

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND  
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS



The Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association have decided to meet Sir Wilfred Laurier at Regina and present to him their views on Western Farmers' Problems.

**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"

JUNE 22nd, 1910

Volume II.

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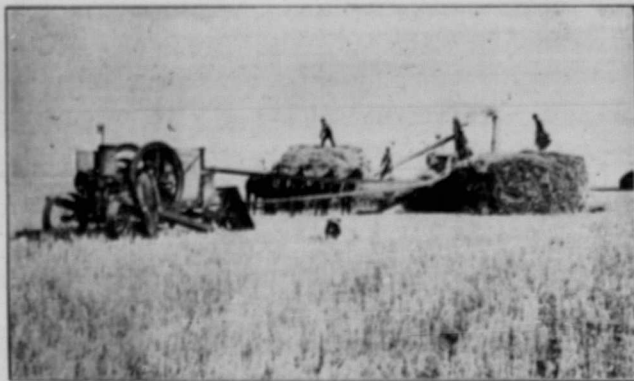
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THE Commissioners wish to announce to the farmers of Manitoba that they have secured permanent offices for the transaction of their business, and all communications should be sent to the Commissioners at the above address. Petition forms and all information needed by farmers in order to secure elevators at their points will be mailed upon application. The Commissioners solicit the co-operation of the farmers of Manitoba in the work of establishing a system of Public owned storage elevators in the province.



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Our Catalogue will explain.

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614 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG, MAN.



**A BOON TO FARMERS**  
—a fence that won't break, and a post that won't rot.

### Standard Woven Wire Fence

is heavy steel wire, well galvanized, and locked with the "Tie That Binds"—our exclusive invention, which being an oval loop allows a long bend in the running wire.

STANDARD STEEL FENCE POST is No. 12 gauge steel, bent at right angle, and pointed so that the fence is held secure without staples.

Get the facts in our book that you ought to know. Write for free copy and sample lock.

The Standard Wire Fence Co. of Woodstock Limited, Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man. 15

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Farmers, insure your Crops against loss by  
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For rates and further particulars see our Agents.

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## Our Special Western Fair Number

**N**EXT week's issue will be a big number containing at least fifty-two pages. Special attention will be devoted to a number of the leading Agricultural Fairs to be held throughout the West. This edition will contain a great deal of extra advertising. Many advertisers are using The Guide for the first time, and the amount of money they spend with the Guide in future will be determined largely by the results they secure from their trial announcement in this special issue. You can do your share to make this advertising profitable by doing your own buying, as far as possible, from the firms who are advertising in The Guide, and by invariably telling them, "I saw your advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide"; otherwise, The Guide may not get the credit for the sale even although it should have been effected through the advertisement in its columns. Many of the advertisers in this special issue will simply invite you to visit their premises while in the city. Do not fail to do so, and be sure to acknowledge the invitation extended through The Guide. Even if you cannot attend the Fair if you were to drop a note to such advertisers thanking them for their invitation and advising them of your inability to accept same it would be appreciated by them, and would materially increase the value they attach to The Guide as an advertising medium. And remember that every dollar we receive in the way of advertising revenue is spent in improving the quality of the service which The Guide is rendering.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg

## Shall the People of the West Co-operate so as to Buy together and for Cash?

By E. A. PARTRIDGE

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—Last week Mr. Partridge under the above title showed the necessity for re-organization of business in country towns, and the desirability that it should follow co-operative lines. This week he suggests the details of a proposed system of co-operative stores and also a method of procedure in establishing them.

The most important fact in connection with the proposition under consideration is the necessary change it involves in the application of the credit system. It has become the custom of the banks to supply their credit to the country through the manufacturer, the wholesaler and the merchant. This is a most circuitous and costly method of financing the people. In this way instead of small credits extended to many people, large credits are given to a privileged few who farm them out to the others at great profit to themselves.

The few large banking institutions with numerous branches which we have in Canada, instead of the small local bank system enjoyed by the nation to the south of us is probably responsible for this unsatisfactory method of supplying credit having survived so long. The time has come, however, for a change, one which it is hoped the bankers will themselves see the necessity for, and hasten to bring about by supplying credit through their local bank agents to the organized consumers, partly on their joint or corporate guarantee, and partly on their individual standing as producers or wage earners. Any general refusal to do this, in the face of a widespread demand now taking form, would lead to sharp criticism of our present banking laws, an agitation for their amendment, and a successful attempt to dot the older settled parts of the country with co-operative credit banks to meet the needs of a co-operative system of buying. Interviews with some of our prominent bank officials, however, give reasonable grounds for believing that our bankers generally are alive to the desirability and practicability of the change proposed, and that instead of opposing it, they will give it a cordial welcome.

The first step to take then in the establishment of a co-operative group, or more properly the organization of the community for the purpose of co-operative buying would be to obtain an assurance from the local bank or banks that the necessary credits would be supplied. This fact being known would greatly facilitate the work of organization both in the way of securing members and the removing of opposition.

The next step to be taken by the organization committee or those having the business of organizing in hand, is to confer with those engaged in carrying on the trade of the town, as to their willingness to allow their business to be absorbed in the co-operative business by purchase; the intention being to avoid as far as possible hardship to individuals and antagonism towards the co-operative enterprise, by buying out the stock, leasing the premises, and so far as practicable employing the services, on salary, of those now carrying on the business. Different communities would aim at greater or less consolidation and scope in their co-operative enterprise. Some would content themselves with handling coal, lumber and other building materials, and implements, on the start at least. Others would go further and include harness, hardware and groceries. In some cases a complete absorption of the business would be undertaken.

The third step will be the signing of articles of agreement by a considerable group of the more prominent members of the community, the application for letters patent under the Joint Stock Companies Act of the province wherein the group is situated, and the solicitation of applications for stock accompanied by, say 25 per cent. of the par value. At the proper times the allotment of stock would take place, a general meeting be called, the provisional directors be succeeded by those regularly elected, the remainder of par value of stock called, by-laws enacted, officers elected, committees and a general manager appointed, and the company would be ready for business.

The first act of business would be to arrange with the bank for the command of money, beyond the paid up capital,

necessary to make purchases of goods for cash. In the case of goods taken over from the stocks of local merchants these would either be paid for in cash or accepted as payment for stock to be taken in the co-operative store by the owner. In the taking over of local stocks the services of a skilled valuator should be engaged, and all dead or deteriorated stock rigidly rejected or accepted at figures which would permit it being cleaned out at bargain prices. In the laying in of new stock the patrons of the store would be asked to make close estimates of their requirements.

As a detail of the business, a hall should be provided where the members would meet at regular intervals to discuss community matters, enjoy social contact, and confer with the manager, the directors or each other with respect to the business connected with their co-operative buying and selling.

The advances to the company by the bank would be on the security of the paid up stock pledged to the bank or the excess value of the stock of the company over the amount advanced.

Three classes of customers would be found among the shareholders. (a) Those with cash in hand, or in the bank, for all their purchases. (b) Those whom the bank would finance to the extent of their purchases by honoring their checks drawn in favor of the company in payment of goods and charge, with interest, to overdraw account, at the same time crediting the overdraft of the company with the amounts represented by these checks. (c) Those whose credit at the bank was required to be guaranteed by the company in order that their checks in favor of the store would be accepted. These persons would apply to the committee representing the company for a guarantee credit. This committee, after due consideration, would refuse to guarantee, guarantee in part, or to the whole limit of the request, as seemed expedient either on the bare reputation of the applicant or on the strength of some security such as a short time mortgage on real estate, or chattels, or a bill of sale, kinds of security which banks are forbidden by law to loan money on, but which the company could take and guarantee the bank. Thus the whole reputable part of the community would be put upon a cash basis and able to save, on an average, 25 per cent. on their purchases, since the store could buy in large quantities and for cash, need buy practically nothing beyond what was ordered in advance and would have minimized the loss likely to accrue from bad debts. It is true some risk is assumed on account of the weaker members of the community, but in any event the man who pays under the present commercial system supports the man who doesn't. But in this case some choice is given to the group as to guarantees given and securities demanded. Moreover there is less risk of failure to pay among those who are buying their goods at proper values than among those who are grossly over-charged.

In putting a price upon the goods in the store a certain per cent. would be added for losses from guaranteed accounts as in other businesses, but the risk would be much smaller than in a general credit business. Goods would be sold at such a price as to ensure a fair profit, as the price would be the same to shareholders and non-shareholders at the time of purchase. However, after the operating expenses were met, with provision for losses and depreciation and a fixed charge for interest on the capital stock in the form of a dividend, the remaining profits would be divided among the shareholders in proportion to the amount of their purchases, thus giving them their goods at practically cost and making the distinction between shareholders and non-shareholders, necessary to induce the latter to come into the membership.

The multiplication of groups such as described would in a short time lead to the creation of a central purchasing

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THE  
Martin-Orme Pianos**

Are Noted for their Superb Tone Quality, Attractive Case Design and Durable Construction.

For real pleasure at all times you want a Martin-Orme Piano.

They mean dollars saved to you.

**A. E. SOULIS & CO.,** Western Representatives  
328 Smith Street WWINNIPEG, Man.

agency where orders and shipments would be consolidated, enabling much better prices to be obtained from the manufacturers than at present. Also expert buyers would select from the stocks in large cities the classes of goods which it was thought desirable should not be carried at the local points.

The store would pay interest on the bank overdraft which was contracted when goods were purchased, but as fast as each patron paid by check for his supplies the amount of the store overdraft would be reduced and the patron would, if using bank credit, pay interest on the amounts charged by the bank to his overdraft only from the time each check was drawn. At the end of the season the store would have no overdraft left unpaid, but the individual patrons would be the bank debtors.

Wage earners would usually pay from month to month, but farmers, active and retired, would usually pay as grain was marketed. It could be arranged with the bank that these would deposit their bills of lading or warehouse receipts, if government owned elevators are provided for storage at country points, and receive advances which would be applied in part to the store overdraft and in part to meet other obligations, pending the sale of the grain from month to month.

Machinery purchases would be mostly made in the early spring so that grain need not be fully realized on till that time, permitting slower marketing, tending to higher prices. It is hoped that this outline will create widespread interest in practical co-operation.

The writer, who is acting in conjunction with others who are desirous of rescuing our people from an awkward and burdensome credit system, will be glad to hear from those interested, and give what advice or information he can.

A capable corporation lawyer is now engaged in drafting a stock set of articles of association, applications for letters patent setting forth the powers of a company formed thereunder, stock sheets, by-laws, procedure at all necessary meetings, bookkeeping methods and other data for the guidance of those desiring to organize. Information will be gathered from the Doukhobors and from communities which have made a success of co-operation cash buying at as early a date as possible. It is probable that provision will be made to supply organizers who for a percentage of the subscribed stock will undertake the whole work of establishing a group when their services are demanded.

One of the objects of the Canadian

Council of Agriculture, of which our Western Farmers' Associations form a part, is "to urge the adoption of co-operative methods by our members (but outside our association) in the purchase and sale of commodities, that equity may be established in the business of exchange." It is expected that the local Associations will busy themselves in the



ON THE ROAD TO HUDSON BAY.

With crown afloat and glinting eye  
There boated forth an Earl  
Adown a rippled Northland stream,  
All eddy, plash and purr,  
A lordly democrat was he,  
His legs in jeans were girt,  
Shoepack shod, he sported too  
A homely hunting shirt.

"The road to Hudson here must be,"  
The Earl did loudly quoth,  
"And that it is not yet begun  
I'll stake my lordly oath.  
Guess Wilfrid had an afterthink  
And thus the work did staag,  
He thought the builders tools and stuff  
Would kind of bar my way."

We know you're going to England  
You're going to view our land  
And when you strike the "old dart"  
You'll talk "to hear the band."  
We're mighty sorry to lose you,  
Of you we'll keep a track,  
The best news you can send us, is—  
"I'll soon be coming back."

**MR. BONNAR'S STAND**

R. A. Bonnar, of Winnipeg, has accepted nomination as an independent candidate in the constituency of Assiniboia. When his candidature was announced THE GUIDE sent him a letter asking how he would stand on a number of the important questions of the day. The letter and Mr. Bonnar's reply are here given:

R. A. Bonnar, Esq.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir—

We note that you have accepted nomination as an independent candidate for the Manitoba Legislature in the constituency of Assiniboia. You have always been regarded as one of the strong friends of the Grain Growers and we should be glad if you gave us your stand upon the following subjects:

- Are you in favor of, and will you support in the legislature, if elected:
- 1.—The inauguration of a system of public elevators throughout the province that will afford complete relief to the farmers from the oppression of the present system, and operated under an absolutely independent commission, free from political influence, and responsible to the legislature.
  - 2.—Government ownership of public utilities, by means of a commission that will be absolutely independent of party politics, and responsible to the legislature.
  - 3.—Direct Legislation, including the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall.
  - 4.—The administration of Provincial affairs in the interest of the people and not for political advantage.
  - 5.—An improvement in the system of the taxation of land values, whereby at least a part of the profits secured by the speculators, shall be returned to the community that earned them.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE**

**MR. BONNAR'S REPLY.**

I heartily and sincerely reply, "Yes" to all your questions, and I think that you might have enlarged very much on question four. I am an "independent," pure and simple, and I think as an independent, I can do more for the people of this province. Not having my hands tied, I can use what intellect has been given me in the interest of the people, instead of the legislators.

(Signed)

R. A. BONNAR.

creation of these co-operative groups from among their members and that the Association meetings and the meetings of shareholders will in general occur in the same place and at the same time, securing increased attendance and added interest in each.

The handling of farm produce through these stores will no doubt culminate in a co-operative agency being maintained

I am not subject to the countervailing duty.

The tariff law provides that if any country imposes an export duty on any kind whatever on wood used in the manufacture of wood pulp, such export duty shall be added by the United States on importations. Quebec recently issued regulations requiring that wood cut after May 1 shall be manufactured in that province. This in effect was regarded as a prohibition of exportation of wood cut after that date. There are large stocks of wood on hand in Quebec, one estimate is that there are 1,200,000 cords of pine cut prior to May 1, which can be exported, and to such the export duty would attach. Therefore it was explained at the treasury department, Quebec still collects the discriminating license fee of 25c per cord on wood cut on crown lands before May 1. For this reason the additional or countervailing duty has been assessed on the products of the wood prior to the date mentioned.

**NEW GRAIN ROUTE**

A Montreal dispatch of June 16 said: "C. M. Hays left for Winnipeg today. In consequence he has postponed his visit to St. John. Before his departure he said that although the Grand Trunk Pacific would not be completed through to the Atlantic Coast this year he hoped that by the linking up of the various transportation lines would establish a new transportation system between Western Canada and the Atlantic seaboard.

Negotiations to this end are now on between the government and the Grand Trunk Pacific and if successful grain from the West will be taken from Fort William by the Grand Trunk Pacific, thence to the Georgian Bay canal, Grand Trunk steamships to Levis, thence by the National Transcontinental to Moncton, and thence over the Intercolonial to St. John, N.B. These connections are only possible during the season of navigation and are only to last till the completion of the Transcontinental, which will not be accomplished until 1912."

in the cities, to the great financial benefit of the producers.

Any data bearing on the question with which this article deals will be welcomed by the writer. Please address all communications to him at Sinaluta, Saskatchewan.

**STATES HIT BACK**

A Washington, D. C., wire of June 9, said: Pulp and printing paper manufactured from wood cut on crown lands in the province of Quebec prior to May 1 last, is subject to the countervailing duty of 25c per cord, or its equivalent of 35c a ton in the manufactured state as print paper. This is provided by the new tariff law, according to a decision of the treasury department to-day. Like products manufactured from wood cut on crown lands in Quebec after May

**Boo Spavin**

Cure the lameness and remove the hump without swearing the horse—have the hump looking just as it did before the lumps came.

**Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)** is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid bladders—Boo Spavin, Thoroughbred, English, Cob, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy which may either draw the impure and raw tissue to the surface, or, if it is not required, and your money back if it ever fails.

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**\$19.75 UP**  
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Write us for prices on all sizes and name of nearest dealer. Every Machine Guaranteed.  
**The DOMO Separator Co.**  
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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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Address all communications to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Change of copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

JUNE 22nd, 1910

**ROOSEVELT IS HOME**

The great big question in the United States now is to find a job for a man who is too big for any job that is vacant. In all the vast republic there is no man who looms so large on the horizon as Theodore Roosevelt. He has been away from home for more than a year and has been hobnobbing with wild animals in Africa and crowned heads in Europe. When he returned last Saturday to New York the nation received him with wide open arms and gave him a reception surpassing anything ever seen in the United States. Roosevelt took only a few weeks to set all Europe agog by his plain speaking. He acted quite independently with the pope, and even said "you" instead of "your majesty" when speaking to the Kaiser. He went over to England and took part in the funeral of King Edward and gave old England some advice on running the empire. Home he comes as vigorous as ever in a steamer, loaded with gifts from royalty and all sorts of plunder. He says he is all ready to take his part in the solution of the problems of his country. But how is he going to set about it? Taft, his nominee, is president and will be for over two years more, but Taft is growing smaller as the colonel increases in national stature.

What will the Colonel do and what will be done with the Colonel? There is no need to worry over what to do with him for he will take care of that himself. Apparently he can have anything the republic has to give. But it looks as though he may take action on the present political situation. The Republican party is drifting away from Taft or Taft is drifting away from the Republican party. Which one will the rough rider spank into line? No doubt what he says will go. He has never had to take a firm stand on the tariff question and it will be interesting to see what he will say about the recent upward revision. The Lion Hunter is slated to deliver his first public address in the centre of the insurgent stronghold. He will then probably say what he thinks. Roosevelt is now, as far as one can see, at the height of his fame and nations hang upon his words. What will the future see? Will he go up or down? If he is to keep on going up it is hard to see where there is an eminence on which he can stand. It might be well to have him appointed Chief Advisor for life to the Kings and Presidents. If not that then we need a big man with a "big

stick" in Canada and we might import the doughty Colonel for a while.

**MR. BONNAR'S CANDIDATURE**

It was with great pleasure that we learned that Mr. R. A. Bonnar, of Winnipeg, is to contest the constituency of Assiniboia in the forthcoming provincial election. Probably to no other man are the farmers of Western Canada more deeply indebted than they are to Mr. Bonnar. For several years, not only in his professional capacity as a lawyer, but also as a man he has worked hard to secure for the farmers of the West a square deal in their fight against the allied forces of special privileges. When we learned that he had accepted the nomination, we addressed to him the questions, as shown on page 4 of this issue, and his answer came back promptly. Mr. Bonnar stands as an independent and upholds government "of the people, for the people, and by the people." Though a strong Conservative and a supporter of the present Manitoba government for many years, Mr. Bonnar now sees that the interest of the people can be best served, in his opinion, as an independent representative. This stamps Mr. Bonnar as one of the leaders of the new and independent thought, that is rapidly growing in Western Canada, for this reason he has accepted the call of the people of Assiniboia, and will contest that constituency against Aime Benard, M.P.P. Mr. Benard is also a Conservative, but he is a man who, judging from his actions, believes in standing by his party no matter what may be done. Mr. Bonnar is a Conservative but does not believe that any man should blindly follow his party but rather follow the dictates of his conscience in what he believes to be right, and exercise his intellect in the interests of the people of his province. The fight is therefore between two Conservatives. It is a very hopeful sign to see a man of the calibre of Mr. Bonnar taking an independent stand, and we sincerely hope that he will be a member of the new legislature, where we believe he will be one of the most potent features for good government in the interest of the people, that can be secured. He has nothing to gain personally, but rather it will be a sacrifice, for a lawyer with a large practice to give the time necessary to perform properly his duty, as a member of the legislature. When we find such men willing to act as our representatives, it is our duty to elect them. The farmers of Manitoba could have no stronger friend in the legislature than R. A. Bonnar.

**ELEVATORS THE MAIN QUESTION**

We note that the Manitoba government explains the necessity of holding an election this summer on account of the boundary question. We confess that we do not see what difference it will make in the boundary matter whether an election is held this summer or next summer. Everybody in Manitoba is in favor of having the boundary of the province extended to the Hudson's Bay, but just how that can be made a subject of sufficient importance to call on a provincial election this summer, is hard to see. No matter what happens in the ensuing provincial election, it will not effect the boundary matter one iota. The people of Manitoba in returning the present government at the last election said very plainly what they thought of the boundary issue, and they think the same thing now. But the farmers of Manitoba are vastly more interested in the elevator question than in anything else. They want to see public elevators throughout the province, and they do not want to see the elevator question become a political foot-ball. Two of the Grain Growers' Associations in Manitoba have passed unanimous resolutions, asking that an election be not held until the elevators have been procured, and we think that their action is well taken. As a matter of fact the boundary question is a federal matter and one which should not take

up so much of the time of provincial members. There are ten federal members in Manitoba and it is their duty to see the boundary question properly solved, but the provincial members should attend to provincial matters.

**ADVANTAGES OF INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS**

The clause in the bill for government ownership of elevators prepared by the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association for submission to the legislature, making provision for the appointment by the legislature of a commission to establish and operate a system of government elevators, is the subject of much adverse criticism in certain quarters. The large body of farmers are favorable to the proposition, as they regard it as being a safeguard against graft, and the tendency of governments to reward political friends and purchase political support. This adverse criticism largely comes from those who are either beneficiaries of the government, or whose conceptions of the functions of government is that the cabinet is supreme in everything pertaining to government. The ground being taken that no government would commit to a commission appointed as suggested by the Grain Growers the power to expend public money, as they would not be responsible to the government, and as a consequence could not be trusted with the expenditure of the public money. This is a specious form of argument and to the uninitiated and anyone imbued with the idea, that all public expenditures are made by the government at their own sweet will, it would appear sound and reasonable. Those who advance that form of argument lose sight of the all important fact, that the government has no power in the premises excepting that conferred on them by the legislature. To the modern student of political economy, the recommendations of the Grain Growers, as to the better method of operating public utilities, would commend itself as being in accord with advanced ideals of democratic government.

The cardinal principle underlying the British form of government, is that the government or cabinet can spend no money without the authority of the legislature. That is to say, the cabinet is in essence a committee of the legislature, upon whom the legislature confers administrative power to carry on the functions of the legislature during the interval between sessions, discharge the executive work entrusted to them by the legislature, including the expenditure of money in accordance with directions laid down in the statutes. That being the case, there is not practical or constitutional reason why the legislature of Manitoba, having accepted the principle of government ownership of elevators, could not just as well empower a commission of three men to do what was necessary to carry out that principle as to confer the power on the cabinet that enabled them to do it. Note that the government could not make a move toward the establishment of a system of elevators until they got the authority from the legislature to do so, nor could they use the credit of the province to borrow money to meet the necessary expenditure without first receiving authority from the legislature. The Elevator Act gives the cabinet power to make the elevator system a branch of the public works department, place the commission and the control of the operation of the elevators under the Minister of Public Works. There can be no substantial reason advanced to show why the legislature could not just as well confer that authority on an elevator commission appointed by themselves, and there are very few unbiased men who will contend that the public interest would not be safeguarded better in the operation of those elevators under the direction of such a commission, than by a commission appointed by the government, operating under the direct control of a Minister of Public Works.

The contention is made, that an independent commission as suggested by the Grain Growers is responsible to no one but the legislature.

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A little thought would indicate that they would have with one exception similar responsibility to the cabinet minister, namely, that the minister is elected by a constituency and responsible to that constituency like any other member of the legislature. The extent of that responsibility being, that their constituents may refuse to re-elect them at the end of a term of four or five years. If, in the meantime, they squander the people's resources there is no power on earth that can compel the ministers to make restitution. While on the other hand the independent commission suggested by the Grain Growers would be responsible to the legislature, and if incompetent or derelict to duty could be dismissed by the legislature, the same as commissioners appointed by the municipal council are dismissed at any time by the council that appointed them. In the case of the cabinet minister, although a member of the legislature, as a cabinet minister he is not responsible to the legislature, but to the premier. If he, or any official or commission under his direction is accused of improper practices and is supported by the premier from whom he receives the appointment, the legislature can only reach him by a vote of want of confidence in the government. Everyone knows how often offences against the public interest on the part of government officials are condoned in the interest of party particularly in federal matters, and how difficult it is to secure a want of confidence in the cabinet under a party system of government. An independent commission could be dismissed, if incompetent, without in any way reflecting upon either of the political parties, as no party advantage could be gained by condoning any offence on their part.

