted. This year all the exporting countries competing the one against the other, were at the front. The great delay of the native crops prolonged, at the beginning of the season, our dependence upon foreign countries, explaining thus the absorption of the tremendous autumn shipments, the same as we might explain the present relaxation of demand, by the fact that the home grown wheat is providing us, on account of the previous delay longer than usual. Winter has now passed, and with it the tightness of our supplies (tightness, however, sufficient for our wants). With the open water, new sources are coming forth, which will certainly be more than ample for our wants. The Plate crop, delayed by about six weeks, i.e., six weeks less used by us, makes up a good deal the deficiency against last year, whilst the inferiority of quality is an item rather in favor of a decline, because such wheat is not fit for holding. The North American movement lacks the justification and the power of last year. Actual wheat in U.S. is in the same awkward position as it is in Europe, and the greatest hope of the bulls is the possibility of damages to the growing winter wheat—damages which nobody has seen yet and which the melting snow is asked to prove. The Russian surplus is, by very reliable people, calculated to be one-third of the shipments already made. Canada is certainly not exhausted yet, neither is

Australia, nor Plata—on the contrary, the reserves of the latter country might rather present certain danger—while India has not touched yet her well spoken of new crop. Thus we are facing a continuance of supplies which must be at least sufficient for our future wants and even admitting that farmers are capable to keep back their reserve, the basis of prices, however, is high enough to explain the hesitation the part of traders and millers not to go for intensive buying. Let us have fine sunshine, favorable vegetation, and field work, and owners might then be less sure of the maintenance of prices, which, in our opinion, would only be justified if in some important export country heavy crop scares might for a certain while renew force and faith to sanguine speculators.

Liverpool Market Report

(FROM THE CORN TRADE NEWS, LIVERPOOL, MARCH 1)

Wheat cargoes are steadier with fewer offers of Plate. Australian wheat cargoes.—39/- (approx. \$1.17) asked for 13,000 qrs. New South Wales, Jan.-Feb. 40/- (approx. \$1.20) now asked for steamers of South Aust., Dec. B/L. Parcels to Liverpool for Jan.-Feb. are held at 38/4 (approx. \$1.15). 38/3 (approx. \$1.14) asked for March.

Russian wheat cargoes are steady.—Azoff-Black Sea, April-May offers at 37/9 (approx. \$1.13) to 40/6 (approx. \$1.21). 4,000 tons Azoff at the opening of navigation offers at 39/9 (approx. \$1.19).

River Plate wheat cargoes.—38/3 (approx. \$1.14) asked for 4,000 tons Resafe, 61 1/2 lbs., just sailing. Same price for 3,000 tons Barusso, lately sailed. 37/4 (approx. \$1.12) asked for parcels for Liverpool of Barusso. 37/4 (approx. \$1.12) asked in London for Barusso, Feb.-March.

Canadian wheat and U.S.A. wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are steady but inactive at unchanged rates. Parcels to London are held for 3d. advance but inactive.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (incl. L'p'l.) Afloat	38/9	approx. \$1.16
No. 2 Nor. Man. " Feb.-March	38/4	" 1.15
No. 3 Nor. Man. " Feb.-March	37/10	" 1.13
No. 1 Nor. Man. (incl. Ldn.) April-May	40/-	" 1.20
No. 2 Nor. Man. " March	39/6	" 1.18
No. 3 Nor. Man. " March	39/-	" 1.17

Indian wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are irregular, the turn lower for old crop, the turn dearer for new Kurrachee.

Choice White Kurrachee Afloat	8/1 1/2	approx. \$1.17
Choice White Kurrachee May-June	7/11 1/2	" 1.14 3-5
Indian parcels to London are steady, a turn dearer.		
Choice White Kurrachee May-June	38/6	approx. \$1.15
Red Kurrachee Feb.-March	40/3	" 1.20
Red Kurrachee May-June	38/-	" 1.14

SALES OF CARGOES FOR ORDERS

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.		
2,770 tons Rosafe, B/L. 4/2	37/8	approx. \$1.13
MONDAY, FEB. 28.		
11,000 qrs. New South Wales, shipping-shipped	38/4	approx. \$1.15

SALES OF PARCELS

THURSDAY, FEB. 24. (LIVERPOOL)		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Afloat	38/4	approx. \$1.15
TUESDAY, MARCH 1.		
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Afloat	38/3	approx. \$1.14
1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Feb.-March	37/9	" 1.13
(LONDON)		
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23.		
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. April	38/9	approx. \$1.16
THURSDAY, FEB. 24.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Afloat	39/-	approx. \$1.17
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. March	39/3	" 1.17
FRIDAY, FEB. 25.		
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Feb.-March	38/9	approx. \$1.16
MONDAY, FEB. 28.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Arrived	39/6	approx. \$1.18
TUESDAY, MARCH 1.		
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. April	40/-	approx. \$1.20

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax, sold for May delivery.