#### SASKATCHEWAN AND SIR WILFRID

The Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association have made arrangements to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Regina. Sir Wilfrid will address a meeting in the Queen City on August 1st. The Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association have arranged to hold a meeting on the day prior to this, and make all arrangements to present to Sir Wilfrid their views upon the tariff, with special reference to reciprocity in agricultural implements; the advisability of the Dominion Government taking over the terminal elevators; the need of the actual and the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and also the need of the Dominion Legislation favoring the incorporation of co-operative societies. These are two meetings that the organized farmers of the West have already arranged with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his western trip. The Saskatchewan Association is also anxious that the organized farmers at the other points in the province should also meet Sir Wilfrid and present their views on the same questions. There can be no doubt but that Sir Wilfrid and those who are traveling with him, will make up their minds that the western farmers mean business. During the past years small delegations of the western farmers' organizations have gone down to Ottawa and presented their cases, but generally they have accomplished very little. It has been repeatedly stated by the members of the Federal Government that they did not know very much about the subjects that have been taken up by the organized farmers. After Sir Wilfrid has completed his western tour, this condition will no longer exist. Sir Wilfrid will know exactly the feeling of the western farmers, and it will then be in order for him to take some action. When the organized farmers all over the West demand that the terminal elevators be taken over by the Dominion Government (and when every other expedient has been tried and failed), there seems no reason why the Dominion Government should hesitate any longer. It is extremely doubtful if Sir Wilfrid Laurier will commit himself and his government definitely on the questions put to him by the

Grain Growers, but if he cannot offer them something better than what they ask for, then the farmers of western Canada will know beyond doubt the attitude of the Dominion Government towards them.

#### MR. ROBSON'S ATTITUDE

At his recent nomination meeting at Swan River, Mr. J. W. Robson took the opportunity of saying something about the Grain Growers' Guide and the various Grain Growers' Organizations. Just what point Mr. Robson was trying to make it was difficult to see from his speech as reported in the Winnipeg Telegram, but it seems that he does not like to see the Grain Growers secure what they ask for, for fear Mr. Bonnar would get a great many more law fees and that the Grain Growers' Grain Company, supported by the Grain Growers' Guide would dominate the elevator Commission. Mr. Robson's speech shows no foundation for his contentions, and he knows as well as any one in this country knows, that there never was an intention or desire on the part of the Grain Growers, or even a possibility, that things would work out as he says. As far as we can see, his contention was, that the Grain Growers were all wrong and had ulterior motives behind their demands. We are not going to argue the various points with Mr. Robson, as we have set them out many times, and given our reasons for favoring the demands of the Grain Growers. There is a point, however, we wish to discuss. Mr. Robson is a member of the Grain Growers' Association, and also a member of the legislature. He apparently does not see much good in the demands of the Grain Growers, or in the Grain Growers' Grain Company, or in the Grain Growers' Guide. That is his privilege, if he wishes to view them in that light. No person will dispute the fact that the organized Grain Growers of Manitoba have accomplished a great deal for the province, and there is still a great deal more for them to do. There does not seem to be any very good reasons why Mr. Robson, because he happens to be a member of the legislature, should regard it as his duty to knock the Grain Growers. He knows that the Grain Growers' organization has no political string to pull, and has no desire to accomplish other than a square deal for the farmers of the West. Of course the Grain Growers expect criticism, but a man should have reasons for all criticism which he levels at any organization. We cannot see that Mr. Robson will accomplish any great good by the attitude he is taking, unless he desires that the Grain Growers' organizations should be broken and conditions revert to what they were a few years ago. We believe that the farmers of Manitoba are pleased with the work that their organization has accomplished, and with the far better price which they are now getting for their grain. If Mr. Robson has suggestions that will help the farmers in any way they would be glad to receive them, but if he has not, then the least he could do would be to refrain from criticising those who are working in the interests of the farmers.

#### DANGEROUS INVESTMENTS

One of the sensations of the past week has been the arrest of the promoters of wireless telegraph and telephone companies in the United States. It is what might have been expected. Whether these concerns are proven guilty or not is aside from the mark. The main point is that there has been in the past years millions of dollars taken out of the pockets of the people by fake investment concerns. Nearly every day we see some new concern starting, which will make for the investors "enormous" profits on their money. The strongest argument in favor is that shown by the Bell Telephone Company, which has reaped tremendous profits for its shareholders; but where one invention is a success, there are

scores of failures. Wireless telephony is an undoubted success but that does not mean that every concern that starts into the wireless business is an honest one. The people of Western Canada have been defrauded many times by fake concerns, it is of the utmost importance that they study each proposition very carefully before they pay any money into it. Several years ago a lot of stock in a wireless concern was sold, but we do not see any wireless work being done across Canada, yet. It is wise to be very careful when approached by promoters of schemes which are making unheard of profits.

#### MANITOBA ELECTIONS, JULY 11

On June the 20th the legislature of Manitoba was dissolved and a general election for the province was called for July 11th. The announcement of the election renders it necessary for us to consider the interests of the Grain Growers at this time. The Elevator Act that was passed by the legislature was not what the Grain Growers wanted, and now, before the Act can be tested or the elevators provided, the farmers are asked to express their opinion upon the administration of the affairs of the province. It is manifestly unfair to the Grain Growers, and in their behalf we must express our keen regret that the government should have so far forgotten its duty to call on an election at the present time. So far as we can see, and we have watched events very closely, there is not the slightest shadow of a reason for holding an election this summer. The elevator question is the only issue and the farmers have not been shown that the Elevator Act can work out with any degree of satisfaction to them. There will be a great deal of trouble over the Elevator Act before the farmers of Manitoba will get public elevators where they are needed, and it was in view of this that we urged that no election be called before the Act was thoroughly tested. Petitions are being circulated and the Elevator Commission is pushing matters as rapidly as possible. Some of these petitions are for purchasing existing elevators, and others for the erection of new ones. We should have liked to see how these petitions worked out. Under the Act the commission are empowered to purchase after the farmers have signed a sixty per cent. petition, but the commission is not expected to pay an exorbitant price, and we believe the elevator owners will hold them up if possible. If this situation arises it will then be necessary to get out a new petition for the erection of a new elevator, which will all take a great deal of time. Of course nothing at all can be accomplished towards providing the actual elevators for the farmers until after the elections. Then, and not till then, will the farmers know whether the Elevator Act is workable, and whether the elevator commission is to be allowed a free hand in its work. In view of the fact that the government has full and absolute control over the elevator commission, it would have been a far greater evidence of their good faith had they worked out the Elevator Act to the satisfaction of the farmers, before calling on an election. We know that we voice the sentiments of the farmers of Manitoba, when we express our regret and disappointment that the government have not by their actions given evidence of square dealing with the farmers.

If Canada is compelled to build up a tremendous manufacturing industry by protective tariffs, before the agricultural industry is on its feet, then the nation will become top heavy and totter. Agriculture is the foundation and must always be broad to be safe.

Roosevelt is to-day the most popular statesman in the English speaking world. That comes from an honest effort to do his duty regardless of opinion. We need more like him.

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# The Grain Grower's Guide

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## Democracy in Action

[By Francis Marshall Elliott]

**EDITOR'S NOTE:**—Western farmers are intensely interested in Direct Legislation as a method of purifying our public life. Many of our readers have asked how it would work out if in force in the western provinces. We are glad to publish this article showing how the people of the City of Los Angeles, California, have cleaned up their city through Direct Legislation. The Initiative, Referendum and Recall would work fully as well in the provinces, and would cause all the representatives of the people to do their duty as they should, and not be turned aside by corporation or other interests. We commend this article to our readers.

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**T**O THE student of political economy seeking a verification of DeTocqueville's axiom, that "the cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy," Los Angeles, California, offers an interesting confirmatory illustration.

Here we find an important American commonwealth, absorbed in the complex activities of every-day commercial affairs, laying aside the multifarious individual interests of its daily industrial life and uniting in one tremendous uplift, in an effort to provide ways and means for translating the political power of its citizenship into concrete examples of civic righteousness and efficiency.

For thirty years this city, which stands today in the vanguard of American municipal progress, had known the very depths of civic degradation. She had witnessed the debauching of her common council, the open pollution of her courts of justice, the bribery of her chosen public officials and all her attempts at reform through existing institutions had proved abortive.

The control of political parties by the corporations operating public utilities or natural monopolies was open, unquestioned and notorious. To depict the situation which confronted the citizenship of Los Angeles ten years ago, would be to paint a pen picture of the situation which obtains in various other American municipalities at this hour. It is familiar to every American citizen in all its nauseating details, and its paralyzing influence is known to every reformer of whatever political faith or creed.

### People vs. Corruption

At the juncture in the civic history of Los Angeles when the case of the people versus corruption appeared, the most hopeless and most appalling, when the struggle against the encroachments of Class against Mass seemed lost to the people, there appeared in the political horizon a star of hope. In pursuance of the never ending struggle of the people against the encroachments of their economic masters there was formed a Charter Commission of Freeholders whose duty it was to formulate a new city charter.

Despite all efforts to the contrary, this charter commission, which submitted the result of its deliberations to the referendum vote of the people of the city in 1898, was almost wholly dominated by conservative and in some instances reactionary influences. Only two of its members, Hon. Gaylord Wilshire and Dr. John R. Haynes, belong to the radicals. These men deserve the credit of introducing to the attention of their fellow members on the Charter Commission the practical and truly democratic way out of the wilderness of corruption and inefficiency, by way of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

Although the reformers urged their measure upon their associates, with all the persuasive power at their command, they talked to deaf ears and they appealed to unresponsive hearts. To some of

their associates, Messrs. Wilshire and Haynes appeared as harmless cranks and were treated as such. To others they appeared as dangerous anarchists standing sponsor for revolutionary innovations, and were denounced as such. Their Americanism was seriously questioned and their patriotism impugned. In the end the reactionaries had their way, and the new city charter was duly submitted, sans Initiative, sans Referendum, sans Recall, sans every feature that would offer the least possible hope of escape of the people from the corporate masters of the city.

The new charter was hailed by the representatives of vested interests as a safe, sane and satisfactory document, and with all the power at their command the people were urged to ratify the work of the Charter Commission at the polls.

The new commission listened with some attention to the voice of the reformers; it was urged upon their attention that a charter along the lines of the defeated one would be "love's labor lost," and so, after due deliberation, a charter was evolved containing sections providing for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall. It was provided that in submitting the new charter for adoption, it should be voted upon by sections, and not as a whole, and herein lay the hope of the reactionaries. They realized that to ignore the Reformers would be fatal to the charter, but they hoped to concentrate all their forces against the, to them, objectionable sections and defeat them at the polls.

But alas and alack, "the best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley," and so it proved in this instance. The battle was short, sharp and decisive, and when

The first use of the Initiative was when it was invoked by the anti-saloon league in an effort to close the saloons of the city in 1904. The vote resulted in the defeat of the anti-saloon people 1 1/2 to 1.

### The People's Voice

It was again used in the general elections of 1905, when four conflicting propositions were submitted to the people by different interests to limit the erection of slaughter houses within the city limits. The people with wonderful sagacity, voted upon these four propositions, carried the most desirable one by a large majority and defeated the other three.

The Initiative was again invoked upon two propositions in the general elections of 1909. The city desired a public utilities commission, which should preside over the destinies of all public and quasi-public utility corporate interests in the city. Naturally the corporate interests of the city sought to leave their imprint upon the law creating this powerful commission. Through their influence the city council submitted an ordinance creating a commission of very limited powers and circumscribed duties. This ordinance met with the Mayor's veto and the council threatened to pass the measure over the Mayor's veto. Forthwith the people had drawn a satisfactory law which was submitted and carried by a popular vote of almost 2 to 1.

Not so fortunate was the law initiated against all forms of public gambling and voted upon at the general election of 1909. This was primarily directed against dice shaking at public cigar and refreshment stands and was sought to be passed in the city council but the gambling influence in the city exercised enough political influence to defeat its passage there. Thereupon the friends of the measure carried the matter to the polls. It was generally urged by all the best influences of the city, including the church federation, various civic bodies and the press. The adoption of the law appeared a foregone conclusion until the vote was counted when it was found that it had been defeated by more than 4,000 majority. Here was presented the peculiar paradox of an unusually intelligent and conscience guided community voting by an overwhelming majority to legalize public gambling. But the explanation for this seeming paradox was very simple and it was a salutary lesson for the friends of Direct Legislation. The proposition that would have carried the ordinance read: "For the ordinance against keeping, or permitting to be kept, places for playing games and prohibiting the playing or betting at such games." The alternative was: "Against the ordinance against keeping, or permitting to be kept, places for playing certain games and prohibiting the playing or betting at such games." It is supposed that a large number of voters, noticing that the first proposition was "for the ordinance" believed that to be the ordinance legaliz-

Continued on page 19



"Among the apple trees" near Brandon, Man.

The reformers were not idle; with unerring accuracy they pointed out the reactionary features of the new charter, and they enlisted the active opposition of the Socialists, the trade unionists and all the more progressive elements of the city, with the result that the new charter was overwhelmingly defeated.

It is safe to say that the result of the first charter election was the rudest shock ever received by the safe and sane reactionaries in the western metropolis; but it is not destined to be the last rude shock delivered to their sensitive souls by a now thoroughly aroused and clamorous public conscience.

### "Love's Labor Lost"

In due course of time another charter commission was chosen and this too was as certainly reactionary as its predecessor, but its members gained wisdom from the fate of the work of the old commission.

It was over the reformers emerged from the conflict victorious at every point. Instead of defeating the sections of the new charter providing for the "un-American" anarchistic innovation of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall as the reactionaries had so fondly hoped, they were astounded to discover that these sections had carried by far the heaviest majorities of any sections of the new fundamental law of the city. In fact the reformers themselves were surprised at the result, which was more decisive than even the bravest of them dared hope; the popular vote stood 6 to 1 and 5 to 1 in favor of the fundamental democratic innovations. The elections by which these provisions for fundamental democracy became a part of the organic law of the city was held in 1902. It is now in order to see what use the people have made of their newly forged weapons of offense and defense.

# How Food Prices are Made

By Allen L. Benson in Pearson's Magazine

**NOTE:**—Between the producer and the consumer stand a vast army of middlemen, some of them bereft of all sense of honor, who plunder the public at large. The producer and the consumer each pays his toll into the coffers of these middlemen who are not content to simply make a living but swell their profits by selling their honor. Many are the traps that have been set to catch them. As yet they have dodged them. Mr. Benson in this article lays bare the plunderers' schemes, with a view of stirring both producer and consumer to a sense of the wrongs to which they are subjected. When this sense of wrong is fully realized a storm of indignation will sweep over the continent that will do away with the nefarious system.

**T**HE tale is told of a miser old, who lay down on his bed to die. Oh, but he was sad. Talk about your misspent lives! He felt as if every day of his seventy-six years had been as hollow as a balloon. In early life, he had begun to save. In order that he might save more rapidly, he had avoided matrimony as he would have a cross between bubonic plague and yellow fever.

Every day he had worked hard. Every time he got a dollar that he could spare, he had put it under a big flat stone in the front yard. It seemed to him to be the safest place. Robbers might rummage through the bedticks, but they would never think of that stone. Yet, every time he had put a dollar under the stone, it disappeared within twenty-four hours. He had set a circle of yawning steel traps around the stone—steel traps almost big enough to snap off a man's leg—but he had never caught anything except a few dogs and his own cat.

No man likes to die with an interrogation point as tall as a hall-tree at the foot of his bed. This gentleman didn't. Before he passed out he was determined, if possible, to know how his money had disappeared. For forty years he had known who was taking his money. His neighbor, old Bill Smith, was the man. But how Bill turned the trick upon the steel traps was more than he could tell. In a way, he had a great admiration for Bill.

About two days before the miser was scheduled to die, Bill called to pay his farewell visit, and the old man asked him about the money, promising, if told, to carry the secret with him to the grave. "On these yere conditions," said Bill, "I'll tell ye. I alius took the money while you was asleep. Simply lifted up the stone and took it."

"But why didn't the traps get ye?" almost shrieked the old man, rising on his elbow.

"Why didn't you hide your money under another stone?" asked Bill, by way of Yankee answer. "Traps," he added, with a little scorn, "didn't I know them traps was there?"

For some reason this sweet story out of the past comes to me as I am about to tell the story of how Beef Trust "Bill" and the other "Bills," big and little, fleece the American people of their bills. In many points there is a striking resemblance between the pathetic story I have told and the more pathetic story I am about to tell.

For many a long day the American people have known who were robbing them. For many a long day the American people have known who were the biggest robbers, though they have overlooked some pretty big second and third raters. They know the trusts are the biggest robbers.

They have set traps to catch the trusts. In the nation the great four-ply, ball-bearing, steel-jawed Sherman Anti-trust Law-trap! In almost each of the States, a smaller trap of the same design. But, though the Sherman trap has now been set for twenty long years, it has never caught anything but cats and dogs, though one or two of the big "Bills" have had to crawl out of their clothes to free themselves; and the little State traps have caught nothing but flies.

It is not given to the goat to know what its master thinks of it for standing so still while the milk is taken that should suckle the goatlets. Nor do we know what the big "Bills," deep down in their hearts, think of us for standing so still while they plunder our premises. On this subject they do not talk—for publication. But, if they were to talk, who can doubt what they would say? They would say—

with scorn, too—"Why don't you hide your money under another stone?"

Really, it must sometimes seem monotonous to them, always to have to take the people's money in the same way. It must seem like shooting a bear chained to a tree.

## How the Meat Trust Buys

This is the way the Meat Trust takes the people's money, the incident that illustrates the first step in the game being an actual occurrence.

A Western gentleman's dear friend had the misfortune to die. The Western gentleman was appointed administrator of his dear friend's estate. Part of the estate consisted of a large herd of beef-cattle.

The administrator, who knew no more about cattle-selling than a garbage man knows about the perfumery trade, sought to convert the herd into money. He put the cattle on the cars. He took a Pullman himself, and beat the beats to Chicago. And, being a good business man, though not a cattle-man, he determined to look around a little among the buyers to learn who would offer the highest prices.

On a pleasant afternoon he sauntered into the office of Armour & Company. A gentleman who was as pleasant as the afternoon listened to his statement that he had cattle to sell. The Armour man asked from what state the cattle were coming. The State was named.

With the naming of the State, the deal was off. Armour & Company were not buying any cattle from that State. Only Swift & Company were buying.

So he went swiftly to Swift's. Swift sent a man to look at the cattle. They were cooped up on the cars, setting their heads off, but they looked fine. Big, handsome steers, any of them fit to decorate a tobacco sign. How much would Swift's man offer for them?

A price was named. Oh, only that much? The Western gentleman was astonished! He couldn't think of accepting such an offer. It would be like standing by and seeing his friend's widow robbed. He would go elsewhere—yes, sir, go elsewhere.

Then Swift's man made a few coherent remarks. He wished it understood that the offer he had made stood good only for the moment. If it should not be

accepted on the spot, it would be withdrawn and not repeated. The Western gentleman, if he believed he could do better, should try. If he failed he might come back, if he cared to. But he was warned that if he should come back, the second offer would not be as good as the first.

As it takes something like four acres and a shotgun, all exposed, to make a Western man throw down his hand, this gentleman decided to stay in the game. He began making the rounds of the cattle buyers, each of the buyers, as soon as he learned the State from which the cattle came, halted proceedings and told him to go to Swift.

In desperation the administrator turned liar. The next time a buyer asked him what State his cattle came from, he named a State that his steers never saw. The lie went directly over the plate without the batter hitting it. He only asked the next question.

"What is the brand on your cattle?" The correct brand was given. The buyer drew from his pocket a little book, ran over the leaves until he came to the right one, and then ran his finger down the column. Halting his finger a moment he said:

"You are mistaken in the State from which your cattle come. You will have to see Swift & Company. They are the only ones who are buying cattle from the State in which your brand is registered." Sadly, but not swiftly, the man went back to Swift's. The same man whom he had seen before came out to see him.

"You may have my cattle at the price named," said the Western man, with the mournful little air that an appendix person uses when he tells the attending surgeon that he may begin the operation.

"I won't give you that price now," flared back the buyer for Swift. "I told you I wouldn't repeat that offer. Your cattle have been here several days, and they haven't improved any. I will now offer you a cent and a half a pound less than I offered you the other day, and you can take it or leave it. This offer won't be repeated, either."

It didn't need to be. The deal was closed on the spot.

This simple tale gives the first clue to the means of erecting a Meat Trust fortune at the expense of the public. It is not a tale of brains or skill. It is

merely a tale of cold-blooded robbery. It takes some brains and a good deal of money or criminality to monopolize a great business in the land where the law says monopolies shall be killed and monopolists put in prison; but, given the monopoly, it is a simple matter for a few meat-packers to apportion the country among themselves, no one competing with another, and say to cattle-raisers: "I'll offer you so much—take it or leave it. This offer will not be repeated." Yet it is this sort of brainless bullying that has kept the price of cattle down so low that Secretary Wilson was moved to say in his last annual report that the farmer is receiving barely as much for his raw stock as he did nine to fourteen years ago.

## How the Meat Trust Sells

The process of robbing the public in the price of meat is as simple as the process of robbing the farmer in the price of cattle. So far as the wholesale price of meat is concerned, fourteen Meat Trustmen tell you what must be paid for meat. None of the men, in himself, is so very wonderful. If their names were to be printed here, you would not recognize some of them. Ogden Armour himself is not so very wonderful. Deprive him of his fortune, prevent him from exercising his knowledge of how to operate a great machine like the Meat Trust, and it is doubtful if his knowledge of the legitimate part of the meat business would enable him to earn \$25,000 a year. His present income is a good many millions a year. But he and his thirteen associates in the National Packing Company determine the wholesale price of meat. They determine it because they are at the levers of a great machine and have \$900,000,000 behind them. Give \$900,000,000 to any man who is not an absolute ass and he will determine a lot of things. Give him also a good grain of greed, and a howling vacuum where his sense of justice ought to be, and he may astonish the nation.

The main cylinder of the Meat Trust machine is the cold storage warehouse. If it were not for artificial refrigeration, the trust might fleece the rancher all of the time, yet not be able to fleece the consumer any of the time. Without cold storage a meat trust would be like a burglar without tools.

The reason is simple. Meat and heat don't go together. When heat comes meat goes. If temperatures could not be kept low, prices could not be kept high. The entire dressed meat crop would always be on the market. Meat would be sold for what it is worth. An excessive supply of any kind of meat could not be prevented from forcing prices downward.

Artificial temperatures in the warehouses enable the trust to produce artificial prices in the market. Meat is never low. If the hog crop is big, as it was in 1907, the consumer never knows it. The excess is put in storage, or exported. The farmer knows it because the price of hogs is cut to pieces; but pork is doled out to the consumer at top-notches, as if the supply were all but exhausted.

That is the policy of the Meat Trust—dole everything out.

Make the public believe there is not much of anything left.

Bolster up the shortage feeling by whooping up prices every little while. If denounced as an extortioner, deny everything.

Blame "natural conditions." Blame the farmers. Blame anybody. Keep on pleading "Not guilty." And, if any numskull is foolish enough to ask whence relief may be expected, the Meat Trust rolls its eyes and looks to the Lord!

The time may come when it will need to look to the Lord, with rolling eyes.



Laurier and the Farmer



Some day the people of this country are going to get tired of fooling with it. When they get tired, God help the Meat Trust! Nobody else will.

Mr. James J. Hill had in his mind a smattering of this fact when he said that if the cost of living should continue to increase this nation would be destroyed by revolution. The Reverend Joseph Parker put the same truth in crisper form when he said that "the other side of every ballot-box is a cartridge-box." People eventually become tired of voting for a thing and never getting it.

Mr. Armour's meat trust has so many times been enjoined, "destroyed," and judicially hamstrung under the anti-trust laws that it might even seem as if it should be unable even to lead a lamb to the slaughter. Yet, see how it puts the screws to this nation.

Why the Meat Trust Exports at Low Prices

In 1906, when the Meat Trust was trying to justify increasingly high prices here at home by alleging a shortage of supply, its export of meat reached the top-notch of all American history—the colossal figure of 733,000,000 pounds.

Roll these figures around in your mind and ask yourself if there was any real shortage of meat supply in this country that year. It is impudent lying to say there was. There was only a shortage of American citizens who were able to pay the trust prices for meat.

And last year, when the prices for meat here at home were higher than ever—and considerably higher than the prices of American meat in London—the trust exported 419,000,000 pounds. If this meat had been kept at home where it had been raised, there would have been twenty-five pounds more for each American family of five. But to have thrown it on the home market would have decreased prices, and the trust preferred to export it for less than it charged at home and maintain extortionate prices on the vastly greater quantity consumed in this country. It is a business axiom that the price of a commodity is fixed by the price of the surplus, and the Meat Trust takes very good care that its surplus shall never be sold here at home at low prices. It is either kept off the market by piling it in cold storage or exported.

There is not the slightest reason for doubting that this country is and long has been producing all the beef cattle that the Meat Trust wants produced. The trust is taking a course that can lead only to the conclusion that it believes the present production gives it the maximum return upon its investment. The trust knows well enough how to increase or decrease production, when it wants to. At the present moment it is trying to increase production of hogs by paying farmers high prices for hogs. In 1907, when hogs were too plentiful to be the most profitable to the trust, it discouraged hog birth by cutting the prices-it paid for hogs. Farmers disposed of their breeding sows because prices were so low. Secretary Wilson said so in his last annual report. And hogs became less numerous, precisely as the trust wanted them so.

Put it down in your memory now—there will be a big crop of hogs this year. And when the crop is ready for market the price of hogs will go down, while the price of pork will stay up. The surplus will go into cold storage or be exported, in order to maintain the domestic price of pork.

It is therefore false to charge and stupid to believe that the supply of beef cattle is any shorter than the Meat Trust wants it to be. Any time the trust wants more cattle produced, it will signify its desire by increasing the prices that it pays for cattle on the hoof. At the present moment "the farmer's raw cattle," as Secretary Wilson said in his last report, "are barely as valuable as they were nine or fourteen years ago."

If the Meat Trust is not in fact a gigantic plundering corporation, intent only upon securing the maximum profit, without regard to the consequences to others, why does it not stimulate with higher prices the production of cattle, if there is, as it says, a shortage? And why doesn't it stop exporting its surplus for less than it charges at home, and sell its whole product in this country at the same reduced prices at which it sells its exports?

A shortage in the supply of meat? Look over my shoulder while I peruse a transcribed page from the Ice and Refrigerator Blue Book, and see for yourself

what was in cold storage at the height of the meat boycott last winter. This little book is not in the public libraries nor in the book stores. It is printed only for private circulation among cold-storage men, but some patriotic traitor gave a newspaper man a look at it last winter. This is what was held in the 358 cold-storage plants at the time when meat was supposed to be so scarce that prices seemed to have dynamite under them:

- Fourteen million cattle.
- Six million calves.
- Fifty million hogs.
- Twenty-five million sheep and lambs.
- One billion eight hundred million eggs.
- (Yes, indeed the Meat Trust handles eggs, and poultry too, besides butter, cheese, and a number of other things.)
- One hundred and thirty million pounds of poultry.
- Fifty million dollars' worth of fruit.
- One hundred million dollars' worth of butter and cheese.
- Untold millions of pounds of potatoes and vegetables.

A scarcity of food in this lovely country of ours? Get Mr. Sweeney on the wire and tell it to him. There is a scarcity of men in the food business who are not robbers; that's all.

Where the Retailers Enter

And that brings us to our dear old friends, the jobbers and the retailers. Don't think they are standing around with their hands in their pockets while this carnival of robbery is going on. They are not. They are flying around putting their hands into everybody else's pockets. The jobbers, for the most part, are getting away with the goods. That is,

As a business man he becomes a tenant. As a tenant he increases the demand for and decreases the supply of business property.

That's the landlord's cue to get busy. Noting the increased demand for business property, he increases the rent. With his little landlord sponge he sops up most of the extortion profits of prosperity. He doesn't take all, but he takes almost all. He not only skims the cream but takes part of the blue milk. He leaves the ambitious clerk who becomes a proprietor almost ready to wonder why he left his happy clerkship.

But that isn't the worst of the situation. The worst of the situation is that rents once increased seldom come down. Landlords refuse to form the habit of decreasing rents. Confirm this statement by inquiring in any community where even ephemeral "prosperity" has increased the rental of business property.

Inquire in Paris, where for years after the Exposition of 1900, small merchants cried aloud because rents that had been increased only for the moment were kept up after the moment had passed, and have never come down. Inquire in Chicago, St. Louis, Buffalo—anywhere you please. Wherever you inquire, you will find that prosperity has never increased business property rents, except to have the landlords maintain them for evermore.

The landlords simply hold out for what they want. They want all the tenants are able to pay, even when they are gouging the public the most. And if the tenants want to remain in business, which of course they do, they must keep on gouging, even though they know they must give up most of their plunder to the landlords.



A Bunch of Grain Growers

they are profiting from their plunder. The retailers are not. They are profiting little, if any. They no sooner get an extortionate dollar than their landlords take it away from them. High rents and the costs of excessive competition are eating up the retailers. Many a little store in New York was rented for \$1,000 a year, fifteen years ago, is now rented for \$3,000 a year. All over the country rents have gone up.

And they have gone up for a very simple reason. Prosperity—that's the polite word. Plunder—that's the fact word, orgy of high prices that began with the first McKinley administration set the ball rolling. Retailers saw how easy it was for the trusts to whoop up prices. The retailers caught the fever. They began to whoop up their own prices. If the trust advanced a nickel, they advanced a dime, or a quarter. If customers complained, they extended sympathy and the explanation that the trusts were to blame.

This would have been fine business for the retailers if the landlords had not heard of it. Unfortunately for the retailers, the landlords did hear of it. Trust the landlords to find out when their tenants are making too much money. They find out very quickly. People come and tell them. Not in so many words, but in this fashion:

Every bright clerk in a store that is making too much money becomes ambitious. He is no longer satisfied to be a clerk. He wants to be a proprietor. The loot looks better to him than his wages. He scurries around to get the money with which to get into business.

are paying it and somebody is getting it. Who looks more guilty than the landlord? Everybody knows that the retailer of provisions is not rolling in wealth. Here and there, in aristocratic neighborhoods, retailers are accumulating riches. The average retailer is not. He is making little, if any, more than a living. His landlord and the jobbers take care of most of the money he takes in.

The Jobber's Part

Next to the trusts and the landlords the jobber is the millstone upon the neck of the provision trade. Of these the jobbers who deal in fruits, vegetables and eggs are the worst. The farmer knows them as "commission merchants." With honorable exceptions, who usually go broke under dishonest competition, a commission merchant is a cross between a man-eating tiger and an eel. He has been known to steal whole consignments of produce. He is frequently suspected of stealing something. If he handles produce on commission, the farmer always has to take his word for it that he sold the commission for the amount he said he did, though the producer has no proof and suspects the statement to be untrue. And if the jobber buys outright he pays the farmer next to nothing.

New York people wonder, when the retail price of apples is almost prohibitively high, why apples rot on the ground in the fall within seventy-five miles of New York. They wonder, too, when the retail prices of vegetables are so high, why every farmer doesn't engage exclusively in the raising of vegetables. The residents of every city are similarly perplexed. Here is the reason in this letter from a New York farmer to a New York newspaper:

"I have had the actual experience of being a producer and know the bitterness of, say, shipping peaches to New York market for which the consumer paid 5, and often 10 cents each in the fashionable districts (equal to from \$4 to \$5 a box) and for which I have received 37 cents a box. I have shipped as fine string beans as any fastidious housekeeper could wish to see, fresh, tender, and delicious, for which I was paid 12½ cents a bushel, and the consumer would be taxed anywhere from 10 to 25 cents a quart, equal to from \$3.20 to \$5 a bushel. I was paid one quarter more for one bushel of thirty-two quarts than the consumer paid for the cost of one quart. It can be easily figured even by the layman that this price did not pay me for the basket, freight, and hauling, leaving out the cost of labor, of plowing, harrowing, cultivating and picking.

"I could give instances of the insatiable greed of that great oppressor, the middleman, but to what advantage? These facts would not soften his heart."

Why should a farmer become excited about the raising of fruits and vegetables, when he knows that he will be able to get next to nothing for them after they are raised? Why should a commission merchant pay more than he is paying when experience has taught him that he can employ all of his capital, and make the maximum profit upon it, while paying what he now pays? What does he care if the city people are compelled to go without apples when apples are rotting

Continued on page 23

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## Democracy in Action

Continued from page 7

ing dice shaking and voted the alternative, "against the ordinance" in order to assist in preventing the very thing they actually helped by their ballots. The moral of this unfortunate miscarriage of public effort is to make the wording of the proposition submitted simple and direct so that no voter need make the mistake of voting against his convictions.

### Direct Primary Law.

Probably the greatest achievement of the people through the Initiative was the adoption of the present direct primary law at an election held in the year 1908, after a machine-controlled council had refused to submit the amendments to the city charter providing for such direct primary law. This law is the most drastic and revolutionary enactment now in operation in any American Municipality and at the general city elections held in December 1909, the machine suffered total annihilation under its operation, losing every city office to the forces of good government. So much for the Initiative.

In 1907, the city council, having refused to pass an ordinance compelling the street railway companies to properly equip their cars with efficient fenders, although the mortality and accidents caused by the street cars of Los Angeles were far greater, proportionally, than any other city in the world. The people framed a fender ordinance, and went before the council with a petition sufficiently large to compel a special election. The council, seeing the people were determined to protect their lives and limbs, even if they had to go the expense of a special election to do so, grudgingly passed the desired ordinance and the cars were promptly equipped with fenders, and these fenders in the two years of their use have picked up two hundred people, practically unharmed who would have otherwise been maimed for life or killed outright. An average of two lives saved per week, seems quite worth while, but that worthy accomplishment was only secured, by reason of the fact, that the people themselves, irrespective of their so-called "representatives" possessed the power to enact the necessary legislation.

In 1908, the city council, in defiance of a decision of the Supreme Court of the State and against the advice of the city attorney, and over the protest of a great number of voters, sold for \$500 a street railway franchise worth several hundred thousand dollars. The people at once secured the necessary 7 per cent. Referendum petition to veto the action of the council and refer the matter to a decision of the voters at the next general elections, which was held in December 1909, and resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the proposed sale, the majority against it being more than 5,000 out of a total vote of 25,000. The cost of this action on the part of the people was exactly twenty dollars.

### Brought Council to Time.

In 1908, the city council at the behest of the street railway corporations, granted a franchise to the agents of these companies which was known as the "River Bed Franchise." This franchise was exceedingly valuable, worth at granting at the least calculation a million dollars, as it controlled the only right of way for ingress or egress to the city for competing lines of railroad, thus assuring present corporations an absolute monopoly of transportation within the city for all time to come. The Franchise was granted without a debate and without notice to the public, in the hope of catching the people napping. Knowledge of its secret passage soon spread abroad and aroused the most intense excitement. Not only was a Referendum petition at once inaugurated, but the irate constituents of the recalcitrant council commenced the circulation of Recall petition for every member of that body. At once the council became alarmed and as swiftly as they had enacted the ordinance, they shamefacedly repealed it, and thus saved their political lives by the very narrowest of margins. Result, a saving to the city of at least a million dollars, and what was of vast more value and significance, was the lesson to the council that they were the servants and not the masters of the voters of the city.

In 1909, the city council passed an ordinance permitting the telephone companies to raise their rates to their patrons

in the city. At once the people invoked the Referendum, and at the general election in December, 1909, the ordinance was defeated by a large majority of the popular vote.

At the same general election in 1909, the people voted upon two Referendum propositions, involving the sale of certain city property, giving almost 10,000 majority in favor of the propositions submitted, on a total vote of about 28,000, but the propositions failed of carrying, because of a charter provision for a two-thirds majority to authorize the sale of real property owned by the city. This vote is of value, chiefly as showing the almost unanimous interests of the voters of the city in matters pertaining to the city's welfare. The highest vote cast at this election was for the Mayor, the total vote approximating 37,000, while the vote upon the Referendum matters totaled approximately 29,000.

In the month of September 1904, the people of Los Angeles exercised for the first time their right to recall one of their public servants. A deal was framed up on the city between five of the nine members of that body by which the city printing was awarded to a certain publication at a cost approximately \$25,000 greater than the lowest bid upon the contract; this was not only a direct violation of the city charter but the deal was palpably a bid for the political influence of the publication securing the contract, as two of the members of the council were then candidates for Mayor, one a candidate for district judge and the fourth a candidate for assemblyman. The award was therefore in the nature of a bribe and nothing less, though no doubt the participants simply considered it a "gentlemen's agreement," quite in accord with the previous spirit of that honorable body when disbursing the taxpayers' money, in consideration of future political rewards to be delivered under the old spoils system. The deal was too offensive, however, for the new spirit of civic decency upon which the council had not counted, and very promptly the people had decided to make an example of one or more of the recalcitrants.

### The Recall Used.

Councilman Davenport of the Sixth Ward, who had voted for the offending grab, was selected as the most likely candidate for the Recall. Without difficulty the required signatures were secured to demand a special election. Davenport stood for re-election as a means of vindication; and as he had a perfect right to do under the Recall provision of the charter, but he went down to defeat by a majority of 2 to 1. Thus for the first time in the history of American municipal government, the people had exercised the right to discharge an unfaithful servant.

In January, 1909, it became noised about the city that the then city administration was in league with the institutions of vice and immorality, including the saloons, low-dives and immoral resorts. For a considerable length of time the city administration had been under suspicion of all right thinking citizens, but not only the bitterest opponents of the administration were prepared for the bomb which was unexpectedly exploded by a newspaper publication of the city in the early months of the year. After a painstaking and careful investigation, this paper openly charged that the city administration, under the leadership of Mayor Arthur C. Harper, was in secret league with the dens of vice, and it backed up its charge with indisputable evidence of the venality of the Mayor and several of his subordinates in the police department of the city. In addition to these evidences of graft upon the part of the administration, it had been increasingly evident for several months that the Mayor through his several appointments in the public service, notably on the Board of Public Works and on the Board of Aqueduct Commissioners was repaying political debts to the quasi-public corporations of the city.

Under these circumstances it was decided to invoke the Recall against the Mayor as the only means of saving the city's credit and redeeming the good name of the municipality. Within eight days after the first Recall petition was ready for circulation more than ten thousand voters had signed similar petitions. This was within a very few hundred votes

Continued on page 30

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# Pure Water Supply for the Farm

By Frank T. Shutt, M.A.  
Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms

THESE is probably no healthier country in the world than Canada. We have bright sunny skies, pure invigorating air and an abundance of fresh, wholesome water, and these must be considered as among nature's most valuable contributions to the Dominion, since they constitute means of the highest order towards the maintenance of good health of her people. If the health of our citizens in town and country is not what it might be, may we not well ask if the cause does not rather lie in our ignorance or negligence than in natural conditions unfavorable to good health? Do we not need a greater realization, a keener appreciation of the importance of fresh air and sunshine in our homes, of the better cooking of our food, of sanitary conditions generally, and the protection from pollution of our water supplies? The facts go to show that we do, and the first step towards this realization and appreciation is education, instruction. We cannot, with impunity, ignore these matters of air, sunshine, food and water, so vital are they in their essence. Our farmers must know something regarding them if they and their families are to enjoy vigorous, good health and their stock be kept thrifty. It has long seemed to the writer that a campaign of instruction on these subjects might well be carried on throughout the length and breadth of the land, with the results of the greatest importance to the health, comfort and good living of our people. There can be little doubt but that the information so given would be equally as valuable in bringing forth good fruit as that so freely supplied by our governments respecting the tillage of the land and the care of stock.

But the purpose of this article is to deal with but one of these vital topics—pure water on the farm. It is with a knowledge of Canada's waters, gained from more than twenty years' work and close observation, that the writer can unhesitatingly affirm that the waters of our lakes, streams and springs are naturally of the purest. They differ somewhat, certainly, in their character according to the geological formations over which and through which they flow—some are soft—others are hard—but save in certain more or less restricted areas, as for instance in parts of the Northwest provinces where semi-arid conditions prevail, the natural waters of the Dominion are wholesome and well adapted to domestic use. This may appear to some as a sweeping statement, but it is nevertheless true; there is probably no better watered country in the world than Canada.

And irreproachable as is the quality of the water in our lakes, streams and springs, the underground, deep-seated waters are not inferior—indeed for the most part they are organically purer. Falling as rain and snow, the water percolates through the soil—Nature's own filter—and porous rock until it finds an impervious bed barring its deeper passage. It is to these subterranean reservoirs, as we may term them, tapped by drilled or bored wells, that we must look, in the larger number of instances for our supply. In certain parts of the country the water from such wells may be found too highly charged with mineral matter to be agreeable to the palate. But this is by no means common or general and we may always rest assured that such wells, provided they are protected from surface wash and local sources of contamination, will yield water of the highest degree of organic purity and free from disease-producing germs.

Perhaps the very first fact to be hammered home in this matter of education regarding the farm water supply is that there is a very real and intimate relationship between good water and good health, and that on the other hand there is a very serious and grave danger in using a water that has even remotely received pollution, unless it has been previously subjected to some efficient method of purification. Experience, the greatest and most reliable of all teachers, enforces these conclusions upon us, and science stands ready to confirm experience and furnish the reason why.

What then is the nature of this pollution that is so much to be feared and what are its effects on the system? Simply, it is

excrementitious matter. Its presence means that the water contains readily putrescible matter and probably—most certainly in summer time—is teeming with bacterial life. Some of these bacteria or germs may be harmless, having little or no effect on the health of those drinking the water, but if the germs of disease—typhoid for instance—obtains an entrance into the farmers' well—and this is by no means an uncommon occurrence—they find therein conditions favorable to their rapid development and the water at once becomes a most dangerous source of infection. It should never be lost sight of that the direct cause of many serious disorders is contaminated water—indeed such water is by far the most common means of disseminating certain diseases and causing an epidemic. Typhoid fever, that fearful scourge, starts out as the most prominent of these water-borne diseases—but it is only one of many.

But apart from the possible presence of disease germs, the writer has always held that there is a very serious danger in such polluted water from poisonous organic compounds arising from the decomposition of this sewage material. Undoubtedly these are in many cases responsible for various disorders of the intestinal tract—diarrhea, sick headache and other derangement of the system. And to conclude this outline of the danger that lurks in water containing excretal products, the insidious character of such water must be emphasized. This is an aspect of the question that is generally lost sight of. Bad water may go far towards the general undermining of the health, but until the victim is stricken the well goes unsuspected.—Canadian Farm.

### FARMER'S WAREHOUSE

A Spokane, Washington, dispatch says: The Farmers' Warehouse Association of the Inland Empire, controlling approximately 40 per cent. of the sixty million odd bushels of wheat harvested annually in Eastern Washington and Oregon, north and central Idaho and Western Montana, will be formally organized under the direction of officers of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America in Spokane on June 10. The purpose is to pool the grain grown in this part of the northwest and sell it in lots of 100,000 bushels and upwards direct to millers and exporters, charging the growers not more than one cent a bushel for handling and marketing.

L. C. Crow, of Garfield, Washington, state president for Washington and Idaho of the Farmers' Union, who was elected temporary president of the Farmers' Warehouse Association, says it is proposed to make a campaign to enlist all farmers in the northwestern and coast states in the movement with a view to controlling the grain output and bringing the industry upon a profitable basis. No attempt will be made to advance prices, he added, but rather work to eliminate the middleman and let the farmers have the profits.

Former State Senator R. C. McCroskey, of Garfield, one of the bonanza wheat ranchers in the Inland Empire, said of the plan: "By forming into a compact organization the farmers will be in much better position to deal with the middleman and even with the railroads, although the latter are not of as vital importance to the growers. The federation will have the power by a two-thirds vote of its membership to levy a tax on all produce stored in warehouses for the maintenance of agencies, and it is also provided in the constitution that agents shall give bonds to the association."

### LANDS SOLD HIGH.

The school lands sale at Francis, Sask., June 10, was attended by over five hundred buyers. The bidding was brisk at times, one quarter selling for \$44.50 per acre. Several quarters went from \$30 to \$40 per acre. Two hundred quarters were sold at an average price of \$16.64 per acre. This is considered very high, being nearly a record for this province. Several sections remain to be sold tomorrow, and the price of these will raise the average. The total sales were well over the half million mark.

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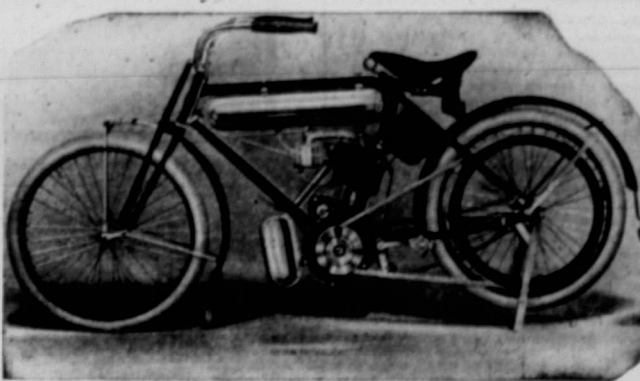
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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.

A Monopoly of the Storage Facilities of the Province in the Hands of the Government and Managed by an Independent Commission the only Remedy

Editor, Guide:—As the Elevator Commission has started on its labors in the Province of Saskatchewan many and varied will be the opinions expressed by Grain Growers and others in giving evidence as to what they think will be the proper remedy of marketing our great staple article and taking the handling of same out of the hands of the elevator combine.

Allow me to say right here that I believe that the Executive of the S. G. G. A. should have outlined one scheme for the proper solution of this important matter. Now, instead of following one line of action and asking all branch associations to fall in line and support and strengthen that action, what do we find? Half a dozen or more propositions are put before the Grain Growers by the Elevator Commission and they are asked to give evidence upon them.

Now this is a large and important question to deal with and I am sure that all Grain Growers who are members of local associations, and all farmers of this province would like to see the whole grain of this province taken out of the hands of the private companies and placed under government control, thereby ensuring for them larger returns for their labor. In this letter I will only deal with two of the proposals, which are—

First, do you favor a monopoly of the storage?

Second, or only forty per cent. of same, or in other words one government elevator where the farmers would especially petition for it?

Now, Mr. Editor, I know you are always pleased to have the opinions of your numerous readers on this important subject and I therefore crave the indulgence of some space in your esteemed journal, while I give expression to the views I hold on this subject.

I will deal with the monopoly proposal first and I thoroughly believe that without a complete monopoly of the storage facilities throughout the province, the desires and demands of the Grain Growers cannot be met, and in this connection I wish to ask what forced or prompted the Grain Growers for government ownership of elevators? Simply to get the storage facilities out of the hands of private companies and to eliminate street wheat as far as possible. But some object most strenuously to government monopoly. But, sir, how are you going to give freedom to all the producers of this province without it? And right here I wish to point out that when the private companies would lower their rates, as they surely will do, it will take a large volume of trade from the government elevator. And if we are willing that an independent commission could supervise forty per cent. why not the whole?

Now, we must bear in mind that the gentlemen who comprise the government of this province are the servants of the people and it is our duty and privilege, as Grain Growers, to make every reasonable demand on them in getting legislation that will be beneficial to us farmers whether that government be Liberal or Conservative.

In an issue of THE GUIDE in February or March last, you gave figures showing what Saskatchewan had produced in 1909, and the figures I think are 216,000,000 bushels of wheat, oats, barley and flax, having a market value of \$130,000,

000. With only 12 per cent. of our arable land yet under cultivation, think of one government elevator to handle over two-thirds of that immense crop. How long would it take them to handle it? Can we at this stage of our development, if these figures are correct, form any conception of what the grain trade of western Canada will be ten or fifteen years hence. If the Elevator Commission bring in a report favorable to government control of all the storage facilities I claim it will make it easier for the government to finance the undertaking. The Grain Growers with one united demand should make a proposition to the government on those lines, to issue bonds on the credit of the province to the extent of \$3,000,000 payable in ten or fifteen



The source of the milk supply at Souris, Man. Part of herd belonging to J. Harriott

years at five per cent., the whole cost to be borne by the grain trade. This amount would only be a loan of three cents an acre on our one hundred million acres of arable land. This scheme will give freedom to the 130,000 farmers who are in the province to-day, and that will be the rural population of Saskatchewan in twenty years from now. I entirely disagree with the proposal that farmers should be asked to contribute government bonds to the extent of \$3 per cent. of the cost wherever they want a government elevator. They should not be asked to do anything of this kind as this is certainly an important provincial question, and the cost can, and should, be maintained by a tax of one or one and a half cents per bushel on the grain going through the elevators.

I will now take up the forty per cent. proposition and I will endeavor to show where it cannot begin to be effective in giving the relief sought after by the commission.

We will certainly all come to the conclusion that if one government elevator is erected at each initial point in the province, that all Grain Growers will be anxious to patronize it in order to get away from the elevator combine. This is simply what will happen ten days after the threshing season starts. The govern-

ment elevator is full. There can be one car of 1,000 bushels capacity leave this elevator daily for forty days and still it is full. What is to be done with the 15 or 20 thousand bushels that comes on the market every day and sold as street wheat? It has to go to the private companies and undergo a big steal on weight, grade and dockage. But some one says that there will be more than one car a day go to the government elevator. But we must remember that there is to-day, if the act is properly enforced, no discrimination in the distribution of cars, and the only avenue of escape is the loading platform, and what about it if the government had full control of the storage? The loading platform would be used very little or only at sidings where there would be no elevators and all our screenings could be used on the farm, whereas now we pay large sums in freight in carrying them to the terminal elevators. At the Weyburn convention in 1909, I believe it was, Mr. McKenzie gave figures showing what western Canada paid in freight for dockage. It would pay the interest on the cost of establishing a government-owned system of elevators.

Now, are we not going to do our best to have this condition of affairs remedied? The only way that I can see to stop the big steal is for the government to have a complete monopoly of the storage throughout the province, and I claim if this is done the system can be made to pay and pay well, at one and a half cents per bushel—commission. But let the private companies still be on the market with two-thirds of the storage of the province still in their control and I maintain that the government will be a complete failure without a monopoly.