DATE	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
Mar. 9	106 1/2	36 1/2	195
Mar. 10	105 1/2	36	196
Mar. 11	105 1/2	36 1/2	198
Mar. 12	106 1/2	36 1/2	199
Mar. 14	106 1/2	36 1/2	199
Mar. 15	105 1/2	36 1/2	200

Liverpool Spot Cash

FROM CORN TRADE NEWS, MARCH 1

Blue Stem	8/5 1/2	approx. \$1.21 4-5
1 Nor. Man.	8/3 1/2	" 1.19 2-5
2 Nor. Man.	8/2 1/2	" 1.18 1-5
3 Nor. Man.	8/1 1/2	" 1.17
Choice White Karachi		
Cleaned terms	8/2 1/2	approx. \$1.18 1-5
2 Hard Winter	8/3 1/2	" 1.19 2-5
2 Red Winter	8/3 1/2	" 1.19 2-5
Barusso	8/6	" 1.22 4-5
Russian	8/1 1/2	" 1.17

Stockyard Receipts

The following gives the number of cattle, sheep, and hogs received at the C.P.R. stockyards during the week ending March 12, and their disposition:

	CATTLE	HOGS	SHEEP
From C.P.R. points	571	1064	.....
From C.N.R. points	156	163	.....
	727	1227	.....
Butchers east last week			207
Consumed locally			415
Cattle west			105

Sample Market Prices

Cash sales on Minneapolis sample market, March 14:

No. 1 Hard wheat, 3 cars	\$1.15
No. 1 Hard wheat, 3 cars	1.16
No. 1 Hard wheat, 1 car	1.15
No. 1 Hard wheat, 1 car	1.15
N. 1 Nor. wheat	1.15
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.15
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.15
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.14
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.14
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.15
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.15
No. 1 Nor. wheat	1.15
No. 1 Nor. wheat	1.14
No. 1 Nor. wheat	1.14
No. 1 Nor. wheat	1.14
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu. to arr.	1.15
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.13
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.13
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	1.12
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.13
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.12
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.13
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, king heads	1.09
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.10
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.11
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.10
Rejected wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 1 Mixed wheat, 1 car	1.12
No. 2 Mixed wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 4 Mixed wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 1 Durum wheat, 4 cars	96
No. 1 Durum wheat, 4 cars	96
No. 2 Durum wheat, 7 cars	94
No. 2 Durum wheat, 1 car	94
No. 3 Durum wheat, 2 cars	93
No. 3 Durum wheat, 2 cars	92
No. 3 Durum wheat, 2 cars	95
No. 1 Velvet Chaff wheat, 1 car	1.12
No. 1 Velvet Chaff wheat, 1 car, choice	1.13
No. 1 Velvet Chaff wheat, 3 cars	1.12
No. 1 Velvet Chaff wheat, 2 cars	1.12
No. 1 Velvet Chaff wheat, 5,000 bu. to arrive	1.12
No. 2 Velvet Chaff wheat, 2 cars	1.11

The Weeks Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inspected during the week ending March 14:

Spring Wheat		
	1910	1909
1 Hard	4	195
1 Northern	423	387
2 Nor.	387	340
3 Northern	132	413
No. 4	35	196
Feed	16	56
Rejected No. 1	26	54
Rejected No. 2	56	20
No grade	11	20
Rejected	11	20
Condemned	1	1
No. 5	4	111
No. 6	1	21
Total	1072	1445
Winter Wheat		
No. 2 Alberta Red	3	.....
No. 3 Alberta Red	1	.....
No. 4 R.W.	1	.....
No. 4 White	.....	.....
No. 5 R.W.	2	.....
Total	7	.....
Oats		
No. 1 C.W.	52	.....
No. 2 C.W.	326	.....
No. 3 C.W.	28	.....
Rejected	2	.....
No grade	27	.....
Extra No. 1 Feed	27	.....
No. 1 Feed	6	.....
No. 2 Feed	11	.....
No. 2 Mixed	1	.....
Total	456	.....
Barley		
No. 3	26	.....
No. 4	14	.....
Rejected	3	.....
Total	43	.....
Flax		
No. 1 N.W. Manitoba	20	.....
No. 1 Manitoba	2	.....
Rejected	1	.....
No grade	2	.....
Total	25	.....
Grand total	1603	.....

Stocks in Terminals

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, on March 11, was 5,883,195 bushels, as against 5,725,174 bushels last week, and 5,144,082 bushels last year. The total shipments for the week were 290,553 bushels last year 424,797 bushels. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	22,982.50	3,692.20
No. 1 Nor.	1,640,775.50	611,743.10
No. 2 Nor.	2,060,725.00	1,719,098.50
No. 3 Nor.	1,164,711.00	1,095,357.10
No. 4	235,991.30	363,741.00
No. 5	73,132.20	269,276.00
Other grades	584,877.00	881,964.10
Total	3,754,228.20	2,424,258.00

STOCKS OF OATS

No. 1 Extra	1,993.18
No. 1 White	303,358.18
No. 2	2,894,038.00
No. 3 White	354,030.00
Mixed	11,883.14
Other grades	188,744.29
Total	3,754,228.88
BARLEY	488,377.00
FLAX	306,719.00
Total	771,098.00

Canadian Visible

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange) MARCH 11.

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Pl. W'm.	2,151,550	1,400,674	153,982
Pl. Arthur	3,731,643	2,352,534	334,395
Dep. H'b'r	6,110	4,117	.....
Meaford	146,596	56,003	64,224
Mid. Tiffin	926,323	728,280	27,734
Col'wood	33,266	4,470	41,127
Owen Sd.	73,228	4,800	36,343
Goderich	136,463	52,265	7,761
Pl. Col'b'ne	79,839	99,507	16,931
Kingston	31,810	.....	.....
Montreal	108,336	292,140	50,506
Quebec	8,900	4,300	67,000
St. John,	.....	.....	.....
N.B.	580,007	26,139	51,457

IN STORE IN HOLD

Pl. Arthur	274,553	216,522
Midland	230,217	67,000
Collingwood	27,079	47,038
Goderich	79,668	160,280
Sarnia, Pl. Ed	79,770	33,000
Pl. Colborne	12,595	.....
Thorold	100,000	.....
Duluth	472,000	.....
Buffalo	1,301,123	.....

Comparative American Visible

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
Wheat	26,417,000	25,783,000	36,995,000
Corn	13,882,000	14,357,000	6,617,000
Oats	9,391,000	9,039,000	8,948,000

World's Shipments

Total world's shipments 11,408,000 bushels; last week 12,400,000; last year 10,512,000 bushels. Comparison by countries is as follows:

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
American	1,664,000	2,112,000	2,272,000
Russian	2,840,000	2,932,000	1,712,000
Danubian	488,000	392,000	168,000
Indian	336,000	504,000	.....
Argentine	4,064,000	4,184,000	5,006,000
Australian	1,608,000	2,160,000	1,348,000
Chili	408,000	96,000	16,000

Butter and Eggs

The quotations given in THE GUIDE for these products are those secured from retail merchants in Winnipeg who purchase direct from the farmer. For this week they are as follows for butter and eggs laid down in Winnipeg:

Choice Dairy Butter	30c.
Choice Separator, 1 lb. p.	30c.
New Laid Eggs	30c.
Cooking Eggs (Candled)	27c.

Flour

The following are mill prices, per bag:

ROYAL FLOUR MILLS CO.—	
Royal Household	\$3.05
Mount Royal	2.90
Glenora Patents	2.75
Manitoba Strong Bakers	2.45
LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO.—	
Five Roses	\$3.05
Lakewood	2.90
Harvest Queen	2.70
Medora	2.40
XXX	1.70
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.—	
Purity	\$3.05
Three Stars	2.75
Battle Patent	2.70
Midland Bakers	2.30
Huron	2.15
XXX	1.60
HUDSON'S BAY CO.—	
Hungarian Patent	\$3.05
Strathcona	2.85
Leader	2.70

Rolled Oats

Per 80 lbs. Prices net.