Now I wish to say a few words in regard to the position of the farmer who is twenty miles or more from market and he is late getting threshed and he comes into town with his load of wheat about

the first of November. The government elevator is full. Where is the relief and freedom for this farmer? He is forced to go to the old den to have another steal on weight, grade and dockage. To get relief he has to order a car and ship over the platform to escape the demurrage. This farmer is placed at a serious disadvantage by being so far from market and let me say the platform is of very little use to farmers long distances from market.

This farmer makes up his mind to ship his grain to the Grain Growers Grain Co. Now, what course is open to him? Nothing but to put his wheat through the private companies' elevator to have the same old treatment meted out to him.

Now, Mr. Editor, I see that considerable apprehension exists in regard to a deficit being encountered by a government system of elevators if same were established. Let me say to this that there certainly will be unless all the wheat of the province goes through one system and to escape that deficit there must be a monopoly of the storage, and if the bill is framed along those lines the farmers of this province, or any other class of citizens need not be asked one cent to support or maintain the undertaking, for it will be self-supporting.

THE GUIDE HELPS

Editor, Guide:—Enclosed find my subscription to the Guide. I am not just certain how my subscription stands, but I don't want to be behind in my little help towards such a grand aim. Before our paper was published I stamped around the farm with murder in my heart, realizing that I was up against something big, and mighty and crooked because I was raising from four to six thousand bushels of grain yearly and yet after disposing of the same, and paying my running expenses, (and I flatter myself that my expenses were as low as possible under the circumstances) I would have barely enough left to pay the interest, from 8 to 12 per cent., on my machinery. But now that we have a reliable Reformer and Informer in the Guide I feel a little more confident, and the future looks bright to me, illuminated as it is now becoming by Free Thought, Free Speech, and the Concerted Action of all liberty loving, justice seeking Canadians, May the good movement proceed. You may count me among those who are prepared to sacrifice everything except honor in the just and noble cause. Kelloe, Man. J. R. MUNSHAW

Now I wish to illustrate this point a little further. We will suppose that \$3,000,000 would buy out the existing storage to-day and this money is borrowed by the government on the credit of the province for a number of years. We will take the wheat crop of the province for 1909, which was 100,000,000 bushels. We will assume that the government have full control of the storage of this amount. Twenty-five or thirty million would be required in the province for seed and flour leaving about 75,000,000 bushels that would go through the government elevators and at one and a half cents per bushel it would be a little over one million dollars. Surely that would pay running expenses, pay interest on loan and have a large surplus besides one third of the cost earned out of one crop.

As my letter is getting rather lengthy I will only add a few words more.

Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, the present is a momentous time in the history of this province, so far as we as farmers are concerned, and I appeal to you on fair and broad grounds in giving evidence before the commission to study well the conditions that have surrounded the grain trade of this country for the last twenty years. Ponder well on the aims and aspirations which we, as an association, have in view and calmly ask yourselves this question, "What forced or prompted the Grain Growers to ask for government ownership of elevators?" And I think that if the bulk of evidence is answered satisfactorily along these lines the commission will have no difficulty in coming to a decision, and no doubt we will have established in this province a system of elevators that will guarantee to the producer full returns for his labor; a system that will guarantee to bury in oblivion the elevator combine; a system that will stand as an imperishable and lasting monument for honor and freedom. Then, and then only, will the province of Saskatchewan attain to that high eminence among the provinces of the Dominion to which its great destiny is sure to attain. Lumsden, Sask. ANGUS GRANT.

AN OPEN LETTER

To the Directors of the Grain Growers' Association of Manitoba.

Gentlemen:—In THE GUIDE of this week is a notice that the Executive of the Association have made full preparations to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his Western trip and take up with him the Tariff, the Hudson Bay Railway, Terminal Elevators and the Chilled Meat Industry. Now, this is alright as far as it goes but it does not go nearly far enough in my opinion. In another place THE GUIDE speaks of farmers meeting



at each point where Sir Wilfrid and party stop and stating their views at those points to him. This means that it will be left to each Association to make its own arguments and this means failure, or nearly so. What is needed is for the Central Association to arrange for one or more delegates from each branch to meet at Winnipeg and Brandon, which ever place is the most convenient to their branch and have a hundred or more at each point.

The plan carried out when we met Mr. Fielding at three years ago was a good enough one. I do not think the executive would carry the weight that a strong delegation would and we do not know how the executive individually are on the tariff, Hudson Bay, etc.

They may be alright, again they may not be. We have had an example quite recently of the actions of one of the directors, and there may be others like him on these other points. Some of the executive have been strong members of the Conservative party and have only recently become converted to Free Trade. I doubt if they have a full knowledge of the tariff. If they have digested it long enough to be able to place our case in as strong a position as should be for these and other reasons, not necessary to mention here. There is no more important matter to the Grain Growers of the West than that they should place before the government their views of the tariff. There is plenty of time yet for THE GUIDE to publish notices and for every branch to have a meeting and select its delegate, and it is the duty of you gentlemen to do your part in seeing that it is done.

Emerson, Man. T. W. KNOWLES

**PLACARD THE FARMS.**

Editor, GUIDE:—Whiz, bang, whiz! Oh, Mr. Editor, please forgive me for coming again and so unceremoniously, but I am so anxious to help you in your ideas, so that through the valuable columns of THE GUIDE, you can broadcast them to our fellow farmers in this great West.

Re, Sir Wilfrid coming to the west, this summer; may I ask are the tillers of the soil dozing in their chairs when all others are busy? If so, then awake them, one and all, for the opportunity of a life time is at hand. Sir Wilfrid is coming west. Let the land ring from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to the Pacific Ocean. Our wants, our needs. Placard the fences and house-tops about the tariff, the Terminal Elevators, the Chilled Meat Industry, the Hudson Bay Railroad. Concerted effort. Delegations at important points along Sir Wilfrid's route. The farmer must show he is in earnest. Every loyal farmer can have posters in big letters on his fence, and in his fields adjoining the railway. Sir Wilfrid will be anxious to see the great wheat fields of the west. It is the farmer's duty to see that he does, and must look over the posters, if not at them, and understand, that the people not only work but think, and that they have crying necessities.

Place your posters and placards in any conspicuous place, near the stopping points where the train slows down, be sure you have attended to business. Have them in the streets and in the halls. Let the street ring with your wishes. Then, and then only, will the farmer get a chance of being heard. For as long as there are political boosters and yellors so much less will your opportunity be.

Take every honorable course to present your claims. Tell the boys in the Association, that one gallon of paint, one roll of building paper, a fence post, a board or two and a little local artistic talent, will do its work. This is the day of advertisement. Attend to the latter end of your business and wait the results.

(Thanking you for this other opportunity of trying to help our just cause.

Minitonas, Man. CRIPPLE BILLY

**HAVE THE FARMERS HEARD**

Editor, GUIDE:—As a member of the Grain Growers, I would suggest to the Executives of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, and the United Farmers of Alberta, that they notify all the sub-associations in each of their provinces, as quickly as possible, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and some of his Cabinet are to visit our three provinces next month, and ask each association to call a meeting

and discuss the advisability of each association sending a delegation as large as possible, and invite all farmers to come as delegates to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier, wherever he is to speak, in the three provinces. Have a number of our best posted and ablest speakers of the Grain Growers, and secure the largest Hall they can and have all the farmers and delegates hold a meeting and invite Sir Wilfrid and his company to attend their meeting. The speaker should make Sir Wilfrid understand that the farmers are sixty per cent of Canada's population, and so far the greater portion of the laws have been framed for the benefit of the great corporations to make rich a few at the expense of the many. What we want, is to have laws giving equal rights to all people and not special privileges or class legislation. Also make a demand of Sir Wilfrid and his party to give us Free Trade, to take over the Terminal Elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, and operate them with all fairness to the Grain Growers. Also give Sir Wilfrid to clearly understand the main issue in the last Dominion election; was the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, to be completed before the next election. The people expect Sir Wilfrid and his party to sign this pledge, and are not prepared to take any excuse.

Hanley, Sask. THOS. LAWRENCE.

**MORE ABOUT THE TARIFFS.**

Editor, GUIDE:—You will pardon me if I come again, seeing that I have already given my quota to the subject of "Tariffs" in my letter on the "Increase in Living" published in your paper recently.

This tariff question is of the utmost importance to the farmer and worker who are in no way benefited by it but the reverse, for we find that the toiler pays the greater share of this imposition. Now, Mr. Editor, in the first place let me ask what purpose has the government in creating this tariff wall? Is it created in the cause of humanity, to help the widow and fatherless child, the down-trodden poor or the honest toiler? By results I say "Certainly not." Was it erected to facilitate the better distribution of the manufactured product to the consumer, or to raise the standard of the finished article beyond competition? Again I say, "No." If we reason this tariff creation as being created for the good and advancement of humanity, we find that to the many it acts to the contrary for it is an oppression to the poor and a burden to the toiler. Secondly, allow me to show for what purpose it was created.

We are all familiar with the phrase that "The infantile industries of Canada had to be protected" so that the country would not be flooded with foreign products, and the home industries killed thereby. Now this sounds very patriotic, but this protection is being paid for, in my opinion, at the wrong end. The ultimate result of all reasoning is that this tariff was created so that these "Infantile" industries could flounder in their infancy and seek out and learn the secrets of economical production, and if they were somewhat tardy in their growth, or the dividend not up to expectation, a family howl was set up that compelled the indulgent parent to give heed and grant a bonus to keep peace in the family. Now, who paid for this infantile experience and bonus? The consumer as usual. You might reason, "Could it not be repaid by the child when it was able to walk and earn for itself?" Oh no, Mr. Editor, you cannot fathom the depth of paternal love in this case for its offspring. Reason this question in whatever way you like and it will be found that this barrier was erected to protect the interested few at the expense of the many. It has acted as a burden to the farmers and other toilers for which they have no corresponding benefit. It has protected the few so that they could control output and price at the increased cost to the consumer. But how did these interests secure legislation so favorable to themselves? Because they thundered at the doors of Parliament and sneaked through the lobbies until they were heard and observed, and being well represented in the membership of the House they were considered worthy of protection.

Should the government have created this tariff as a source of revenue it has failed of its purpose, being placed on the wrong shoulders, seeing the more lucrative sources left untouched but which

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would affect the [interfered] law. We can write and talk about tariffs, as much as we like but we have little chance of redress until we are better represented in parliament. So we will have to patiently bear the yoke we have allowed ourselves to be harness with through our apathy and indifference to such matters. We have no redress in that all powerful but insignificant instrument, the ballot, and in this twentieth century let us be men and make it an epoch in the history of nations of white dwarf from the tyranny of tariffs and protected interests. And further, let us in our onward march against the strength of justice, and crown her queens, and victory will be ours. Let all injustices stand or fall on their merits, ask no favors and give none, and the result will be peace and plenty for all men.

A. W. MAY.  
Mayville, Sask., May 9, 1910

**PUBLISH THEIR NAMES**

Editor, Grains:—I noticed in your columns that statements and the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, are now looking hands towards amalgamation. It seems almost incredible that such a move would be made, when we take into consideration that the sole purpose of amalgamating of firms now a days is to enable these firms to more mercilessly extort and exploit. Now with the cost of living up 45 to 40 and 50 per cent. in the last ten years against the price paid, labor actually going down, the question naturally arises, can we as farmers and other laborers stand any more extortion and exploitation? Will we stand it? If we are human, we won't stand it, if we don't we can't stand it. The farmers of Canada are fortunate in having a fearless, honest paper, THE GRAIN, to keep them posted. I would like to see THE GRAIN publish the names, the large, black type of every oligarchical bill. This would show the farmers who their friends are and who their enemies are, and it would have the effect of restraining many members from becoming crooked, as they know their names will be made public.

H. G. AHERN.  
Charlestown, Alta.

**WANTS AN UNBANNED COMMIS- SION**

Editor Grains:—The party press, such as the Leader and its satellites the Carlyle Herald and the Saskatchewan Phoenix, are trying to mould public opinion against government ownership of elevators, and are somewhat satirical against the Grain Growers' Association. It is easily seen which way the party wishes the report of the commission to go. For, using the old saying, "Sticks show which way the wind blows." So the comments of the party papers on the evidence given before the commission show the way the party would wish the commission to give placed themselves on record in favor of a system of public owned elevators, and it would be very poor policy indeed for either party to back out of the responsibility. I know there are some people who are afraid of government ownership, not because they do not think it will pay, but because they are afraid it will be made a party issue whereby the one party will be able to use it to return themselves to power. I would rather see the system we have now remain as it is than to have a public owned system, and have one party or the other use it as a means whereby they could get into power. For if we have public ownership, and the Commission appointed through party favoritism, they would also appoint the buyers on party lines, and no matter what was done we should never be able to turn them out.

Now as an illustration to make it clear what I mean, suppose the present Saskatchewan government passes a bill for public ownership and appoints a commissioner, not because of their ability, but because they are party favorites, the Commissioners would appoint buyers in every town, and I understand there are three hundred towns in Saskatchewan. These buyers would be party favorites, and would do the bidding of the commissioners, and the commissioners of the bidding of the party at an election for the province. The same machine would also do the work for the same party at a Dominion election. So we would have

a monstrous thing fastened upon us that we should not very easily get rid of, no matter what they do, and the whole grading system would be worse than the present system of graft.

But if the government would give us a system of public owned elevators put under the control of an independent commission, nominated by the Grain Growers' Association and appointed by the government, for a number of years or for life, whichever was thought best, and providing they were always competent and carried on the business of the elevators with a straightforward and honest manner they could not be dismissed by any party that came into power. If any commissioner did use his position to influence electors to vote for any political party at any election, or gave any person employment because of party reasons, or was found incompetent or neglectful of his duties as a commissioner, or was found dishonest, then he could be tried before a Judge of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, and if he was found guilty, the Judge would discharge him, and another man nominated and appointed, as before, in his stead.

The buyers would be under a civil service system, examined as to their ability to grade and buy grain.

The inspectors would be appointed, for the first time, of men showing their ability to understand the grain business and the elevator work. Any vacancy afterwards would be filled from the buyers according to seniority by examination and good character.

I might further add that after the first appointment of the commission in the manner I have stated, if a vacancy occurred either by dismissal or resignation or death, then a Judge commissioner would be appointed from the Inspectors by seniority, examination and good character. Under no consideration would his political ideas be allowed to influence his appointment. Nor would the political ideas of candidates for inspectors or buyers be allowed to interfere with their appointment as inspectors or buyers.

Now, sir, I think you will agree with me that if we had public owned elevators, under some system such as I have outlined, it would take it out of the arena of party politics, and the farmers would have confidence in it, and we should have the grain business on a sound principle.

WM. NOBLE.  
Oxbow, Sask.

**DELEGATES TO BRANDON**

Editor, Grains:—Please find space in your valuable paper for one that is a great reader of that paper. I am glad that you printed the intended visit of Sir Wilfrid, also the question, namely, Tarif, Terminal Elevators, and Hudson Bay Road. I think it would be a great thing to have about 500 delegates at Brandon to meet Sir Wilfrid. Now, sir, there is one thing that beats me all hollow, it is the law and justice. I see that the fellows at the terminals stole about \$30,000 worth of the powers that be fined them \$5,000 or so. Now, sir, I want you to take notice that the old woman who stole a loaf of bread did so because she was hungry. They will give her all the law that is common to give, but the cowardly spirit that it is admitting that the British law is alright, but there must be some weak-kneed ones that handle it.

Neshitt, Man.  
SUBSCRIBER

**DISAGRES WITH STEEL**

Editor, Grains:—Mr. Steel's letter in THE GRAIN of the 11th May is quite a poser. Is it possible, Mr. Steel, that the gentlemanly "Observer" has given you some help in propounding the numerous questions? Your chief objection seems to be that a public system of elevators will not pay running expenses, etc. Who can tell without a trial? If 1 1/2 cents is not sufficient, charge more. That is easy. Nobody will grumble at the paying for the cost of handling his grain. We are paying that now, and more) if there is no graft. But we object to having choice wheat docked without reason, short weighted, and last but not least, having the price manipulated by the generous whole-souled individuals who up to two years ago controlled the market and shipping facilities. That there is now a change is true. But it will only exist

as long as there is the strenuous opposition of the Farmers' Grain Company. They alone have done wonders. Mr. Steel will perhaps admit that he has received 5 cents, it seems would not be far out, more, for his wheat last year since the Grain Growers' Grain Company has effected its purpose. Will not a public system of elevators, terminal included, do still more? I think so. As to having any violent measures, surely have the public system so established, every body will patronize it. The saving in having your grain delivered to the elevator is worth the mile cost. Once you have all the grain weighed you will hear little of leaky ears. The railway companies will see to it because it will pay. Some people, of course, will want to load their grain over the loading platform. Well, let them and welcome. I promise that they will not persist in that method.

Mr. Steel is very concerned about the price and cost of those old elevators, and without all of them he thinks the public system would fail. Now, all we have seen here in Methven has one elevator got practically all the wheat because the other companies have been found wanting. They did not raise their price. No. Just gave us honest, square treatment and as a result got two loads to the other's one.

That is how a public elevator would and should work without a monopoly by force. Mr. Steel wants to be convinced. He is, I believe, like the girl who wanted the greatest for advice, as to getting married. She wanted advice and counsel, but not to disavow marriage. Will public elevators pay? Of course they will. Who has paid for the elevators up to now, tell me that. Mr. Steel. We can continue paying their running expenses without including every person the cost of the system) by owning them ourselves. Can you really be convinced, Mr. Steel? Wawanese, Man.

**REFERENDUM AND RECALL**

Editor, Grains:—It has been with much interest that I have followed the discussion of my friends Langley and Kirkham on the question of politics for the farmer, and John Kennedy aids the discussion by the introduction of Direct Legislation as the ideal to work for. Then Mr. Gifford, the week before, advised us as to the method he thinks best to make our industry felt. Now, sir, while I admit that every effort of the people to secure more democratic institutions is rewarded to some extent, still I claim that the reward is greater and the effort accomplished more, if directed in the proper direction. All the contributors to this discussion are united on the fact that conditions are far from ideal. In fact we nearly all agree as to what we want. But how to get it? That is the question. Mr. Langley, from his experience, thinks it best to use the tools at hand, and he has taken hold of the Liberal Machine, and I believe that as long as he is allowed to turn the crank he will be satisfied with his method. But if we were to follow Mr. Langley's idea to work through the parties how are we to get the right men nominated on the party tickets? Mr. Gifford says, "Stuff the conventions with farmers and let them nominate the men they want in both parties and then work for them." Any person who has attended many party conventions would know that this could not be done. I have seen Liberal delegates ordered to leave a Liberal Convention because they would not swear by Laurier. Most of the party conventions that I have had any knowledge of were simply farces. Everything has been arranged perhaps weeks before hand, behind closed doors, by the party bosses, and the delegates are called together to endorse the machine plans, have an outing at the expense of the campaign funds and perhaps smoke free cigars and drink free whisky, and then go home feeling important because the machine has looked upon you with favor. Mr. Kirkham has seen party conventions thus, and his whole soul rises up in indignation against the attempt to pass off such methods as democratic. But John Kennedy tell us that Direct Legislation would end all this wire-pulling and corruption, and mark it right.

But, (and mark the but) we haven't got Direct Legislation, so how are we to get it? Only by a united demand by the farmers of these Western Provinces and that demand must be made by an organization of the farmers. Will the Grain Growers make their demand, and then

demand a signed pledge from all candidates for office, binding them to support a bill in parliament which will give the people the Initiative and Referendum with the right of Recall? If the Grain Growers will not make that demand and be quick about it, then there is a demand and urgent need of an organization that will. For this very purpose were the Comrades of Equity organized in the spring of 1908. But the elections came before we were sufficiently prepared. But the spirit of comradeship and the demand for equity is stronger today than it was then and we are hastening towards a true democracy by the wise introduction of the principle of Direct Legislation, or else into the milk of the worst tyrant man has ever known, Capitalism, and out of whose grip we will not escape without the awfullest revolution the world has yet seen. Will the Grain Growers make the next move, or must we call on the Comrades of Equity to come forth and deliver us from the oppressors?

J. E. PAYNTER,  
Tantallon, Sask.

**EXPENSE OF TARIFF**

Editor, Grains:—I have read all the articles on the tariff question published in THE GRAIN, and endorse all that has been said against the tariff. But there is one of the worst features of a revenue tariff not yet touched upon, and that is the great expense of collecting it. The whole boundary line has to be picketed with officers to prevent wholesale smuggling, requiring a great many officers who do not collect money to amount to anything, and yet their salaries have to be paid just the same. The merchant who imports goods adds the duties paid to the cost of the goods and then the percent of profit, and the consumer has to pay not only the duty, but the merchants profit on the duty. Then there always are some goods smuggled and fraudulently entered, and the consumer has to pay the same price for them as the ones the duty was paid on, which is a loss to the consumer and no gain to the revenue. To take it as a whole the amount of net revenue, after deducting the cost of collecting is surely less than one half of the amount paid by the consumer on imported goods on account of the enhanced price caused by the tariff. A direct tax would be much cheaper, could be collected by the provincial governments at a very small expense and every cent would have to be accounted for. There would be little chance for fraud and expenses would be looked after closely, and it would have a good influence all round.

WILLIAM M. MITCHELL,  
Kronau, Sask.

**WANTS RECIPROCI- TY**

Editor, Grains:—I notice letters in THE GRAIN from several on the tariff. I am fully satisfied that the tariff is a curse to the community, and the consumer, at least as any sensible person can see the consumer has to pay. I think what we, as a Christian nation, should ask or demand, is that Canada and the United States of America be one, and as brothers have no duty existing between us on anything. Let us all consider this, and get better posted and do what little we can for the betterment of the nation, and most especially the producer and consumer. Let us remember that God created us for a purpose, and that purpose was not to stir up strife and cause strife, but to work in harmony with brotherly love. Demand nothing that is unjust, but demand that anything that is a curse to the community or a detriment to the common mass of people be wiped out of existence. Let us all take Christ as our example and work to the end that all tariff trusts, combines and speculative schemes be wiped off the continent, at least asking the Lord to give us grace that we may do unto others as we would have them do unto us. May the Lord give us light on these subjects.

CRAIK, SASK.

**A FARMER.**

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CRAIK, SASK.

**Didn't Need a Doctor**

"Let me kiss those tears away!" he begged tenderly. She fell into his arms, and he was busy for the next few minutes. And yet the tears flowed on. "Are you suffering?" Can nothing stop them?" "No," she murmured, "it's only a cold, you know. But go on with the treatment."





# HAY TIME Almost Here

## AND WE ARE READY TO HELP YOU



On this page you will find some of the Haying Tools we have prepared for you. There are others in the Catalogue, pages 211, 205 and 185. These were all ordered by us months ago, and now we have them here and ready to ship on short notice.

When the time comes that you need anything on the farm or in the home consult the Eaton Catalogue. That is a safe rule to follow. You may not anticipate your wants but we do, and the Eaton Catalogue is always ready to supply you in time of need. It is this fact that makes the Catalogue so valuable as a ready reference for Farm and Home needs. Keep the Eaton Catalogue handy. Study it long and often. It means money saved. If you wear the Catalogue out, why, we have another one here for you.

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### Complete Hay Carrier Outfits

These outfits come to you complete with all necessary steel track, clamps for hanging, rafter brackets, track hanging hooks, knot passing pulleys, carrier rope, check rope, rope hitch, steel carrier and double harpoon Hay Fork. We make it a point to supply best quality rope and plenty of it with each outfit.

- Every piece is warranted.
- No. 41B136—30 foot Outfit, Wt. 290 lbs. \$18.85
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- No. 41B139—45 foot Outfit, Wt. 360 lbs. 22.90
- No. 41B140—50 foot Outfit, Wt. 380 lbs. 24.25
- No. 41B141—55 foot Outfit, Wt. 400 lbs. 25.60
- No. 41B142—60 foot Outfit, Wt. 420 lbs. 26.95

For each additional 5 feet beyond 60 add \$1.35 to price of 60 foot outfit.

### Diamond "E" Steel Track Carrier

This is the type of carrier supplied with above outfit. It will work from either end of the barn or from centre without changing rope. Good for either fork or sling. Reliable locking device. An easy running Carrier that will give every satisfaction. See Spring and Summer Catalogue, page 205 for cut and full description.