In 80-lb. sacks	\$1.95
In 40-lb. sacks	2.00
In 20-lb. sacks	2.05
In 8-lb. sacks	2.35

Feed

The following are prices on mill feed, per ton:

Bran	\$17.00
Shorts	18.00
CROPPED FEEDS	
Barley, per ton, in sacks	\$23.00
Oats	28.00
Barley and Oats	26.00

Hay

Quotations on hay are still maintained as follows:

Native Hay, No. 1	\$10.00
Native Hay, No. 2	9.00
Timothy, No. 1	15.00
Timothy, No. 2	12.00

Potatoes

Quotation still remains at from 30 to 35 cents a bushel in car load lots.

Hides, Tallow and Wool

By McMillan Fur and Wool Co.

Green frozen hides	8c.
Green frozen calf	11c.
Dry Flint butcher hides	17 to 18c.
Dry rough and fallen hides	15c.
Seneca Root	45c.
Wool	8 to 11c.

Dressed Poultry

Winnipeg retailers who purchase direct from the producer, quote the following prices per pound, for dressed poultry, dry plucked, and with the head and feet off:

Chickens	20c.
Fowls	16c.
Turkeys	20c.
Geese	16c.
Ducks	15 to 16c.

Winnipeg Live Stock

By BATER & McLEAN Stockyards, Winnipeg, March 15 Cattle

Quotations remain practically the same as last week, and shipments have been very light. Butcher steers are now selling at from \$4.25 to \$4.75. Butcher cows are still quoted at \$4 to \$4.25; good to choice bulls \$3.75 to \$4.25; choice calves \$4; and medium calves \$3.75.

Swine

The high price of \$9 for hogs is still being maintained and everything is quickly snapped up at this figure.

Lambs and Mutton

Quotations still remain at from \$5.75 to \$6.

Liverpool Live Stock

MARCH 14
John Rogers & Co. cable reports of today's Birkenhead market is as follows: Trade slow, with sales building very firm, best cattle in fairly good demand with no appreciable change on Saturday's quotations, viz.
States steers from 13½ to 14 cents per pound.
Canadians 13½ to 13½ cents.

Montreal Live Stock

MARCH 14
Hog prices were strong today, reaching \$10.25 per 100 pounds live weight. The receipts at the Montreal stockyards were 1,000 cattle, 200 sheep and lambs, 1,800 hogs and 375 calves. Choice steers, \$6 to \$6.25; fair to good, \$5 to \$5.50; fair, \$4.50 to \$5.25; Hogs, \$10.25; sows, \$9.25; sheep steady at \$4.75; lambs a little firmer at \$7.

Toronto Live Stock

Top Prices, MARCH 11
Export steers \$6.00 to \$6.50
Butcher cattle \$5.75 to \$6.10
Live hogs, weighed off cars \$9.70

Chicago Live Stock

Top Prices, MARCH 12
Cattle \$ 8.40
Hogs 11.00
Sheep 8.15
Lambs 9.65

JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THRESHER

The judgment given in Alberta on the 2nd inst. in the case of Van Camp vs. Benjamin by Chief Justice Sifton is of great importance to threshers and farmers. Benjamin had threshed for Van Camp and when he had finished his work demanded payment of his bill, amounting to about \$207.00. Van Camp offered to pay \$150.00. Claiming that Benjamin owed him \$50.00, the value of a straw stack which Benjamin had burnt during the course of the threshing. Benjamin denied liability for burning the straw and refused to accept anything less than the full amount of his bill. He then left the premises, but returned the next day with teams and in spite of the determined opposition of Van Camp took by force out of the granary sufficient grain to pay his bill.

The Van Camps sued for trespass and damages.

The case turned on the interpretation of the Threshers' Lien Ordinance.

The Chief Justice held that a thresher had a right-at any time within 60 days after the threshing was finished to take sufficient grain to pay his bill.

As comment upon this judgment it may be remembered that the criminal code at Section 57 says: "Everyone who is in peaceable possession of any moveable or thing under a claim of right and everyone acting under a claim of right is protected from criminal responsibility for defending such possession even against a person entitled by law to the possession of such property or thing if he uses no more force than is necessary."