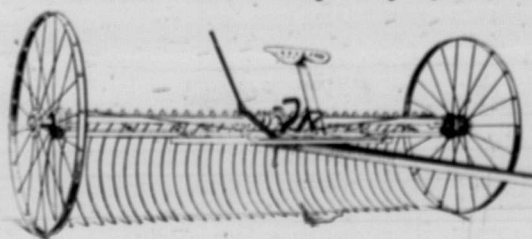
- No. 41B143—Price complete with Fork Pulley and Stop Block \$4.75

### Haying Tools and Supplies, Picked from the Catalogue

- #### Forks and Scythes
- No. 23B263—Bent Hay Fork Handles, 4 1/2 and 5 feet, bored and chucked, each 18c.
  - Hay Forks—Best cranible steel, 3 tine, bent handle, 4 1/2, 5 and 5 1/2 feet long
  - No. 23B453—With capped ferrule 40c.
  - No. 23B454—With strapped ferrule 45c.
  - No. 23B302—Grass Scythes, regular pattern, well ground and tempered 75c.
  - No. 23B303—Scythe snath or handle, patent bolt and fastenings 70c.

- #### Carrier Sundries
- No. 41B152—Improved Knot Passing Pulley, wood sheave 35c.
  - No. 41B153—Improved Knot Passing Pulley, metal sheave 40c.
  - No. 41B155—Rope specially selected, new stock, guaranteed the finest quality for Hay Carrier Outfits. Any length furnished. Sizes 1/4 to 1 1/4 inch. For prices see pages 205 Spring and Summer Catalogue.
  - No. 41B156—Standard Wire Hoisting Rope and Cable, 6 strands, 19 wires each, very strong and pliable. Sizes 1/4 to 3/4 inch. Priced complete on page 205 Spring Catalogue.

### All-Steel Self Dump Hay Rake



Made entirely of malleable iron and steel, one of the best and most perfect working Hay Rakes on the market. The wheels have heavy channel steel rims, double hub suspension spokes, bicycle pattern. The frame is made of high carbon angle steel, thoroughly bolted and braced. The teeth are best quality tempered spring steel, coiled at the base and firmly fastened to the head by heavy malleable tooth holders. Rakes are fitted with strong combination pole and thills, so that either one or two horses may be used.

- No. 41B302—10 feet, 30 teeth, weight 430 lbs.
- Price at Winnipeg, \$28.00; Saskatoon, \$29.90; Calgary, \$30.70

### Double Harpoon Forks

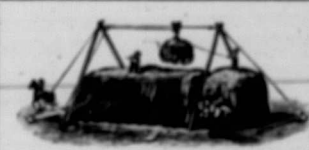
The most popular style of fork sold. Brings load up close to top of barn; will trip in any position. Length from rocker bar to point, 82 inches.

- No. 41B151—Price \$2.60

### Grapple Forks

For handling baled hay, loose straw and alfalfa. Best quality steel.

- No. 41B149—4 tine, width 16 inch, opens 36 inches, wt. 40 lbs. Price \$5.00
- No. 41B150—6 tine, width 22 inch, opens 36 inches, wt. 46 lbs. Price \$6.00



### Standard Wire Cable Track 50 ft. Hay Stacking Outfit

41B146—Consists of reversible cable carrier, short line double harpoon fork, 150 feet 1/2 inch cable for carrier track and guys, two cable clamps, two collars for cable, two long bolts for tops of posts, three steel yoke knot passing pulleys, 130 feet 3/4 inch manilla carrier rope and 65 feet 1/2 inch manilla check rope. For each ten feet additional length of outfit, order and allow price for ten feet 1/2 inch steel cable, 10 feet 3/4 inch manilla rope and 10 feet 1/2 inch manilla rope. Wood posts not included. Weight 175 lbs.

Price \$22.50

### Adjustable Centre Trip Hay Slings

The quickest and most satisfactory way of handling hay, straw or fodder, and is coming into use more every year. The prices are for single slings, not for sets. Slats of good hardwood, well oiled. Ropes attached by adjustable hooks, slings may be lengthened or shortened to suit any length of track. The lock trips easily under all circumstances. 4 foot slings have 2 ropes between cross bars, 5 foot slings have 3 ropes between cross bars. Most people use 3 slings to a wagon. Sling Pulley No. 41B144, \$2.00 each must be used with wagon slings.

- No. 41B147—4 ft. wagon Slings, Weight 17 lbs, price \$2.00
- No. 41B148—5 ft. wagon Sling, Weight 22 lbs, price 2.25

### You Have Heard About The Eaton Mower. NOW TRY ONE

Our claim that this is the best Mower value in Western Canada is well borne out by facts. We have been handling this Mower for years, hundreds are in use on Western farms and "satisfaction" is the one word to express the experience of our customers.

We would like every farmer to understand that we leave the final decision to his judgment. If he buys an Eaton Mower and for any reason is dissatisfied we will see that he is nothing out. We will take the Mower back, return the full purchase price and stand the freight charges both ways. Remember, these Mowers are not the "come-back" kind, they stay sold because they satisfy, but by making a money-back offer we show you in the strongest possible way our faith in the ability of this Mower to make good.

The mower is fully described on page 211 of our Spring catalogue. If this page is torn out of your catalogue we will send you another on request.

### Full Line of Repairs Always in Stock

- No. 41B304—Weight 650 lbs. 5 foot cut. Price at Winnipeg \$44.75
- " Saskatoon 47.45
- " Calgary 48.65

### You Need To Be Reminded About BINDER TWINE

Plenty of farmers last year put off ordering until too late in the season. Please be assured that you take no risk in ordering now. We want your order now so that we can make all arrangements to deliver your twine well before harvest. We will ship twine C.O.D. to any station where there is an agent. Send your order now and if anything happens between now and harvest so that you don't want the twine we will see that you are no money out. We take all the risk of crop failure from any cause. Prices laid down at your station given on request.

PRICES PER HUNDRED POUNDS	WINNIPEG	BRANDON	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY	EDMONTON
GOLDEN MANILLA (500 feet, per pound)	\$8.59	\$8.70	\$8.92	\$9.02	\$9.23	\$9.23
EATON STANDARD (500 feet, per pound)	\$8.09	\$8.20	\$8.42	\$8.52	\$8.73	\$8.73

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA



# ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Froom, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

## The Pork Packing Project

A Review of Conditions

Will the Alberta Co-operative Pork Packing Plant ever become an established fact? That is a question that is agitating the minds of many people at the present time, and a great many are of the opinion that the project will never be accomplished. As to the chances for and against, they are many, and it is useless to discuss them at the present time. The one known fact is, that the Alberta government announced that when the farmers would pledge the necessary number of hogs the money would be forthcoming for the erection and operation of a plant along the lines recommended by the Pork Commission, so it would seem that it is up to the farmers to say whether they want the plant or not. I for one, am of the opinion that the pledges will be forthcoming, and in a few years Alberta will be quoted as another country where co-operation can be carried on successfully. Many papers have discussed this question lately, and a large number have attempted to throw cold water on the scheme. Some have stated that for years the farmers of Alberta have been demanding co-operation, but when it was offered them it was refused.

I do not think anyone can truthfully say that the scheme has failed, as it has not yet been properly presented to all the farmers of the country, and on that account the pledges have been slow in coming in. Another reason for the slowness and the number of comparatively small pledges is the scarcity of hogs in the country at the present time. During the depression of two years ago, and during the lean years, as far as prices were concerned, of the pork industry, many farmers went out of the business completely vowing they would never have another hog on their place, and with this class of man it is hard to bring forward any arguments to show him that such a stand might be to his own detriment in the long run. He is very much like the Scotchman who, when accused of being obstinate, stated, "No, no, I am always open to conviction, but I would like to see the man who could convince me." Like him, many farmers say that it is a good scheme no doubt but you will have to show me first.

Co-operation has always been one of the watch-words of the organized farmers and if they should fail in this enterprise, although I will not admit even the possibility of failure, it will be years before the U. F. A. will be in the position they are to-day, and failure would mean not only the defeat of one of the first propositions suggested by the organized farmers of Alberta, but it would weaken their position, in regard to other enterprises such as Terminal Elevators, Internal Elevators, Chilled Meat Project, etc.

### Close to the Goal

Some have said that we are harping too much altogether on the hog, and are neglecting other matters of equal, or possibly more importance. That may seem so to some, but to others it appears that we are so close to our goal in this particular instance, that it would be folly to let the matter drop, and that we should keep hammering away until the plant is erected and in full running order. In the meantime, however, it would be as well to have the fact known that the other projects are not forgotten, but are being kept well to the front, and no opportunity lost to successfully accomplish the work laid out for completion.

Seeing that the co-operative pork packing plant was one of the first things attempted, and that the government have from the first dealt only with the A. F. A. and the U. F. A. in regard to same, it might be as well to briefly review the facts of the case once more and show the stand taken first by the A. F. A. and then by its successor the present U. F. A.

At the annual convention of the A. F. A. held early in 1906, when arrangements were made for forming a permanent organization, several resolutions were adopted, among them being one recommending the establishment by the provincial government of a pork packing and beef chilling plant operated on as nearly the same lines as the creamery business was conducted, as the nature of the business would permit. Prior to this, however, there had been several independent movements having the same object in view, but it was at this time that the pork packing proposition entered into the active work of the organized farmers.

Then, in compliance with a resolution adopted at a directors' meeting held in Edmonton, July 4, 1906, the secretary requested the various locals to adopt resolutions either for or against the establishment by the government of a pork packing plant, as outlined in the resolution adopted at the first annual convention. Although the A. F. A. was not very strong at that time, still eighteen locals responded and in every case the verdict was in favor of the idea, also in nearly every case the vote was unanimous. At a directors meeting held in December a committee was appointed to wait upon the Minister of Agriculture and to

could not promise anything definite in the matter the farmers presented, the success of the government's previous undertakings would have much to do with determining whether or not other ventures of a similar nature would be attempted. While no one felt that the work of the delegation had been successful, all present realized that it would have the effect of breathing the breath of life into an issue that had, but a few weeks before, been looked upon as dead.

### An Important Factor

Another important factor in the case, and something of importance to the farming community of Alberta, was the sittings at various points in the province, during the year of 1907, of the Beef Commission. The discussion at the various conventions and through the press on the beef and pork problems had resulted in a marked unanimity of sentiment on these questions. The result was that at every sitting near a point where there was a branch of the A. F. A., a strong delegation of farmers appeared and all asked for practically the same remedy for the difficulties experienced in marketing hogs and cattle in Alberta.

At the opening of the next session of the provincial legislature the commission made its report, and recommended among other things that the government cause a further enquiry into the advisability of granting assistance to the farmers in the establishing of a pork packing plant. The premier, in his budget speech, announced that it had been decided to



Farm Residence of Mr. Dan McRae "Cherry Grove," near Weisakwin, Alta.

submit the resolution to him, and report his reply to the annual convention called for Calgary in the following month.

The committee in reporting at the annual convention, read the reply of the minister, stating that the government could not see its way clear to comply with the request of the farmers in the matter. This reply was accepted and the committee dismissed. To many it looked as if the proposition had been lost, but at a joint meeting of some of the locals held in February, 1907, a motion was adopted asking that the provincial secretary request the various locals to appoint delegates to wait on the Minister of Agriculture during the provincial seed fair which was held in Edmonton March, 1907. The various locals responded quickly to the call of the secretary and a delegation of nearly forty farmers waited on the Minister on that occasion. Mr. Thos. Woolford of Cardston, was selected as spokesman of the delegation and won the praise of all present by the able and persistent yet courteous manner in which he presented the farmers attitude toward the question. The Minister, in his reply directed attention to the work the department had already done in the interests of the farmers, particularly in the development of the dairy and poultry industries, and stated that while he

appoint a committee to make a special investigation into conditions affecting the swine industry of the province. This commission was appointed, starting on July 9, 1908, heard evidence at different points in Alberta, representative farmers, business men, buyers and packers appearing and testifying before the commission at Edmonton, Cardston, Lethbridge, Macleod, Nanton, Calgary, Didsbury, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Stettler Daysland, Wetaskiwin and Strathcona. Visits were also made to plants at Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Collingwood, Brantford, Hull, Buffalo, Chicago and Edmonton, and figures were obtained from the best authorities as to the cost of a modern plant.

The commission found that the hog industry of the province was in bad shape, that seventy-five per cent. of the cured article was imported into the country and that the local farmer was unable to find a market for what he could raise. The evidence submitted went to show that not only had the farmer not received what he considered a fair price for his hogs, but that in many cases he had been unable to receive any price at all, and that he was able to overstock the market, despite the fact that seventy-five per cent. of the cured meat was imported.

The commission also found that at the

## UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

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VICE-PRESIDENT:  
W. J. TREGILLUS - - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER:  
E. J. FREAM - - - INNISFAIL

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time they visited the plant at Hull a consignment of hogs from Saskatoon was being slaughtered, while at the same time there was an order in the office for a car-load of cured meats from Alberta points. They found that the packers of Alberta were in the fresh meat trade, with very few exceptions, and that they therefore made no comment or objection to the importation of cured meats from the United States. The result was, that owing to the lack of market at least one-half of the most energetic farmers were compelled to go out of the hog industry on account of this lack of market, and these farmers are still out of the industry.

### Plenty of Markets

The commission found that the market for cured meats was in Alberta, besides which there was always the English market, the British Columbia market and the market in the north country, and stated the home market, as far as possible, might be left to the private concerns if they will occupy it. They stated that if a government controlled plant did nothing more than demonstrate as the creameries have done, that the articles to suit the trade can not only be raised but cured in Alberta, it will be worth the experiment and financial risk in making such, besides giving an incentive to our farmers to go into the hog business and mixed farming as well as wheat raising, making Alberta a sure crop province, and a province in which financial institutions will have faith to do business.

In regard to the evidence given to the commission, it was found that there were various ideas, some advocating the expenditure of about one million dollars, and that the government should not only attempt to control the local trade, but the foreign trade as well, also that the farmer should only have to raise the hog and be practically guaranteed his price for any quantity. Others thought that the government had no right to touch the matter and that, like other countries, the difficulty would cure itself. The best thinking farmer and the most substantial, to quote the report of the commission, felt that there was a course which might be taken to remedy matters, and that an ordinary sized plant might be erected for the purpose of killing and curing hogs only on a basis that would be satisfactory to the farmer and not involve the government in too heavy an expenditure, and that at the same time would not conflict with private enterprise, but would have a tendency to benefit same, for the reason that the average farmer would go into hog raising and increase the quality and number of the hogs he raised.

The commission stated that the evidence and conditions existing clearly showed that something must be done to benefit the industry, and as in this country it was impossible for the farmers to borrow the money required from the banks, as is the Danish custom, the government must supply the money, and the commission then made certain recommendations, which if complied with would warrant the government in advancing the money required to erect and operate the plant. This is the report then to which is added the estimates of cost of operating, capacity, building, markets and other necessary information. We will leave the recommendations for the time being, however, and will follow up the movement from the time the report of the commission was made public.

The commission presented their report to the government on January 7, 1909,





# Real Democracy

**T**HERE is a confused impression in the minds of many that the choosing of rulers is the substance of freedom and self-government, that a people who elect their law-makers are really making the laws. But it is not so. The selection of a governor is not governing, any more than the selection of a captain is commanding, or the choice of an organist or pianist is playing. The choice of a legislature is not self-government any more than the selection of a jailor or the choice of a jail is freedom.

An apprentice may be allowed to choose the master to whom he is to be bound for years, and a lunatic or minor who is deemed incapable of governing his own affairs may, nevertheless, have the privilege of selecting the guardian who is to govern him. A people may elect their rulers and yet live under an absolute despotism. This was true in old Rome, when the king was elected by the whole body of citizens. It is true now of the Western Sahara in Africa, and the Kampuchea in Asia, who elect their chiefs, but after election must obey the headman's orders. It is true in many places in Canada, where the people go to the polls time after time, in the fond delusion that they have a voice in the administration of public affairs, whereas in reality a ring of rascals holds affairs in its grasp, and whichever nominee the voters may vote for, the ring will rule the same as before, enacting its private purposes into law, pouring the public moneys into its purse, filling appointments with its creatures to perpetuate its power, and controlling the country for its plunder, regardless of the interests or wishes of the people. The rule of a legislature that does the will of a railroad or syndicate of gamblers in opposition to public opinion and the good of the commonwealth is a despotism as truly as ever the rule of a Caesar was. Napoleon himself, the arch-despot of modern times, was elected to his imperial power.

### Time no Element

The duration of a government or lease of power has nothing to do with its character as free or despotic. A control that lasts but a single year may be as far from freedom as one that endures for a life-time; and a people electing their rulers each year to govern according to their own sweet will, may be no better off than a nation which elects a sovereign to wear the crown for life. The essence of despotism is the control of others for the benefit of the controller, regardless of the welfare of the controlled. Men of Canada, do you govern the country? Is it your will that is done in the Senate chamber or is it the will of the manufacturers, the railways and the bankers? He is the sovereign whose will is in control. You are not sovereign, for many things you wish to have done remain undone, and many things are done that you do not wish to have done.

Politicians call you sovereigns in their campaign speeches. But it is not true. You have the privilege of choosing which one of two sets of sovereigns you will have to rule over you, but you are not sovereigns yourselves. The men you elect are your masters during their term of office.

You come to them, not as sovereigns to their servants, but as subjects, with humble petitions, which you are not surprised to see them reject or ignore. They give away your property, and you are helpless; they pass laws without your approval and against your interest and you cannot prevent their taking effect; they refuse to take action on your most pressing needs, and you are powerless until the expiration of their deeds of sovereignty gives you an opportunity to choose a new lot of masters to rule you for another term.

This is not a government by the people, but a government by an aristocracy of office-holders elected by the people. You call your rulers "representatives", and to some extent they are such. Honesty and coincidence of interest do lead them to carry out your will to some extent but they are free to legislate for their own private interests or the interests of those who furnish inducements for action in their behalf, and the people cannot prevent it. Representatives have their uses. You need the aid of specialists in legislation, but you do not need to part with your rightful control of your own

affairs when you seek their aid and counsel, any more than you need to part with it in dealing with a tailor, a shoemaker or an architect.

### People's Will should Prevail

It is well to employ an architect when you are going to build, but you never would think of giving him power to draw up his plans and put them into execution without submitting them to you for your approval, much less would you give him a right to refuse to alter his plans in accordance with your request, or to decide how much of your money should be spent without recourse to you for your assent, or to expend your funds for a structure which you strongly disapproved and against which you loudly protested.

You would avail yourself of the architect's skill in the drawing of plans, but you would feel free to tell him what sort of a house you desired, and would expect him to act upon your directions and suggestions, and to submit his plans to you for your approval or rejection, before beginning to build on your land and on your credit, or with your cash. In this case you would continue to control your affairs—while availing yourself of the architect's skill and wisdom. In the first case, the control of your affairs would be with the architect, not with you. It is the same with legislation.

Doubtless it is well to seek the aid and counsel of men well versed in law and the phrasing of statutes, but it is not necessary to give these men this power to ignore

our petitions, nor the right to put the laws they plan into execution without allowing us time and opportunity to express our disapproval and rejection if we wish to do so. There are cases of extreme urgency in which the architect or the legislative agent must be permitted to act without waiting to consult the principal. Fire, flood, or other unforeseen event, may make it imperative that the builder should act on his own judgment, without an instant's delay. Likewise an unforeseen event endangering public safety may make it needful for our legislators to act at once.

But as a rule there is time for consultation, and it ought to be required. If you do not require it, if you allow your "representatives" to put their ideas into execution without an opportunity on your part to reject them or modify them, you practically place the control of your affairs in the said representatives for the term of their election, and self-government on your part ceases during said term.

We do not want a government by the people without representatives, nor a government by representatives without the people; but a government by the people with the aid and advice of representatives acting as the people's agents, subject at all times to the orders and instructions of the people, and to total revocation of authority, at their will. The first is impossible in a complex society; the second is an abandonment of the principles of self-government; the third combines the good qualities of the representative system with a real sovereignty in the people—it secures the economies and values of representation without sacrificing justice, liberty and

self-government. It uses the legislator, like the architect, to draw up the best plans his knowledge permits; it gives him a right, like the architect's in cases of extreme urgency, to act upon his own unaided judgment; but requires him at all other times to submit his ideas to his principal before putting them in practice, and hold him at all times subject to the orders and suggestions of his principal. Such is clearly the ideal management of public affairs, as well as of business affairs. Indeed, politics is itself nothing but business; the people's business, it ought to be, and under their control.

We have already seen how this intimate and continuous control of their representatives by the people can be secured in place of the present subjection of the people to their representatives during successive periods. It is a simple matter of extending the use of the Referendum.

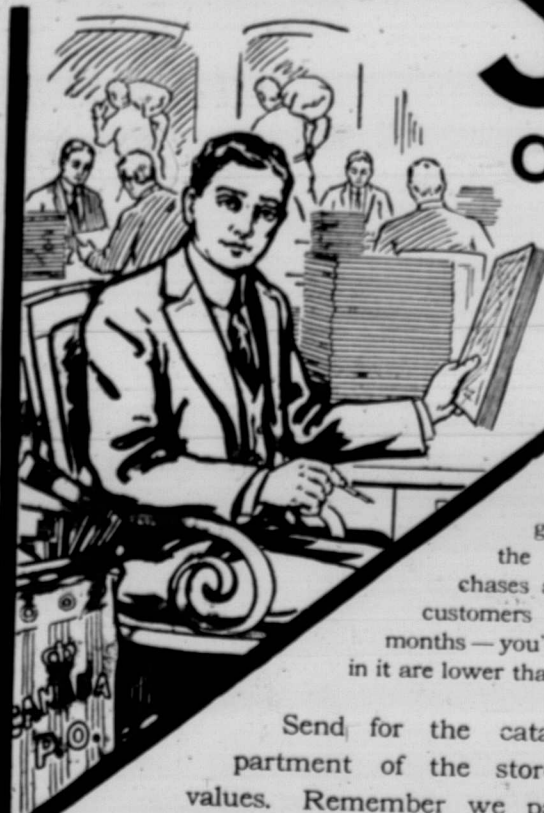
"OBSERVER No. 2"

(Vide the "City for the People.")

### NEW STEEL COMBINE

Another great industrial consolidation has been effected. The state department has granted incorporation to Canada Steel Corporation Limited, with capital of twenty-five millions, of which ten millions is to be preferred stock. The incorporators are C. F. Wilcox, C. A. Birge and Robert Hodson of Hamilton, Lloyd Harris, M. P., of Brantford and H. S. Holt of Montreal. The head office will be at Hamilton. The object of the company is to amalgamate Hamilton Steel and Iron Co., Canada Screw Co., Montreal Rolling Mills Co., and Canada Bolt and Nut Co.

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TORONTO



Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 5c. per word per insertion...

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS FOR SALE close prices, prompt delivery...

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FARM FOR SALE—320 ACRES—GOOD, RICH land, clay subsoil, 1 1/2 miles from market...

FOR SALE, 320 ACRES, FOUR MILES FROM town on Goose Lake line...

FOR SALE, EAST HALF OF SECTION 4-32-4 west of 4th M., six miles from market...

FARM FOR SALE—ONE QUARTER SECTION of best wheat land in Estevan district...

FOR SALE, GOOD HALF SECTION, SIX and one-half miles south of Morden...

BETTER THAN HOMESTEADING.—FOR Sale, 380 acres in the Swan River Valley...

640 ACRES, GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS wheat land; 350 acres under cultivation...

FARM FOR SALE—HALF SECTION CHOICE farm land, one and a half miles from the driving town of Paynton...

FOR SALE, UTOPIA IMPROVED BERKS, eligible to register two March, two May 3rd, one May 13th...

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year...

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West...

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

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED Yorkshires and pure-bred Shorthorns...

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

SUFFOLK HORSES—JAGUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton, P.O. Ala.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREEDER Aberdeen-Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 each; 4 Clydeale Culls cheap; Yorkshires Pigs...

POULTRY AND EGGS

EGGS, FOR HATCHING, FROM HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility Bred Plymouth Rocks...

WHITE WYANDOTTES—HIGH-CLASS STOCK for sale.—T. A. McInnis, Regina, Sask.

DOGS FOR SALE

SEVEN FINE WOLFHOUND PUPS, ALL dogs, bright of parents, 3 1/2 inches. Very fast and sure biters...

TEACHER WANTED

TEACHER WANTED, FOR WILSON RIVER School, No. 688, 1 1/2 miles from Valley River, 7 miles from Dauphin...

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Notary Public, etc., Saskatoon, Sask.

LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED

STRAYED FROM MY PLACE, TWO MARE Cows: one dark bay, risen two year old, star in the face...

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Garston Seed, cleaned and bagged, \$2.00 a cwt.



Just One Question

A colored woman was on trial before a magistrate charged with inhuman treatment of her offspring.

Evidence was clear that the woman had severely beaten the youngster, aged some nine years...

Before imposing sentence His Honor asked the woman whether she had anything to say.

"Kin I ask Yo' Honor a question?" inquired the prisoner.

"Go ahead," said the judge, and the court-room listened.

"Well, then, Yo' Honah, I'd like to ask yo' whether yo' was ever the parient of a puffedly wuthless cullud chile."

Knew How Many 7's Made 1

Oculist—"Now how many kinds of wheat am I holding up?"