Under the civil law, therefore, the thresher can take the grain, while under the criminal law the farmer can sue all the force necessary to prevent the grain being taken if he has a good reason for not paying for the threshing, but not otherwise. He must have a "claim of right," otherwise he would be criminally responsible for refusing to let the thresher take sufficient grain to pay the bill.—MacLeod Advertiser.

Leisure cannot be enjoyed unless it is won by effort.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM MARCH 9—15, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT						BARLEY		OATS		FLAX				
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6 Feed	Rej. 1	Rej. 2	3	4	Rej. Feed	1 c w.	3 c w.	1 N W	1 Man Red
9	103	101	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	33	.....	.....
10	103	101	99	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	33	.....	.....
11	103	101	99	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	33	.....	.....
12	104	102	100	96	99	97	97	96	97	95
14	104	102	100	97	100	98	98	97	98	96
15	104	102	100	96	99	97	97	96	97	95

G. G. G. CO. LTD.

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NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS



WHY ARE OUR RECEIPTS OF GRAIN INCREASING so rapidly?--We are practically doubling our business every succeeding year, and our receipts are still on the increase; what does it all mean?

Ship Us a Car and You Will See.

Have You a Share In

Our Company? This is a Farmers' Co-Operative Company and we want to have all the Farmers with us in this Movement. NOW is the best time of the year to purchase Stock. All money received on Stock before April 30th will bear dividends from the whole business year, ending June 30th. Write for fuller particulars at once or send in your application.

The Farmers' Headquarters

When you are in the City don't fail to call at our office. After April 1st we shall have moved from our old offices, 445 Main Street, to the Keewayden Block on Portage Avenue, East. You are always welcome and we will be pleased to give you any information you require concerning the markets or the grain trade in general. Make use of Your Own Company; that is what we are here for.

We have our own sampling and grading experts to check the Government grading of all cars Consigned To Us.

We have a Claims Department to protect your interests against the railroads and other concerns.

We handle the volume of business and by being able to sell large lots of grain we can often secure prices considerably above market quotations.

We are all grain growers and our interests are your interests. All that remains as profits from the charge of handling the grain goes back to the farmer.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