Patient—"One!"

Oculist—"My dear sir! Your case is very bad. Why! I am holding up 7 grains of wheat labelled Nos. 1 and 7."

Patient—"Oh! I know that, but—I belong to the elevator combine."

Nice Enough, But—

A twelve-year old boy, who had reigned supreme over parents and household all through his dozen years...

"Isn't it nice, Tommy," said the jubilant father, "that we have another baby?"

"Yes, it is nice, Father," said Tommy, as he saw the end of his reign...

The New System

Teacher, to Jimmy Brown (farmer's son): "Now, Jimmy, what does two and two make?"

Jimmy: "Four, sir."

Teacher: "Correct, what do two and one make?"

Jimmy: "One, sir."

Teacher: "Nonsense."

Jimmy: "It's right, sir."

Teacher: "How is that?"

Jimmy: "Well, I heard father say at the dinner table yesterday that at the Fort William Terminals they can add two to one and make 1 Northern."

Enough as Good as a Feast

Like most ministers' families, they were not extensively blessed with this world's goods.

She, however, was the youngest of ten children until her father told her of the baby sister who had come in the night.

"Well," she said, after due thought, "I 'pose it's all right, Papa, but there's many a thing we needed worse."

One Too Many For Him

A man, who looked to be a giant in strength, brought his meek little wife before the magistrate, charging her with cruel treatment of himself...

The magistrate looked the big fellow over suspiciously, and glanced sympathetically at his slip of a wife...

"I am a lion-tamer, your Honor," was the proud reply.

Joey's Luck

It was Joey's first term at school, and he had had troubles of his own getting used to the routine.

"Oh, yeth, thir," replied Joey with a smile.

"Why, Joey, how is that?" said his father.

"Yeth, thir, but you see the teacher turned the clath around."

Caught That Time

A college professor who was always ready for a joke was asked by a student one day if he would like a good recipe for catching rabbits.

"Well," said the student, "you crouch down behind a thick stone wall and make a noise like a turnip."

"That may be," said the professor with a twinkle in his eye, "but a better way than that would be for you to go and sit quietly in a bed of cabbage heads and look natural."

Anything to Oblige

While crossing the ocean the two sprightly children of very seaisick parents were scampering around the deck.

"Tom, dear," said the mother in a weary voice, "the children are too near the railing."

With a warm smile he lifted his head and said: "Eh—how do you do?"

As Willie Had Observed

"What little boy can tell me the difference between the 'quick' and the 'dead'?" asked the Sunday-school teacher.

Willie waved his hand frantically.

"Please, ma'am, the quick are the ones that get out of the way of automobiles; the dead are the ones that don't."

The Best of Reasons

A little five-year-old asked for a second piece of cake at the Christmas supper table, and when her mother refused, the little one looked at her very seriously and said: "Mamma, don't you know that the Ladies' Home Journal says that when your little girl asks for anything to eat it's a sign she needs it, and her appetite is the safest guide to feed her by?"

Cause for Reflection

"The editor of my paper," declared the business manager to a little coterie of friends, "is a peculiar genius. Why, would you believe it, when he draws his weekly salary he keeps out only one dollar for spending money and sends the rest to his wife in Indianapolis!"

His listeners—with one exception, who sat silent and reflective—gave vent to loud murmurs of wonder and admiration.

"Oh, I don't doubt it at all!" quickly rejoined the quiet one; "I was only wondering what he does with the dollar!"

And The Parson Passed On

"And what are you here for, my friend?" asked the visiting parson of an inmate of a reformatory.

"Cause I can't get out, thank you," replied the victim.

Two matrons of a certain Western city, whose respective matrimonial ventures did not in the first instance prove altogether satisfactory, met at a woman's club one day, when the first matron remarked:

"Hattie, I met your 'ex,' dear old Tom the day before yesterday. We talked much of you."

"Is that so?" asked the other matron. "Did he seem sorry when you told him of my second marriage?"

"Indeed he did; and said so most frankly."

"Honest?"

"Honest. He said he was extremely sorry, tho, he added, he didn't know the man personally."

Just before poor old Dooley died he made his wife promise that she would not marry again.

"Poor old chap—he always was kind to his fellow-men!"

Secure Your Teacher Early

and get your choice of the largest possible number of available teachers. If you place your advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide it will reach a very large number of experienced teachers who are open for engagement.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg



# SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

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

## Grain Growers Meet Commission

ON Wednesday last, June 15, the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association met the elevator commission and presented the memorandum containing suggestions for an elevator system in the province which they consider will afford the most relief from the present oppression. The executive was represented by F. M. Gates, president, E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta, and J. A. Maharg, of Moose Jaw. The memorandum presented was as follows:—

### TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL ELEVATOR COMMISSION OF SASKATCHEWAN

Gentlemen:—

We the Executive Officers of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, on behalf of our membership, beg to submit for your consideration the following particulars relative to the demand of the organized Grain Growers of the province for the establishment of a system of grain elevators operated as a public utility with reasons therefor.

Two objects are expected to be obtained by the establishment of such a system; the removal of existing abuses, inseparable from grain storage operated by dealers in grain and the creating of ideal marketing conditions which will result in a closer approximation of prices to intrinsic values a greater equality between prices obtained by large and small growers and a generally higher level of prices for both, due to the introduction of economies and the elimination of inordinate profits.

Minor abuses due to private control of storage might be remedied by something short of public ownership and operation but the more dangerous evils have their origin in monopoly, and the monopoly itself will yield to nothing less radical than a state system of elevators backed by a government determined to make that state system ultimately entirely replace every other. Moreover public ownership is essential to the supplying of certain features of the ideal market which it is hoped to establish, the details of which are hereinafter set forth at some length.

That many abuses do exist under the present system of privately owned elevators which require to be remedied and which the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act are powerless to eliminate, has ceased to be a matter of dispute. It is so admitted on all hands, and particularly, for our purpose, by the unanimous vote of the legislature recommending the appointment of the existing commission to inquire as to the best method of providing a remedy and by the speech of the Premier immediately preceding the vote.

These abuses have been particularized as the giving of light weight, taking heavy dockage, grading too low, substituting grain of inferior quality for the farmer's stored commodity, refusal of special binning privileges, putting of barriers in the way of farmers making sale to other than the owner of the elevator through which shipment was made, loaning of stored grain by the owners of elevators to themselves or to others for the filling of sales made before purchasing, failing to provide cleaning facilities or make allowance for value of screenings, sorting, skimming or culling of grades and mixing of grain so that the quality of that portion reaching the Old Country markets, which sets the price for the whole crop, is much inferior to the general average as received from the farmers, resulting in great loss to the growers of grain.

#### Unfair Conditions

In general terms the situation complained of is a monopoly of storage and shipping facilities other than the loading platform, resulting in the throttling of competition in the purchasing of grain, enabling the limited number of dealers and millers, nearly all non-resident in

the province, who own the storage, to make inordinate profits through manipulation of both the grain and price thereof, at the expense not alone to the growers of grain, but indirectly of every person in Saskatchewan having business relations with the growers.

It is this fact of the general prosperity of the people of the province being adversely affected by private ownership of storage as well as the fact that initial as well as terminal points of shipment is in reality a part of any complete system of transportation, that justifies our demand that it be operated as a public utility and that money derived from general taxation be appropriated for its establishment.

It is this fact furthermore which would even justify the government in operating a system temporarily at a loss and in such a manner as to make sustained competition hopeless for such of the private interests as might decline to sell their present elevators or to discontinue the building of new ones. However, we are willing in the event of serious objection on this point, and if it would expedite the insti-

it against loss in operation. Or failing this, the private owners by their refusal to sell at a fair valuation in the face of the desire of the government to establish a public system in the public interest, would be to urge any just cause for complaint should they afterwards be exposed to the vigorous competition of the state in the endeavor to bring the government enterprise to a successful issue.

While urging upon the members of the legislature the advisability of such a large and firm handling of the question and trying to convince them that some of the more important benefits will not follow the establishment of anything short of public ownership of all the storage, our demands are that the government provide "at each railway point where any considerable quantity of grain is received, elevator facilities with up-to-date equipment for cleaning, weighing and loading grain." "That the minimum storage capacity required at each point will be approximately one-third of the quantity annually marketed there," but "that this whole amount need not, however, be provided at the outset."

### SASKATCHEWAN G.G.A. WILL MEET PREMIER

A meeting of the Executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held in the Y.M.C.A. parlors, Regina, on June 14th, at 8 p.m. Those present were: President F. M. Gates, Secretary F. W. Green, E. A. Partridge, J. A. Maharg, and A. G. Hawkes. The meeting was called to order by the president, and the minutes of the last meeting read. On motion of Messrs. Hawkes and Partridge they were adopted as read.

Replies from the Dominion Government, re Resolutions in reference to the Hudson Bay Railway and the Terminal Elevators, emanating from our last meeting, were read. The matter of paying our quota to the secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was taken up, and it was moved by E. A. Partridge and seconded by A. G. Hawkes, that a cheque for \$100 on account be forwarded to the Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Motion was carried.

The question of the visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the West was discussed at some length, and it was moved by Secretary Green and seconded by Mr. Hawkes that an Executive meeting be called for the day previous to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speaking at Regina, and that this Executive meet him and take up the question of the Hudson Bay Railway, the Terminal Elevators, the Tariff, Reciprocity in farm implements as offered by the U.S., and the Co-operative Bill. Motion was carried. Moved by Mr. Partridge and seconded by Mr. Hawkes, that the president draft a memorandum re the matters referred to in the above Resolutions, and forward same to the Central Office.

Moved by Mr. Hawkes, seconded by Mr. Maharg, that the secretary arrange with the Directors or other suitable men nearest to the points on the itinerary of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to attend, with as large a deputation as possible, and present the views of this Association to Sir Wilfrid Laurier along the lines of a memorandum to be prepared by the president. Motion was carried.

Letters of complaint, re railway matters, received from W. R. Orton of Coxy and I. M. Bennett of Craik, were read; and it was moved by Mr. Maharg and seconded by Mr. Partridge, that these letters be forwarded to the Railway Commission, together with a suitable letter. At this point Mr. Green had to leave.

The next matter of importance taken up was the matter of the memorandum to be presented to the Elevator Commission. Same was dealt with in detail, and it was moved by Mr. Hawkes and seconded by Mr. Maharg, that the president and Mr. Partridge be a committee to present this memorandum to the Commission. Motion carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.

tution of the system asked for, that such temporary loss be charged to capital account and repaid through the medium of the sinking fund or met by a tax placed upon the arable land of the province.

#### Value of Firm Stand

The announcement of such a policy by the government with a declaration of their willingness to buy every elevator in the province at points where present storage was not in excess of requirements, at a fair physical valuation, and at a utility valuation where excess storage existed would most probably result in the acquisition of all storage by the government and the consequent immediate establishment of a virtual monopoly of the same, absolutely safe-guarding

The government would base its judgment as to the amount of storage to provide at each point, partly upon the amount of grain usually delivered there and partly upon the assurance of patronage furnished by the local growers.

"Some points, by their excess of revenue over cost would have to carry other points where cost was not met by revenue."

The government should "supply the demand as far as possible from the storage now in existence which it could purchase at a fair valuation, moving excess storage purchased at one point to another point where there was a deficiency," say one of the new points constantly opening up.

### SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

#### HONORARY PRESIDENT

E. N. HOPKINS - - - MOOSE JAW

#### PRESIDENT

F. M. GATES - - - FILLMORE

#### VICE-PRESIDENT

J. A. MURRAY - - - WAPRELLA

SECRETARY-TREASURER

FRED. W. GREEN - - - MOOSE JAW

#### DIRECTORS AT LARGE

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Osbow.

#### DISTRICT DIRECTORS

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutans, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

#### Grain Growers' Demands

Some of the essential features of our demands may be enumerated here:—

The operation of storage and shipping facilities entirely independent of the interference of sellers and buyers and dealers in grain, where the identity of our lots may be preserved absolutely and without question until the same are sold or shipped forward on grade; and where the weight will be correct and will be the full weight after cleaning, less a uniform dockage set by law to provide for shrinkage and handling; also where a method of sampling is followed that will enable the grade to be determined in advance of shipment when necessary; and providing that the certificate of the elevator operator (showing location, weight, etc.) with grade attached be such that under the system adopted it shall be recognized as negotiable to the same extent and in the same manner as a Bill of Lading or a warehouse receipt.

That the system provide for cleaning grain at the point of reception, and returning the screenings, ground or otherwise, to the owners.

That provision will be made by the system for handling single loads or quantities less than car lots in such a manner that car lot prices will be ultimately obtained by the owners, and whereby such owners, if unable to wait shipment and sale may receive an advance of not less than 65 per cent. (possibly 80 per cent.) of the estimated value of their grain if they so desire;

That a sample market be instituted at Winnipeg under the supervision of Dominion or Provincial authorities as may be found possible, desirable or necessary, to which samples of grain stored on the government system may be sent in advance of shipment;

That the Dominion Government be induced to acquire and operate the terminal storage and afford special binning privileges in lake and ocean shipping units throughout the year, or failing this that the province provide terminal storage of its own which, placed under Dominion supervision will give ample guarantee to both sellers and buyers of grain and ensure grain stored there in grade or sample lots, reaching its ultimate destination without being tampered with.

#### Platform Privilege Needed

We do not wish to see the privilege of the loading platform interfered with. It affords a safety valve for such as might for any reason, or without reason, object to the treatment received in the public elevator, and avoids compulsion of those so situated or constituted as to feel that it is to their financial advantage to load direct. We are fully convinced that the loading platform will not be any considerable handicap to public elevators but will largely fall into disuse as soon as the government elevators provide another avenue of escape from the abuses of private ownership and at the same time offer many solid advantages of their own. Its present large use is one of the best guarantees that a government system would be largely patronized even if left exposed to the competition of private owners, as such large use indicates a revolt against the methods of these owners.



AN. GRAIN  
OCIATION

PRESIDENT:

MOORE JAW

VICE-PRESIDENT:

FILLMORE

SECRETARY:

WAPLELLA

TREASURER:

MOORE JAW

MEMBERS:

George F. W. Green,

Grand Coulee;

Wm. Noble.

MEMBERS:

J. A. Chalpole;

Charles Dunn-

Evans, Nutana,

Wm. Cochrane,

Wm. Colleson;

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## Independent Commission Needed

It is the wish of the Grain Growers generally that the system proposed be operated by a commission. The form and method of appointment and the term of office and method of retiring the members of such commission must be determined by the legislature, but we hereby place on record our earnest desire that the government should permit the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to nominate the majority of the first members of the commission and that, with the view of rendering the members of the commission entirely independent of party, they be only removable from office by a three-fifths vote of the legislature, except as forfeiture of office may legally follow an offence proved in a court of law. (Undoubtedly the Act under which the commissioners will hold office will set forth a number of offences involving both omissions and commissions, which, being proved shall disqualify the offender as a commissioner).

## Some Questions Answered

We beg to submit the following remarks which may be taken as answering some of the questions propounded by members of your body while hearing evidence.

Government ownership and operation is an essential feature of any system which will be satisfactory to farmers, as only by it could uniformity, permanence and confidence be established; and only by the stamp of government would the elevator certificate be rendered commercially valuable and the owners of stored grain be in a position to finance.

Further, the extension of the system so as to provide storage for a considerable portion of the crop will, in the near future become necessary so as to permit of the grain being sold while still in the initial elevator.

Additional loading platforms would not meet the case by reason of the fact that they do not provide storage or clean the grain, nor record weight or grade.

Additional farmers' elevators would also be unsatisfactory as they would lack uniformity, would not be able to issue a negotiable certificate and would leave the farmers in direct commercial competition with the trade interests from which we are trying to escape.

Additional cars would fail for reasons given in respect to loading platforms.

A system of inspection of existing elevators would be much more costly and difficult to carry out at all points throughout the country than at the terminals and there it has proved both costly and ineffective.

## Weakness of Farmers' Elevators

That a system which was entirely left to the farmers, though financed by the government would not be satisfactory in that it would not provide for an official certificate of weight or grade or for a certificate which would be commercially negotiable and that it would be simply pitting the farmers against the existing elevator interests. In every sense it would lack the prestige of Government ownership.

In regard to the success or non-success financially of a government owned and operated system and the right of the government to spend the people's money in establishing the same, we would again point out that the system should be regarded as a public utility and that it affects our most important industry, in fact the only industry of importance, in the production of wealth in the province and which consequently vitally affects all classes and not alone the actual growers of grain.

Further, in the fact of a belief in the mind of the government that the system will not pay its way from the start, if there is a reasonable prospect of its getting on to a paying basis in the course of two or three years, a deficit at the start should be carried by the government and should not deter them from proceeding with the project. It frequently happens in industrial enterprises that a certain time, more or less protracted, elapses before operations are able to be placed on a paying basis and in the meantime expenses are paid from capital.

## Grain Growers Faithful

You will doubtless receive much evidence to the effect that if the system we are asking for be established the Grain Growers will patronize it and we expect you will be convinced that the government will be justified in shouldering the financial risk and will so recommend in your report.

When we consider the sums that have been given outright as bounties to various industries of the country, it seems a small thing to ask that a helping hand be given to the chief of all industries in this province in escaping from the thrall of a vicious monopoly, even though involving the expenditure of public money without absolute guarantee of its safety as a commercial investment. This is our view of the question of guarantee. We believe the question of financial risk to be greatly magnified in the minds of some. A virtual monopoly such as suggested in our memorandum contains no element of risk if existing system be acquired by purchase, at fair price. But we wish to be reasonable, and are willing at any time to go into conference on this or any other subject with the government, should they so desire.

Insistence on the part of the government that guarantees of patronage be given by the farmers should carry with it the principle that the farmers, through their central association, would have a large voice in the method of operation.

## Government Work

The requiring of guarantees before establishing a system would have the effect of creating considerable delay in inaugurating it on any scale sufficiently widespread to resist the evil effects of a vigorous competition by the private interests. It would be therefore desirable that the government should undertake an energetic campaign of education with the object of convincing the farming public of the general advantage that would flow from a government system, thus hastening the securing of guarantees necessary to the establishment of a widespread system.

The alternative proposal undertaken in the way most likely to provoke competition, namely limiting the points to those which the government think could be included in a system that as a whole would pay its way from the start, and extending the system as a satisfactory demand for it developed, would, we believe, begin with an attempt on the part of the grain interests through bribes of storage at less than cost, to draw custom away for the purpose of causing the government to abandon the scheme or at least be discouraged from undertaking that steady enlargement which would ultimately extend the system to practically every shipping point.

It must be self-evident that there is only one way to permanently operate a storage system at less than cost, which must be done to successfully compete with a public system run at cost, and that is by making up the loss from legitimate trade profits, or out of profits made by such improper practices as private storage gives opportunity for.

## To Break The Monopoly

The breaking of the storage monopoly by the inauguration of public storage, will so lessen the trading profits by open competition that no part of them will be available to help carry storage charges. That the public will see the source from which the loss of storage at less than cost is derived, and the motive of the bribe, is best evidenced by the failure to divert grain from the farmers' selling agency by the cutting of storage and commission charges.

Seeing it, they will refuse to patronize the private system on any terms.

Thus we may confidently expect that a system which offers such solid advantages over a private system, namely, security against fraud, opportunity to sell on sample, to raise money on grain before shipment and without pledging it to dealers, to save screenings, and to give small growers equal prices to those obtained by car lot shippers, and which can only be attacked by a method which must bring the private owners under suspicion of making up their losses by robbery, will more than hold its own in a competitive struggle almost from the first.

Much has been said as to the probability of the large milling firms retaining their elevator systems and operating them in competition with the government. Even if they did, that would not be much of a barrier, as the milling firms have storage at only about sixty-three points in the province. This is roughly speaking, twenty per cent. of the shipping points. Thus the government would not meet with the opposition at the other eighty per cent. of the shipping points.

## Value of Sample Market

The sample market, at a central point which would be provided under the government system, would afford the mill owners an avenue through which to procure the type of wheat they required at a lower cost than having a number of buyers at country points. One expert buyer at a central sample market could secure them as much grain as a hundred elevator buyers, many of whom are inexperienced in selecting types of wheat.

The only motive for retaining their elevators and buyers, in the face of such a convenience, is the advantage of securing for a small premium the types of wheat they desire by dealing direct with the growers at country points. The growers would, however, soon recognize that by declining to sell direct to the millers and forcing them to buy on sample at the secondary market where they would be subjected to the competition of the outside buyer, much larger premiums would be obtained. A little education of the people by the agents of the government on this point, would soon incline the milling companies to abandon their own expensive systems of storage for the government system operated at cost.

## An Ideal System

In addition to the foregoing we beg to submit the following sketch of what we consider would be an ideal system, how it would work, and how it would, if energetically managed, not alone pay directly, but accomplish results which we are convinced would immensely add to the prosperity of our people.

In creating a system of public elevators, however rudimentary, it would be well to have in mind and work in the direction of an ideal.

With this thought present, this sketch of an ideal system of marketing and the equipment necessary therefor is presented.

The grand scale upon which production of grain in the Western Provinces is about to enter, makes the effort by our government to provide highly organized, well equipped and efficient system of exchange not only expedient but obligatory. Whatever is done should be done with a keen appreciation not alone of the present importance of the grain growing industry, but also of its ultimate magnitude. In the light of these considerations it is hoped that this sketch may be seriously examined as portraying a desirable and not improbable future elaboration of the system demanded at this present time.

The physical equipment of an ideal system would include:

a.—A complete public system of internal shipping facilities and storage throughout the West—no storage except that situated beside mills being left in private hands.

b.—Proper provision for a grading and sample room staff and equipment.

c.—A laboratory for making chemical and baking tests.

d.—Terminal elevators at proper points on the various shipping routes, with conveniences for special binning in ocean and lake shipping units.

e.—Transfer elevators similarly equipped at points necessary to provide for preserving the identity of lots in transit.

The selling ideal would be that all grain should be sold in a single secondary market on sample previous to shipment from initial points through commission men representing the growers to others representing the millers, whether domestic or foreign. In fact the great advantage most apparent in this system over the present one would be the bringing of the domestic millers in active competition with the foreigner.

The elevators at country points would be equipped with up-to-date cleaning facilities, enabling farmers' grain to be cleaned to grade requirements and the screenings to ground food before being returned. Grain would be weighed on receipt after cleaning and the amount of screenings suitable for chopping noted. No attempt would be made to return these screenings until the farmer had finished marketing his grain, they being stored with other screenings and ground at a later date and distributed.

## Information for Buyers

The cleaned grain would be special binned for those having car lots. Smaller offerings would be grouped with grain of similar value, in the judgment of the operator, until they amounted to a car lot, when they would be sold on the joint account of the owners at car lot prices.

Samples would be taken from each cleaned load and used to form a composite sample, representing the contents of the bin. These samples would be forwarded to the inspector's office at the secondary market. Part would be used by the inspector in determining grades, part would be sent to the laboratory to be subjected to a baking and milling test, and the remainder would be exposed in the sample room. So soon as practicable the inspector's grading, the official weight, the location of the lot and the results of the chemical analysis and baking tests, together with the name of the commission merchant in charge of sale, would be tabulated and inserted in the bowl containing the sample, for the information of all prospective buyers.

At the present time all the grain of the country is culled by the representatives of interior millers at country points, or by a species of sample buying applied to cars passing through Winnipeg en route to the terminals by the representatives of large milling firms and terminal elevator owners. It must follow that the common stock accumulating in the terminals must be of a much reduced quality by the time these various withdrawals of grain of extra quality have been made.

The shipment of grain to the terminal elevators largely in an uncleaned condition affords opportunity for the sending out of grain containing many impurities which should have been removed at the initial point, or at worst, on the entry of the grain into the terminal. These facts and the additional fact that manipulation of grain involving the lowering of the quality still further, by shipping out more of the higher grades than were inspected in, makes the article going for export a very inferior quality compared with the average quality of our grain as it leaves the farmers' hands.

The Eastern Canadian and Old Country competitor of the western miller in bidding for this grain of inferior quality sets the price for the good quality which the western miller has selected out. This is an immense advantage to the Western miller but makes a comparatively poor market for the farmer.

The ideal condition would be one in which the representatives of all buyers should have equal opportunity to select the types of grain which they preferred. All grain should be special binned in car load lots and exposed for sale by means of samples, accessible to the world's buyers, while being held in the initial storage until sale was completed, then shipped either to the mills direct or specially binned in the terminal elevators for export.