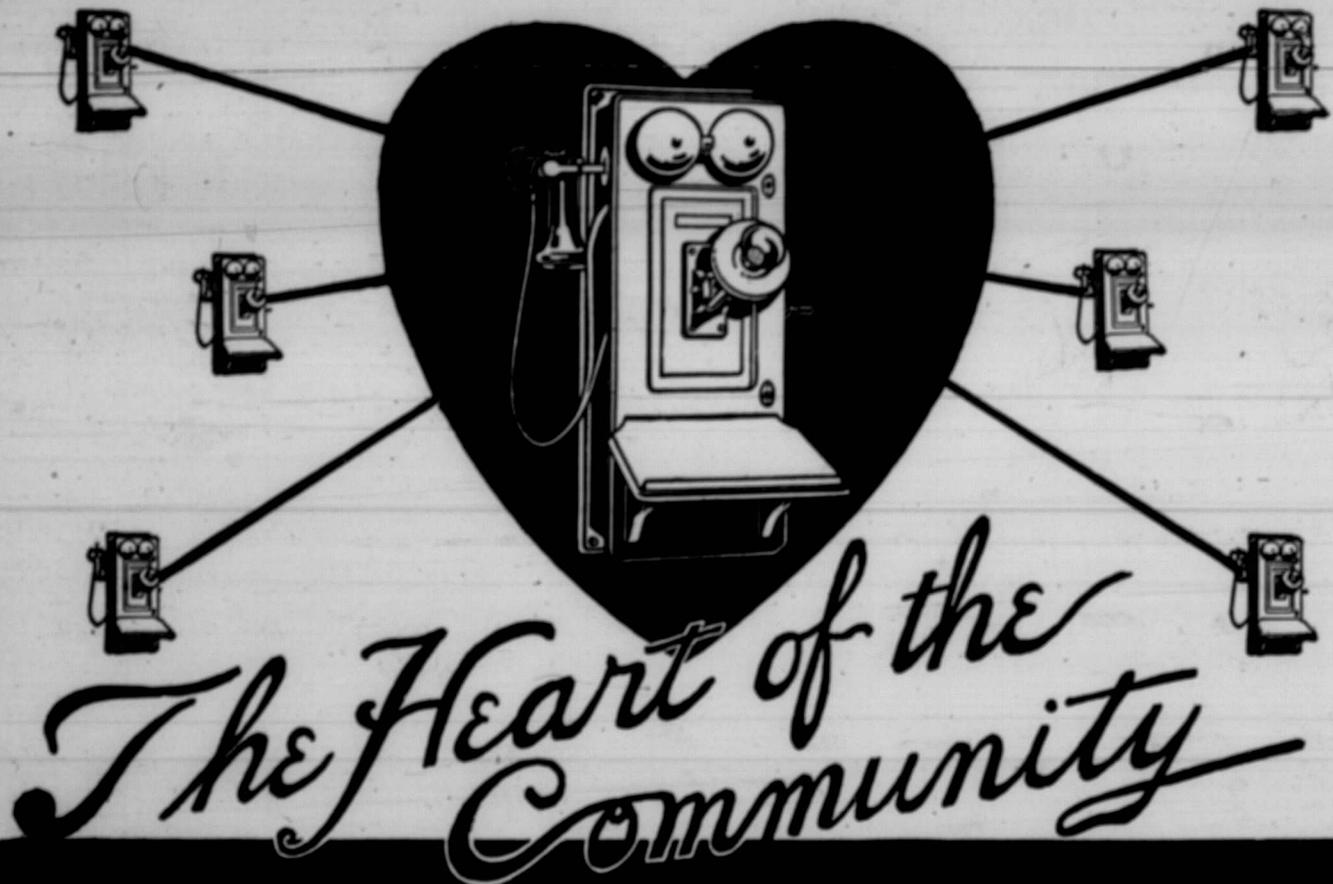
WINNIPEG



NOTE-- Alberta Farmers will please Address Us to Calgary



MANITOBA



The Heart of the Community

OUT OF 259,000 PHONES IN USE IN CANADA, 250,000 ARE MADE BY US

DON'T you think that fact almost speaks for itself? There hardly seems to be much left to say. No better evidence could be demanded—or given—of the absolute perfection of every instrument turned out by us. For a long time past we have had our best engineers at work on the problem of designing a more powerful Farmers' Line Telephone. And now we have it. The work was completed months ago, although it is only now that we are offering it to you. The interval has been devoted to "trying out" these new sets under the most exacting conditions it would be necessary to meet anytime—anywhere.



SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOK

ALL you have to do is to ask for Bulletin No. 2716 and we will mail you FREE, at once, the full story of farm telephones. Asking for the book places you under no obligation—don't hesitate to tell us you want it. We are anxious that you should be posted on the value and economy of farm telephones. A post card will bring it.

Watch for the other advertisements of this series. They have a story to tell you.

OUR NEWLY DESIGNED NO. 1317 TYPE TELEPHONE SET

represents the attainment of perfection in telephone construction. Go over it point by point—prove it for yourself by comparison with any other instrument you like.

Take the transmitter—into which you talk—you will find it the standard long-distance type.

Then there is the receiver—the earpiece: it is simply perfect—never will you be bothered by local noises to spoil transmission. The result of long and careful study, it is the best possible construction and combination for the purpose.

The generator has also been well worked out—so well, in fact, that this generator is stronger than any other telephone generator on the market. Observe how easily it turns. It will ring more telephones on a longer line than any other 5-bar generator made today. Thousands of these generators are now operating on lines more than 30-miles long with as many as 40 telephones on the same line.

The ringers and gongs are unusually efficient. Our new type 38 ringer is not only very sensitive, but very strong and operates on from only one-third to one-fourth the current ordinarily required. The extra large brass gongs produce a volume of noise fully half as great again as gongs on other sets. You'll never fail to hear this telephone when it rings. The switch hook makes all contacts on the best grade of platinum points—that makes for efficiency.

Taken as a whole Set No. 1317 is an extremely handsome instrument. The woodwork is of quarter-sawed oak of finest quality and handsome finish. And in point of service this telephone is unsurpassed—more than \$10,000 was put into it in engineering expense alone before the first instrument was made. Would you like to know more about it? The space here won't permit us to tell you, but if you will write, we'll gladly give you any information you may desire.

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED

Manufacturers and suppliers of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone and Power Plants.

MONTREAL
Cor. Notre Dame and Guy Sts.

TORONTO
60 Front St. W.

REGINA

VANCOUVER
918 Pender St. W.

WINNIPEG
599 Henry Ave.