## Various Trade Avenues

The natural development of trade routes and markets will, in a short time, make the initial point of shipment the place where all grain should be stored, pending sale. Before long we will have the Hudson Bay Route available for European shipment with terminal space at Churchill or Nelson; the Transcontinental Route, suitable for the Eastern Canadian business with terminals at the head of the lakes; the American Route, leading to American mills grinding wheat in bond, with warehousing facilities at Minneapolis and Superior; the Vancouver Route, for the Oriental and Mexican trade. We will also have large milling industries situated in the various Western provinces. It is expedient in the interests of the farmers that their grain should have the benefit of the competition arising between buyers of grain shipped by the various routes. In order to secure this, there must be a great central market where it would be profitable to maintain representatives of the various buying interests, also that the main storage should be found at the terminal points rather than at the various terminals, the terminals sinking more and more to the level of the transfer house, though considerable space would be required at the principal ones to provide special binning facilities in adequate amount. The provision for storage at the country points pending sale is necessary because, for example, grain reaching Fort Churchill before sale would command no general competition, but only the competition between Old Country buyers. In the same way grain stored at the Lake Front would only have the all-rail and lake-and-rail shipment would be more expensive for export trade than shipment via Hudson's Bay.

Continued on page 22

# 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 contents of the Guide or to matters connected with the circulation of the paper will be answered only on condition that the name of the person asking the question and the address of the person to whom the answer is sent be given as a guarantee of good faith.

## GOVERNMENT FINANCES

J. R. M. Mac—Can you give me some information on the following questions: (1) How does the Dominion raise money? (2) For what is the money spent? (3) How do the provinces raise money? (4) For what is the money spent? (5) Who are the ministers, and what is the duty of each? (6) Where can I get a copy of the present tariff schedule? (7) What is the realists' Association, and how can I obtain the names of the members?

Ans. (1) Receipts of Canada on Consolidated Fund—Fiscal Year 1909

Customs Taxes	487,416,385
Excise Taxes	14,937,756
Postal Receipts	479,533
Colony Fees	4,784
Dominion Lands	4,153,455
Dominion Steamers	26,014
Electric Light Inspection	44,139
Pines, Profiteers and Securities	1,989
Producers	82,696
Tax Inspection and Law	25,541
Stamp	8,456,648
Interest on Investment	85,444
Insurance Superintendence	55,810
Militia	179,869
Miscellaneous Receipts	5,715
Ordinance Land	404,872
Patent Fees	47,645
Post and Money Orders	7,401,684
Public Works	9,362,472
Printing and Discount	7,061
Prison and Inspection	44,608
Supernumeration	66,419
Tonnage (Mariners' Dues)	80,184
Weights and Measures	80,184
Total	885,093,404

## (2) Expenditure Consolidated Revenue:

Charges Public Debt

Interest on debt	\$11,604,584
Charge of Management	363,933
Premium, Discount and Exchange	49,754
Staking Fund	1,927,522
Total	\$14,883,816

## Collection of Revenue

Adulteration of Food	\$0,507
Customs	13,877
Excise	1,994,951
Dominion Lands	548,608
Excise	643,702
Inspection of Staples	169,185
Minor Revenues	1,987
Post Office	6,592,366
Public Works	623,034
Railways and Canals	10,750,146
Teles. and Commerce	91,446
Weights, Measures, Gas and Electric Light	169,935
Total	\$21,632,704

## Miscellaneous Expenditures

Administration of Justice	\$ 1,440,364
Arts, Agriculture, Census and Statistics	1,403,569
Civil Government	3,483,465
Fisheries	951,728
Geological Survey	447,659
Immigration	979,386
Quarantine	141,665
Land	1,307,443
Insurance Superintendence	16,878
Legislation	1,543,328
Light House and Coast Service	2,721,202
Mail Subsidies and Steam Subvention	1,684,683
Marine Hospitals	26,944
Militia and Defence	5,211,645
Mounted Police	663,783
North West Territories Government	4,305
Ocean and River Service	1,801,805
Penitentiaries	545,118
Prisons	191,533
Police	44,937
Public Works	18,590,184
Railways and Canals	987,692
Scientific Institution	553,981
Steamboat Inspection	41,827
Subsidies to Province	9,117,148
Supernumeration	300,319
Various Expenses	1,378,822
Yukon Territory	353,972
Total	\$48,347,712

## (3) Summary of Receipts and Expenditures of the Province of Manitoba, for the Year Ending December 31, 1909

Receipts		Expenditures	
Dominion of Canada	\$838,447.06	Manitoba	\$84,064,232
School Lands' Fund	106,056.52	Subsidy	81,004,503.58
Department of Attorney General		Fines	20,676.52
County Court Fees	42,623.95	Law Fees	19,047.26
Land Titles, Fees	205,887.18	Liquor Licenses	106,144.65
Department of Agriculture		Fees	13,501.15
Marriage Licenses	2,110.13	Agricultural College Fees	29,536.43
Department of Education	8,644.58	Normal and Model School Fees	23,841.05
Legislature	23,841.05	Private Bills	2,900.00
Department of Provincial Secretary	28,467.00	Fees	11,999.32
Manitoba Gazette	897.19	Statutes	41,273.51

Provincial Lands Department	\$15,700.80	Provincial Lands	\$15,700.80
Department of Public Works	162,966.46	Support of Justice	12,148.63
Deaf and Dumb	9,312.86	Deaf and Dumb Institute	12,694.15
Board and Docks	14,694.15	Board and Docks	196,744.14
Hereditary			
Public Department	44,314.15	Interest	22,004.47
Insurance	66,505.51	Insurance Act Fees	6,329.55
Fire Prevention	63,797.4	Corporation Tax	139,112.40
Hallway Tax	2,916.06	Land Titles Assurance Fund	4,719.64
Refunds	12,000.00	Supervisory Commission	3,000.00
Land Titles Assurance Fund	4,719.64	Autonoble Licenses	3,000.00
Supervisory Commission	3,000.00	Department of Telephones and Telegraphs	775,653.21
Autonoble Licenses	3,000.00	Branches, etc.	
Department of Telephones and Telegraphs	775,653.21	Branches, etc.	

Consolidated Revenue Fund		Expenditures	
Legislation	\$41,855.60	Members	6,623.85
Members	6,623.85	Printing and Binding	18,467.19
Expenses	2,114.98	Audit Office	4,787.92
Printing and Binding	18,467.19	Library and Museum	7,239.62
Audit Office	4,787.92	Executive Council	3,800.00
Library and Museum	7,239.62	Office Expenses	171.30
Executive Council	3,800.00	Miscellaneous	15,936.77
Office Expenses	171.30	Treasury Department	17,480.00
Miscellaneous	15,936.77	Salaries	2,778.19
Treasury Department	17,480.00	Grants	12,650.00
Salaries	2,778.19	Miscellaneous	64,299.84
Grants	12,650.00	Specially authorized	388,849.22
Miscellaneous	64,299.84	Provincial Secretary's Department	10,060.00
Specially authorized	388,849.22	Salaries	1,575.37
Provincial Secretary's Department	10,060.00	Office Expenses	11,633.37
Salaries	1,575.37	Department of Education	10,834.74
Office Expenses	11,633.37	Salaries	2,498.42
Department of Education	10,834.74	Miscellaneous	46,555.38
Salaries	2,498.42	Training Schools	37,003.36
Miscellaneous	46,555.38	Grants	312,882.72
Training Schools	37,003.36	Miscellaneous Grants	634.83
Grants	312,882.72	Department of Agriculture and Immigration	490,409.45
Miscellaneous Grants	634.83	Salaries	10,660.00
Department of Agriculture and Immigration	490,409.45	Office Expenses	1,180.65
Salaries	10,660.00	Agriculture and Statistics	33,163.81
Office Expenses	1,180.65	Immigration	31,972.46
Agriculture and Statistics	33,163.81	Grants	43,974.92
Immigration	31,972.46	Miscellaneous	111,518.75
Grants	43,974.92	Department of Attorney General	12,858.96
Miscellaneous	111,518.75	Salaries	267,332.53
Department of Attorney General	12,858.96	Expenses	10,740.00
Salaries	267,332.53	L. T. O.	2,750.59
Expenses	10,740.00	Winning	26,992.06
L. T. O.	2,750.59	Porcage la Prairie	8,471.18
Winning	26,992.06	Brandon	11,375.00
Porcage la Prairie	8,471.18	Morden	8,447.51
Brandon	11,375.00	Boisvert	6,400.59
Morden	8,447.51	Nerwan	11,861.49
Boisvert	6,400.59	Cornwall	6,869.31
Nerwan	11,861.49	General	4,791.80
Cornwall	6,869.31	Law Courts	41,289.46
General	4,791.80	Police Courts	10,296.52
Law Courts	41,289.46	Police	33,603.16
Police Courts	10,296.52	License	29,938.95
Police	33,603.16	Grants	26,543.40
License	29,938.95	Administration of Justice	2,966.81
Grants	26,543.40	Miscellaneous	5,900.00
Administration of Justice	2,966.81	Prisoners and	8,774.49
Miscellaneous	5,900.00	Neglected Children and Salaries	6,733.59
Prisoners and	8,774.49	Fire Commissioner and Expenses	6,305.00
Neglected Children and Salaries	6,733.59	Department of Provincial Lands	6,305.00
Fire Commissioner and Expenses	6,305.00	Salaries	6,305.00
Department of Provincial Lands	6,305.00	Miscellaneous	11,032.38
Salaries	6,305.00	Railway Commissioner's Department	17,357.38
Miscellaneous	11,032.38	Deputy Commissioner	800.00
Railway Commissioner's Department	17,357.38	Office Expenses	17.80
Deputy Commissioner	800.00	Department of Telephones and Telegraphs	817.80
Office Expenses	17.80	Operation	185,000.00
Department of Telephones and Telegraphs	817.80	Department of Public Works	485,000.00
Operation	185,000.00	Salaries	42,143.09
Department of Public Works	485,000.00	Expenses	3,448.07
Salaries	42,143.09	Architect's office	2,058.14
Expenses	3,448.07	General Employees, etc.	13,155.55
Architect's office	2,058.14	Maintenance and Dep't. Buildings	3,896.92
General Employees, etc.	13,155.55	Government House	3,653.18
Maintenance and Dep't. Buildings	3,896.92	Court House	6,491.91
Government House	3,653.18	Court House, Goal, etc., Fuel Acc't.	5,619.11
Court House	6,491.91	Goal	983.72
Court House, Goal, etc., Fuel Acc't.	5,619.11	Agricultural College, Fuel Acc't.	10,688.72
Goal	983.72	Court House and Goal, Brandon	3,023.75
Agricultural College, Fuel Acc't.	10,688.72	Court House and Goal, Minnesota	9,469.86
Court House and Goal, Brandon	3,023.75	Portage la Prairie	1,067.85
Court House and Goal, Minnesota	9,469.86	Court House and Goal, Minnesota	4,422.86
Portage la Prairie	1,067.85	Land Titles Office	43,163.88
Court House and Goal, Minnesota	4,422.86	Salaries	47,342.68
Land Titles Office	43,163.88	Salaries	33,101.29
Salaries	47,342.68	Maintenance	107,799.77
Salaries	33,101.29	Deaf and Dumb Institute	12,960.00
Maintenance	107,799.77	Salaries	
Deaf and Dumb Institute	12,960.00	Salaries	

Continued on page 23



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### How Food Prices are Made

Continued from Page 9

on the ground within seventy-five miles of them? He is doing all of the business in apples that his capital permits, and reaping greater profits than he could reap if all the apple crop were on the market and prices were lower. Why should he trouble himself to make wrong conditions right if the people who are being robbed do not care to take the trouble to establish right conditions?

Of course, if the commission merchant was not, as a rule, either an extortioner or a downright robber, he would change his methods. But if he were honest, it would not have been necessary to introduce a bill in the New York legislature last winter to put him under \$10,000 bonds not to steal from the farmers. Yet such a bill was introduced, and Assemblyman Lupton, its author, in writing to me said about it:

"The farmer parts with his goods at the shipping point, perhaps a hundred miles from the market, consigning his goods to some party in the city to be sold for him upon a commission, usually of 10 per cent. He has no knowledge of the sale except what the merchant tells him; knows nothing of the markets and has no voice in fixing the values which are placed upon his own goods. Some instances have occurred in which it has been fairly well established that the return made to the farmer upon the sale of his goods was not the true price upon which the same has been sold."

"In some instances people have had good grounds for believing that deliberate fraud had been practiced in making returns although they may not have been in possession of competent evidence which would clearly lead to a conviction before a court."

The commission merchant, the Meat Trust and the retailer have made the price of eggs prohibitive for a large part of each city's population. In the summer the Missouri farmer receives 16 cents a dozen for eggs. The freight charge for shipping eggs from St. Louis to New York is a cent and a half a dozen. The cost of packing is two cents more. The retail price in New York in summer is 40 cents—and even then it is more than likely that the fresh eggs go into cold storage to be sold in winter for 55 cents, while old eggs are taken out to sell at 40 cents.

Such are the facts about the food problem. The trusts first learned how to steal on a big scale. The retailers saw them stealing and themselves began to steal. The landlords heard the retailers were stealing, and not only took the loot away from them but forced them to continue to steal, not for themselves but for the landlords.

These facts are enough to account for most of the increased cost of living. It would be idle, however, to contend that there are no other causes. It is even more incorrect to contend that the other causes are the chief causes. It is the men who constitute the big causes who would have the people believe that some of the smaller causes are really big ones. They want to divert attention from themselves.

**Minor Causes of High Prices**

The new tariff law is a cause. It could not bring in many millions more of revenue than the old law brought in without being a cause. The people have to pay whatever any tariff law brings. There is no one else to pay. And they have to pay, as the result of high tariffs, millions that the law does not bring into the public treasury—millions that go to manufacturers in the form of higher prices than they would otherwise be able to exact.

The increased production of gold is a cause. No doubt of it. But it is a slight cause—slight in comparison with others. If it were not slight it would dominate. It does not dominate. Between 1873 and 1900 the production of gold doubled, yet retail prices diminished, according to Bradstreet's, almost 50 per cent. Retail prices would not have diminished at all—they would have increased—if other forces had not been more powerful than increased production of gold. And all that any man can now wisely say is that the increased production of gold is certainly a minor cause among several

greater ones, all of which are tending to increase the cost of living.

That the cost of living has increased all over the world is not, in itself, a cause of the increased cost here. In other words, there is no universal natural swing that has brought prices where they are. The cost of living has increased in America approximately twice as much as it has anywhere else. This is not a random statement—it is based on Bradstreet's figures for America, the Economists' figures for England, and reliable data from other nations.

Furthermore, in speculating with regard to why the cost of living has increased in England and upon the continent of Europe, one should not forget that if nothing else has swept around the world the power of concentrated capital has. The American Flour Trust helps to fix the price of the European's bread, and the American Meat Trust helps to fix the price of his meat. Also it should be remembered that while the cost of living is higher in Canada than it used to be, though still much lower than it is in the United States, the existence of Canadian trusts suggests why Canadian prices are increasing. Already trusts are becoming so burdensome in Canada that the government last winter introduced a bill in parliament to suppress them.

Many persons believe that the increased wages of workmen is one of the causes of the increased cost of living. They are wrong. They have the cart before the horse. Increased cost of labor is an effect of the high cost of living, not a cause of it. Whoever heard of workmen striking to get pianos. Who has not heard of workmen striking to get enough to live on? Always is not the cry of workmen who want more wages. "We can't live on what we are getting!"

Of course, after wages have been increased, the capitalist must figure upon them in his payroll, and they enter into the cost of production; but they remain, nevertheless, an effect—not a cause. Cut the cost of living in two and the wages of the masses will be cut in two, and the masses will continue to live in the same houses and upon the same scale that they do now. There would be no pinch now if the wages had risen as much as the cost of living. It is because wages have been left far behind that millions find it increasingly difficult to live.

Short weights and measures also constitute a minor cause. The grocer's scales are not always set right; but if they lie, kind fate usually makes them lie in his favor. And the milk bottle does not often hold a quart. Somebody figured out last winter, that the New York milk dealers annually profited to the extent of \$1,100,000 as the result of short measure bottles.

Also it is true that the grocer sends you wood for \$1,200 a cord—the little dishes that he weighs with your butter and sells to you at butter prices. Eighteen of these dishes weigh a pound.

**BEEF FAMINE IN ENGLAND.**

A London, England, cable of June 10, said: For some months past the price of meats in the London wholesale markets has been rising and the present situation is regarded with serious apprehension by those engaged in the trade. The prices ruling are higher than they have been at any time in recent years since the importation of frozen and "chilled" meat came to supplement the supply of the home product.

Only since this time last year the rise in wholesale prices, taken all around, has been from a penny to 3 1/2d. a pound, which represents between 15 and 25 per cent. There has been an enormous falling off in the supplies from abroad, America formerly sending over a large number of cattle. Birkenhead was in the habit of receiving thousands weekly from the United States. Nowadays, however, weeks will pass without a single hoof being consigned to that port. At Deptford some American cattle still continue to arrive but nothing like the number that was consigned there a few years ago.

When a mother sleeps soundly at night it means that none of the children has any aches or pains.

It's sometimes easier to catch on than it is to let go.

**CORRUGATED PORTABLE GRANARIES**

**Fire, Lightning and Storm Proof.**

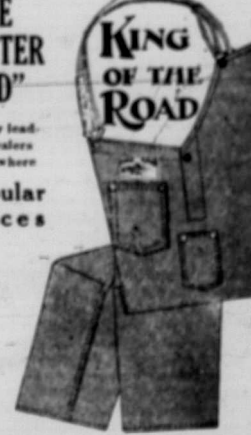
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**JACKS FOR SALE**

I have the largest Jacks in the world, in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have stood and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first-class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

**W. L. DE CLOW** Cedar Rapids Jack Farm  
 CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.



# MANITOBA SECTION

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

## Noxious Weed Course

Sixty weed inspectors of the province of Manitoba, opened their four days' convention Tuesday, June 14, at the Manitoba Agricultural College, receiving addresses from Principal Black and Professors Bedford and Lee.

In the opening address Principal Black impressed the inspectors with the work and the increasing urgency of the problem of eradicating weeds. He declared that the loss directly due to weeds amounted to about five million dollars in this province. By checking the nuisance and cleaning up the country, he expressed a hope of seeing Manitoba a land of clean farms in 1920.

For the realization of this hope he said the agricultural worker must have public sympathy. The cleaning up process is to be perfected by education among the young and old, teachers (at the Normal school), pupils, farm owners and everyone. A system must be inaugurated, inspectors' books issued and inspectors' difficulties removed.

At this commission, one great object to be attained is the formation of a weed control association. Every delegate present must undertake to have every farmer he knows enroll in this association. Those who learn must teach, instruct, sympathize with, and admire those who are interested in agriculture and lastly condemn the remiss.

In closing he emphasized the importance of the inspector's work, and bespoke the hearty co-operation of the farmers throughout the province.

Professor Bedford followed the principal, and described the various methods of introducing noxious weeds into the country. Among these, unclean seed proves to be most serious, and seedmen are to blame to a certain extent. Yet it is a difficult thing to prove that the weed came with purchased seeds. Many searching questions came from the audience. In looking up the history of the problem it is found that the first weeds recognized and feared were found in 1818. In February, 1821, a party of agriculturists, not scientific cultivators, imported seed grain, and the grasshoppers made a clean sweep. They ravaged the country again in 1865. Then the Dominion government imported seed in 1863, and in the peas there were wild oats. Milkweed, dock and other pests came in beet seed. Russian pigweed and purslane appeared with dodder in alfalfa. Peppergrass, tansy, mustard and treacle mustard appeared in timothy, and in packing material with glassware. The Russian thistle was introduced in flax in 1873. The first appearance of Russian pigweed in Manitoba was at Headingly in 1886, said to have been brought direct from Russia by immigrants. Tumbling mustard, hare's ear and cow cockle came from Central and Southern Europe with the swelling tide of immigration, and in shipments of flax as far back as 1887. Many questions were put, and the trend was to show that the provincial and federal governments are now enforcing the noxious weed act.

### Weed Grasses

There was so much discussion of wild oats at Prof. Lee's lecture in the upper class room after a short recess that hardly any other subject was touched. Prof. Lee explained many peculiarities of wild oats, results of his own experiments, showing that after six years and even ten years, the wild oats will germinate. He said he never heard of wild oats degenerating and killing itself off, though the Canadian thistle has done so. From black through several grades to the white variety, Prof. Lee described ten kinds of wild oats. An interesting feature he described as common to plant and animal life is the recurrence of peculiarities after skipping generations. He declared that the belief in the decay and disappearance of wild oats after an absence of frost, is unfounded, though heat plays an important part in its germination.

Prof. Bedford again took charge of the afternoon meeting and discussed at some length the injury done by noxious weeds, and the keen realization of the danger shown by the inspectors prevented the session from proceeding to the second section, the discussion of how to proceed against these pests. Nearly everyone had something to say on the injury done in his district.

Prof. Bedford explained the manner of the weeds injuring the growth of useful grains and grasses. By robbing the soil of plant food and moisture they retard the growth of the good plant and in a majority of cases, due to their advanced germination, are able to crowd the right-

roadside weed which cannot gain a foothold except on farms that are improperly worked. The Canada thistle, Prof. Lee described as standing from 2 to 4 feet high, with deeply feathered leafage of variable lengths, and propagated by seeds and underground rootstalks. Its seeds are frequently introduced in grass and clover, also in oats. It has a blue tassel when ripe, white just before maturing.

The bull thistle is also from 2 to 4 feet high, branching widely, with many deep purple heads. The blue lettuce has a heavy foliage below but stands 2 or 3 feet high, full of white milky juice. It is propagated by seeds and fleshy rootstalks. The sow thistle stands from 1 to 4 feet high and is full of bitter milky juice. It has many leaves and is propagated by seeds and running rootstalks.

## SIR WILFRID LAURIER REPLIES

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has written the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, that he will be pleased to meet the Grain Growers during his stay in the West, and has arranged to meet the Manitoba Grain Growers in a conference at Brandon, the afternoon of Monday, July 18. The executive of the Manitoba Association are making an effort to have every one of the branches in the province appoint one or more delegates to attend this conference with Sir Wilfrid. The secretary is in communication with the different railway companies to secure the usual convention railway rates for these delegates. The view of the farmer on the importance of a reduction of the present tariff schedule, and the advisability of the government accepting the offer of the United States government to enter into negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, will be presented to the premier. The Terminal Elevator situation at Fort William and Port Arthur and the latest development of the method employed by the elevator owners, will be presented to him and the unanimity on the part of Western Grain Growers, as to the importance of the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay railway and the inaugurating of improved methods in the marketing of stock and the exporting of animal products to the Old Country markets.

The farmers should not lose this opportunity of impressing upon Sir Wilfrid the handicap under which farming operations are conducted in the Western provinces, due to the fact that we are situated in the centre of the continent, separated from the markets by thousands of miles, making it possible for corporations of capital to create conditions that place the producer at their mercy. Also that the present fiscal policy of Canada unduly handicaps the farmer in his farming operations by placing an excessive tax on practically every commodity that he uses in the conduct of his farming operations, rendering it difficult for him to compete in the world's markets with other countries having lower duties to pay on what they have to buy and having transportation facilities adapted to meet their export requirements.

ful tenant out of existence. This species of injury is fundamentally serious, but where the useful grain survives in quantities worth gardening, the noxious weed again shows its venom. Its presence increases the labor of plowing and harrowing. Then the machinery used in reaping suffers. The binder is overtaxed, extra weight has to be carried for no grain, the threshing is more difficult and the cleaning and other processes are greatly embarrassed.

In his part of the proceedings, Prof. Lee devoted much time to the discussion of thistles, illustrating the distinguishing features of the blue lettuce, sow thistle, Canada thistle and bull thistle. There is much confusion experienced in distinguishing the blue lettuce from the sow thistle before the flowers appear, but then the latter variety shows yellow. It is the more serious weed, but both are detested for their abundance. There was a great deal of discussion on the subject, showing that this weed is very common throughout the province.

The bull, or spear thistle is not such a serious problem, as a single plant lives but two years. The Prairie or Western Full thistle is still less to be feared, as proper cultivation almost invariably overcomes it. In fact it is fast becoming a

Professor Bedford introduced a change in the program, by discussing the implements best adapted for eradicating weeds. He recommends the harrow as the most effective implement for the purpose, as it can be cheaply operated over a very large area. But it must be used when the weeds are small before the crop is out of the ground. On this account it is powerless against deep-rooted weeds like wild oats.

As another good implement, he recommends the weeder. The teeth are flat iron but the points surrounding them make them good searchers. This also must be used while the weeds are small. When the teeth become clogged, a lever can be used to lift it and allow of cleaning. The tilling harrow is a form of the same invention. The two-horse cultivator in several shapes, with various attachments, also received strong favor.

### Wednesday's Session

At Wednesday's session Prof. Lee delivered a very instructive lecture on the value of chemical sprays for weeds. He gave an experience which he and some friends had had concerning the spraying of weeds at two local farms. One was at Mr. Mansell's farm at Sanford, and the other at Mr. Boyce's farm at Bergen.

## MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:  
J. W. SCALLION - - - - - VERDEN

PRESIDENT:  
D. W. McCUAIG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

VICE-PRESIDENT:  
R. C. HENDERS - - - - - CULROSS

SECRETARY-TREASURER:  
R. MCKENZIE - - - - - WINNIPEG

DIRECTORS:  
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Murrumbidgee; P. W. Kerr, Souris; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

The experiment at Mr. Mansell's farm was a failure and at Mr. Boyce's farm was a success. The reason of the failure was that it was very warm, a day with strong sunlight when the exhibition was given, and on the day at Mr. Boyce's farm it was cloudy and dark. On the sunny day the pores of the plants were tighter and the poisonous fluid did not penetrate them, and so failed to kill them. On the dark and cloudy day the reverse was true.

Professor Lee went on to say that it was no good having a poor spray, a powerful one being needed that would shoot the fluid well out. The best fluids are the following:

1. Iron sulphate (green vitrol), 100 pounds to fifty gallons of water sufficient for an acre.

2. Copper sulphate (bluestone), 12 to 14 pounds to 50 gallons of water sufficient for one acre.

3. Common salt, one-third barrel to 50 gallons of water sufficient for one acre.

4. Sodium arsenite, 1 to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water sufficient for one acre.

The next lecture was given by Prof. Bedford on the extermination of mustard seeds. The first remedy was given on charlock weeds. This seed, said Prof. Bedford, is almost the size of a small grain of wheat, and for this reason great care should be exercised in cleaning the seed grain containing it.

Charlock seed germinates readily at a low temperature in the fall, and for this reason land infested with the weed should be lightly plowed or disc harrowed directly after harvest, so as to germinate a large proportion of the seeds before winter.

Professor Bedford then went on to say, that early in spring the land should be again worked up with the plow and harrow so as to encourage all the seeds near the surface to sprout before the grain is sown. The land may be harrowed directly after sowing the grain, and again as soon as it is above the surface.

A thorough summer fallow will usually prove very effective in reducing the number of seeds in the soil.

To prove effective in Western Canada a summer fallow must be plowed as early as it is possible to get weed seeds lying near the surface to germinate, say, not later than July 1. After six days' plowing it should be harrowed before night, so as to retain the soil moisture, but shallow cultivation should be continued throughout the season to stimulate the growth of weeds, and to destroy the seedling plants.

Going on to French and stint weeds Prof. Bedford said that the best remedy is to sow clean seed. Being a winter annual, the young plants are perfectly hardy, therefore it requires somewhat different treatment from the ordinary mustards.

Land infested with this weed should be plowed and harrowed as soon as the crop is harvested, and when the weed seeds have germinated in spring the land should be cultivated and harrowed so as to destroy the young plants when at a tender age.

As soon as the grain is above the surface and before the weeds have their second leaves, a weeder or light harrow should be used to destroy all weeds coming up among the grain. If this is done promptly the crop will then be strong enough to smother out any fresh weeds that may start.

Prof. Bedford then gave an interpretation of the Dominion Seed Act. This Act was made to protect farmers against noxious seeds.



A GRAIN ASSOCIATION

VERDEN

STAGELA PRINCE

CULBORN

WINNIPEG

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at Mr. Boyce's

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"When this Act first came into force I was one who was chosen to go around the country trying to instruct farmers the real meaning of it," he said. "Again when it was brought up in parliament it was supported by all. The only ones who objected to it were the seedsmen. This Act does not only apply to seedsmen, it applies also to a certain extent to the farmers. It does not apply to all seeds."

"All the inspectors who work under this Act can go into any store or warehouse and inspect the seeds. Any farmer can sell seeds on his own premises without the Act interfering with him, but if he does offer them he is liable to a penalty of \$1 for every sack or parcel he sells and on a second offence the fine is \$5 for every sack or parcel."

"Any inspector in finding a defaulter can simply send the seeds to the official analyst at Toronto, and whatever his decision may be the offender will be dealt with on it."

Various other Acts were also dealt with.

SPRING HILL MOTIONS

The Spring Hill Grain Growers' Association met June 10. Discussions on various subjects pertaining to our mutual welfare were threshed out. One particular subject brought forward by the president, re approaching our candidates for M. P. P., and asking them to pledge themselves to direct legislation, etc. This seemed to set fire to the hearth, and a great many of our members objected to this procedure, as it was thought only one of the candidates would sign the pledge and lessen the other candidate's chances of election; no other objection could be given than the one above, in fact, it was a case of "Ignorance is bliss."

They did not pretend to be wise. The following motion was carried: "That the farmers in Spring Hill district petition the government elevator commission to either buy, erect or otherwise furnish storage room for grain offered at this point, said building to be equipped with cleaning machinery." Petition forms are being circulated for signatures of farmers at this point.

At a meeting on May 6, the following motion was carried: "That a committee comprising the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer of each sub-association convene and be known as a county association, consisting of all the associations of Lankford and Rosedale municipalities, in some central point for the purpose of discussing questions of general interest to our mutual welfare. All associations in the two municipalities will kindly consider this matter at their next meeting and report progress to the undersigned."

W. A. ROWE, Sec.-treas. Neepawa, P. O.

LENORE FARMERS SIGN

A special meeting of Lenore branch Grain Growers' Association was held on Saturday, June 11, to discuss the proposition of the government acquiring by lease or purchase one or more of the elevators here. J. W. Seallion, of Virden, the honorary president of the association, by special request was present and gave us a splendid outline of the benefits that would accrue from a government system. Other subjects were touched upon, especially the coming visit of the Dominion premier. The tariff was also gone into and its unequal burden on the Western farmer. There were present about fifty per cent of the farmers tributary to Lenore, and everyone present signed the petition asking the government to buy or lease one or more of the elevators here. I have no doubt the other fifty per cent would sign also. From the farmers' point of view this clause in the Elevator Act is a farce, and whose whims it was supposed to appease it is difficult to understand. It never should have been allowed to become law.

W. H. DONAHUE.

WANT PUBLIC ELEVATOR

At a meeting of the Roblin Grain Growers' Association held in the Holmes Block on Saturday, June 11, it was unanimously decided to petition the government to acquire one or more of the existing elevators in Roblin, and John Arnott, Thos. Forsythe, Robt. Arnott, E. Knight and W. R. Scott were appointed to take round the necessary petitions. Mr. Mit-

chell's offer of a picnic ground was accepted and a hearty vote of thanks, was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell for their kindness. The social committee appointed are James Pomeroy, E. Knight, M. Rolston, John Mitchell, P. Michaelson, R. McBride and C. Ingleton with Jas. Mitchell as convener. The date has not been fixed but it will be arranged to form a part of Mr. Avison's itinerary in the district.

Roblin, Man. W. R. SCOTT, Sec.

CARROLL PLOWING MATCH

Two thousand people Thursday witnessed the provincial plowing match at Carroll, Man. The day was ideal and thirty-one plowmen entered into the various competitions.

The big drawing card was of course the men's champion class, in which four noted plowmen competed for the McMillan cup, emblematic of the championship of Manitoba.

The contestants were: W. Turner, T. Guild, James Sutherland and J. Rodgers. W. Turner was the winner with a score of 91 1/2 points, and T. Guild was a close second with 91 points. James Sutherland, last year's champion was third with 90 1/2 points; J. Rodgers being a close fourth with 90 points.

The fact that there was only 1 1/2 points between the first and the fourth man shows how keen the competition was. W. Turner, of Carroll, is a noted plowman. It was he who in 1908 journeyed to Bird's Hill and carried off the coveted mug to Carroll where it has remained ever since. T. Guild, of Kenney, was the youngest plowman in the class, and the fact that he was only half a point behind the champion shows that he made a strong bid for the silverware. Last year he was also second, being but half a point behind James Sutherland.

Sutherland is perhaps the most noted plowman in the province, and it was somewhat of a surprise to see him drop to third this year. He is a farmer of Carroll, and has won the provincial championship on three occasions. J. Rodgers, of Carberry, who was given fourth place, has won first honors in his class several times and has always been a keen contestant for provincial honors.

Splendid work was done by the young men in the gang plow class. A. Eamer who captured first in his class with a score of 79 points also won the sweepstakes for the best gang plowed lot on the field. M. Rose who won first in the gang plow for young men under 18 years with a score of 76 points, showed that he would make a champion in years to come. W. Smith who was second with a score of 75 points, also showed himself to be a coming champion.

G. Randall captured first in the men's 14 inch walking plow class, open to all comers who had not won a first at any match. His score was 73 points and next year he will be eligible to compete in the championship class for provincial honors.

The judges were: Geo. McVicar and Mr. McGowan, of Portage la Prairie; P. Elder, Rounthwaite; J. Mayhew, Wawanesa; Wm. Croy, Brandon, and W. McMillan, of Carroll.

The following is a summary of the winners in the various classes:

Summary of Results

Champion class, men's 14 inch walking plow—1, W. Turner, 91 1/2 points; 2, T. Guild, 91 points; 3, James Sutherland, 90 1/2 points; 4, J. Rodgers, 90 points.

Boy's class, 15 years and under—1, G. Udell, 2, J. Cathcart, 3, T. Fenwick, 4, F. Patterson.

Young men's class, 14 inch gang plow—1, M. Rose, 76 points; 2, W. Smith, 75 points; 3, R. Eamer, 74 points.

DIRECT LEGISLATION PLEDGE

The following letters and suggestions have been received from A. Smith, Minitonas, Man.:

Previous to 1896, and during the long term of office of the Conservatives at Ottawa, the Liberals ceaselessly preached about the abnormally high tariff, how that the farmer was paying prohibitive prices for almost every commodity, and of the attendant evils.

They told us, among other things, that if the Liberal party was elected, we should have "a tariff for revenue only." In the fourteen years of their administration, note how they have redeemed their promises.

It is surely time that we, as electors, should discontinue the practice of accepting any or every platform promise held out as a bait by office-seekers, at above its true valuation. You should know by this time what that value is. It is time we renounced this ancient habit, and resorted to up-to-date methods.

Let us procure a written pledge from those aspiring for political honors previous to their election, holding them the better to materialize our wishes. If our three Western provinces would, in every constituency, pledge the members of both parties to something like the adjoined pledge form, it would be but a short time until we secure those benefits for which we have made so many futile attempts in the past.

Form of Pledge to be Used

I, the undersigned, do pledge my honor to support this measure in the House, and if I cannot see fit to support it, I will at once resign my seat.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Any association that wishes may add the "Recall" to the above pledge; but it should be made not to come into effect until the candidate has been six months in office, and then only on a large percentage petition. (say 30 per cent.)

Men's gang, open to all comers—1, T. Turner, 77 1/2 points; 2, C. Taylor, 74 points; 3, N. Turner, 4, S. Smith. Young men's class, 21 years and under, gang plow—1, A. Eamer, 79 points; 2, C. Cawley, 74 points; 3, F. L. Hoff 64 points; 4, J. Metcalf, 59 points.

Fourteen inch class, open to all men who have not won a first prize—1, G. Randall, 75 points; 2, G. Turney, 68 points; 3, Alex. Wilcox.

Sweepstakes for best plowing on the field won by W. Turner, 91 1/2 points.

Sweepstakes prize for the best gang plowed lot on the field, won by A. Eamer, 79 points.

ELEVATORS, THEN ELECTION

At a meeting of Bethany branch of the G.G.A., a resolution was passed and forwarded to the provincial government protesting against holding a general election this summer, to the effect that it is in our interest as Grain Growers to see that the government owned elevators be put in operation before being called upon to cast our ballot, and that the same be forwarded at once in the form of a petition. JAS. KENNEDY, Bethany, Man. Rec. Sec.

RE CATTLE GUARDS

Enclosed find filled in blank re cattle guards. Hope I am not too late sending it in to be of benefit to you. At our meeting on Saturday, June 11, the following resolution was passed. It was moved by Jno. Wilson and seconded by T. Ballentine. "Resolved that we, the Moorepark Branch of the M.G.G.A., urge our executive to impress upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier the needs of the farmers of this province, especially in regard to the high tariff; secondly, taking over of the Terminal Elevators by the Federal government; thirdly, the necessity of the Hudson's Bay Road; fourthly, the necessity of a Chilled Meat Plant."

S. H. BEATEN, Sec. Moore Park, Man.

RE TERMINAL ELEVATORS

Mr. C. B. Watts, secretary Dominion Miller's Association, writing in reference to the growing sentiment in favor of the Dominion Government acquiring and operating the terminal elevators, stated that a member of a firm of prominent exporters, who is interested in a line of interior elevators in the west, in discussing the question, made the statement, "That there is one thing, the interior elevators are of no use to you unless you own a terminal," and he further said, "I believe it would be the best thing for everybody if the government owned the terminals."

Mr. Watts, continues, "When you consider that only about a year ago this same gentleman was strongly opposed to the agitation I was trying to work up in favor of the terminals and pooh-poohed the idea, you can see how the effect of facts, has made converts to the idea of government ownership. They (the firm referred to) of course are large exporters, and as soon as the action of the elevators started to effect them they become converts though they were owners of interior elevators."

TO MEET SIR WILFRID

The meeting of the Nings Grain Growers held on Saturday, June 11, was not as well attended as might of been, but still a great deal of business was done. The question of storage elevators was discussed at some length as to whether existing elevators would do or not. It was decided to try them anyway and the secretary was instructed to send for petition forms which have to be signed by 60 per cent of the farmers tributary to Nings. After a number of delegates were nominated it was decided that the president and secretary should be delegates to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Brandon on the 18th of July. A letter and a resolution from Killarney G. G. A. were read and discussed when it was laid on the table to be taken up at next meeting. Regarding crop reports a motion was carried "That it be added to the duties of the directors to assist the secretary in obtaining crop reports. A communication from Mr. McKenzie was read dealing with the stock killed on railway and information was taken concerning the losses and manner of settlement, if any, was made, these to be sent to Winnipeg. Nings, Man. A. H. CHESTER, Secretary



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The only practical dry powder sprayer—no water required. With this sprayer, one pound of Toxic Green will cover an acre of potato plants. One pint of Toxic Green requires the quantity of powder and prevents waste. Sprays the worst fly, down and down-ways, so every part of the plant is reached and every bug killed. Children can keep vegetables and flowers free of insects, without trouble, when you have the Electric Insect Exterminator.

Illustrated catalogue of Sprayers, Nozzles, Pistons, Nozzles, Wagon, Boxes, etc., sent free on application. The Eureka Plaster Co., Limited, Woodstock, Ont.

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is one of the best labor papers in North America. Sympathetic toward the farmers organized movement, and free from gaps.

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JAMES MORTON

**FREE BUS**

**A New Way to Pat**

Two Irishmen were discussing the various books they had read.

"Have you read 'The Eternal City'?"

"I have."

"Have you read Marie Corelli's works?"

"I have that."

"Have you read 'Looking Backwards'?"

"How on airth could I do that?"

**Protection: the Curse of Canada**

(Fifth Article)

By J. A. STEVENSON

The protectionists loudly profess loyalty, which with them means high duties on American goods. International hatred directed in Canada against her American neighbors, and political corruption are two inseparable companions of the system. — Goldwin Smith.

It was the intention of the writer to develop the arguments against protection at greater length and to deal in particular with its demoralizing political effects, but circumstances have arisen which makes it advisable to defer this task in favor of some more practical action. There is at present an opportunity in connection with our fiscal future which must not be lost. Arrangements have been made with the Washington officials for reciprocity negotiations, in the fall, and on their result will depend the continuance or abatement of the resent iniquitous tyrant of the tariff. There are powerful forces working on both sides and the negotiations will be both delicate and prolonged. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C., leader of the Ontario Bar, recently made a powerful speech at the New York Economic Club, outlining a scheme of modified reciprocity, and there is a suspicion that he was not without inspiration from Ottawa. If his suggestions, which were recently published in the *Times*, are carried out it will be a step in the right direction. He was supported by Mr. McGibbon, a prominent Montreal manufacturer and some very well known Americans. Times indeed have moved swiftly, for such reciprocity talk would have been unthinkable three years ago. These negotiations with the United States will be of crucial importance. If the tariff against America is lowered, public opinion is certain to force, sooner or later, a further reduction in favor of the Mother Country, now that the United States have conceded Canada's right to give Britain preferential treatment. The man who declares that reciprocity with the U.S.A. means our gradual political absorption utters an insult against the spirit of the Dominion. In cold truth, the best preventative against such absorption would be the removal of the protective system. Free trade would in the course of time ensure a cleansing of our cess-pools of corruption at Ottawa and provide us with different fiscal institutions and a different set of political standards from our Southern neighbor. If we follow recklessly in their footsteps and willfully imitate their political demoralization and stagnation as we are assuredly doing to-day, nothing is more certain than ultimate absorption. From the point of view of imperial union, the best hope is to follow and copy British institutions and standards as closely as possible, but we can never pursue this ideal under a protective tariff.

**Voice of Free Trade.**

Now there is ample evidence, both in the correspondence in *THE GUIDE* and elsewhere of the existence of a vast free trade sentiment in Canada, but unfortunately its voice has been, and still is, too seldom heard in public places. Its supporters are either busy men absorbed in their private business or people utterly disgusted with the present state of public life. However, there was recently formed in Winnipeg a Canadian Free Trade League, whose object is to co-ordinate and consolidate the Free Trade forces in Canada. A meeting held for organization purposes was well attended for a country where Free Trade is supposed to be a dead letter, and ever since the League's existence has been known, applications for membership have been coming in from all over the west. The officials and executive of the League are as follows:—President, Alex. Macdonald, Vice-President, Roderick McKenzie, Executive Committee, T. A. Crerar, Rev. Dr. Bland, R. L. Richardson, F. J. Dixon, A. M. Fraser, J. W. Scallion, A. W. Puttee; Treasurer, Donald Forrester; Hon. Secretaries, R. L. Scott and J. A. Stevenson.

At their first meeting the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Whereas, we who are here assembled, are unanimously agreed upon the desirability of the elimination of the protective element from our tariff system with the

view to the ultimate attainment of Free Trade.

"Therefore, we hereby pledge ourselves to commence and prosecute in this country an agitation on behalf of the gradual attainment of Free Trade, and to engage in a vigorous attempt to free our country from the shackles of protection. We desire to consolidate the Free Trade sentiment of the country on a non-partisan basis, and call on all our fellow citizens who are in agreement with our views to join in an active effort to secure this end. We hereby resolve to establish and found an organization for that purpose, which shall be called the Canadian Free Trade League and shall be affiliated with the International Free Trade League, and all who sign the roll of the said league shall be considered members and subscribers to the fore-going resolution."

The International Free Trade League above referred to is a very powerful organization which was founded some years ago to unite the forces of Free Traders in each country in one common body. Its aim and natural effect is to destroy the force of the selfish national arguments for protection which are its most dangerous pleas with the unthinking masses. The various Free Trade Orders in the world have for the most part joined it, and its influence is growing. It has a council in every important country and most of these councils contain names of world wide repute. The American list is particularly strong and in Britain Unionists like Lord Avebury and Lord James of Hereford stand side by side with Liberals like Lord Welby and Mr. Rowntree. It will hold an International Congress at Antwerp next year and there are expectations of great results from that meeting.

**To Meet Sir Wilfrid.**

The Canadian Free Trade League has already made satisfactory progress and has been welcomed as a valuable asset by the International League. Membership will never entail anything more than a voluntary nominal subscription not exceeding \$1 per annum and the success of their cause will be the official's chief reward. The creation of the League is peculiarly opportune at this time. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has arranged a western trip for July and his visit affords a unique opportunity for bringing home to him the extent and power of the Free Trade feeling in the west. It is proposed that the Free Trade League, the Grain Growers' Associations, and other bodies should send deputations to the Premier to point out the present unfairness of the tariff and demand immediate reductions, laying special emphasis on such cases as farm implements and woollens. To judge by the utterances of the Premier, in his opposition days, such demands ought not to fall on deaf ears. But the representations of the Free Trade League would be immeasurably strengthened if they were backed up by the support of a wide membership drawn from all parts of the country. Now is the time to take active steps and deal a blow at the vested protective interests. If Sir Wilfrid and his Cabinet are brought to realize the existence of a strong Free Trade sentiment they will look upon the reciprocity negotiations with different eyes than if the voice of Free Trade was silent. If the opportunity passes it may never occur again. You have read the case against protection and most of you realize it by sad experience. The question is, "What are you going to do about it?" Therefore if there is any reader of *THE GUIDE* who believes in Free Trade principles and is willing to make a humble effort to further the cause, even in a passive way, let him fill in the coupon hereto annexed, cut it out, and forward it to the writer, who happens to be the Secretary of the League, address 217 Rookery Building, Smith Street, Winnipeg or mail it to the Grain Growers' Guide, and it will be forwarded.

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No Cash required if you have an improved farm to offer as first mortgage security.

Better write us now for particulars while Scrip and land can be secured.

Farm loans granted without delay.

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Farmers from the Three Provinces make it their headquarters when visiting the city. Every street car passes the City Hall, which is only a stone's throw from the hotel entrance.

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**Rates \$1.50 per day**

Free Bus from all Trains



High-Grade, Gold-Filled

**Adjustable Bracelet FREE**



This gold-filled Ladies' Adjustable Bracelet, alternating link, fancy pattern, will fit any size wrist, guaranteed to wear and keep color from five to ten years, has large engrav top; will stand engraving, given free for selling \$4.00 worth of high-grade postcards at 6 for 10c. All cards are colored and embossed and will sell on sight. Write now and we will send postcards when sold send us the money and we will send Bracelet.

**The Co-operative Jewelry Co.**

Dept. 15 — WINNIPEG, Canada

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CANADIAN FREE TRADE LEAGUE

I hereby desire to offer myself as a member of the Canadian Free Trade League and authorize the duly elected officials of the said League to enroll my name upon the list of members.

Name .....

Occupation .....

Address .....

\*\*\*\*\*



# Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by "Margaret"

Head Office: Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

## BAZAAR IN JULY

The Bazaar will be held in July, and everyone interested in Sunshine is asked to send some article, however small.

MARGARET.

## THESE WORKERS BUST.

Dear Margaret:—I received your very welcome letter some time ago and intended to answer directly but being busy one way and another just kept putting it off. I am still a member of the Twenty Workers and we take a great interest in our society. We certainly would like to be able to help a great deal more. We have been helping lately to cover a poor family out near here, but we expect to have another box ready to send into Winnipeg sometime during the summer. It is only a pleasure to be able to help cheer every heart we can. I take great interest in reading the letters in the *Grain Growers' Guide* and other reading in it. I find it very helpful. I sent two boxes each to two of those persons mentioned in the *Guide* at Xmas time. I suppose they received them alright. I hope so anyway. Our monthly meeting is next Wednesday at the home of Miss August. We expect to have a good meeting as a number of our members have been away during the winter and have arrived home. Well, I wish you every success in your loving work, and we will try to help in every way we can.

Bates, Man.

A FRIEND.

## CLOTHES WERE ACCEPTABLE.

Dear Margaret:—We are sending you a box of clothing that the girls have out-grown, hoping that they may do some children good. Should have sent it sooner, but didn't always have the money to pay the freight, and I wanted to do that. We have long been interested in the Sunshine Club, having read a good deal about the society in the *Ladies Home Journal* while in the States, and now we read what lots of folks are doing in Winnipeg. As we are new homesteaders, haven't money to send, so that these dresses, etc., that are pretty good, should be doing someone good. So we decided to send them to Sunshine. Have given away a good many things to our neighbor's children since we came here. Some things, maybe, can be cut down and used for small children. I had taken off the buttons to use from time to time as I needed them, but perhaps you can get someone to donate some buttons. My best wishes go to the Sunshine Guild and that it may prosper and expand in my hope.

MRS. J. C. E. AND DAUGHTERS.

## HELPED A WORKER.

Dear Margaret:—Am sending a few things to you which I hope will be of some use, we have no children in our home, therefore no children's clothing. I have two small feather beds which I will gladly send to you if they will be of any use to you. If you will let me know I shall send as early as possible.

Kindly do not acknowledge these things through the press. I will be pleased if they will do some little good.

Gemands, Man.

F. H. Many thanks for letter and goods, they went to a poor fellow who had been ill all winter and had just got work, and had no clothes fit to wear. He was very grateful.

MARGARET.

## A NEW MEMBER.

Dear Margaret:—I have for a long time been an interested reader of "The Sunshine Guild" and have at last decided to write you a letter. I go to school and am in grade four. I am ten year old. Please send me a membership card. I enclose 2 cents for its postage. I am sending you three postal cards.

Kenlis, Sask.

MARY ISMOND.

## WRITE LONGER LETTER.

Dear Margaret:—I will send a little mite to help along the good work and trust it will do a little good.

Macoun, Sask. MRS. A. M. SORSDAHL. You are indeed a welcome member. I hope to have a longer letter next time. Believe me I am very anxious to know you all and to feel that we are truly and really loving friends in Sunshine or Shade.

MARGARET.

## RE SUMMER HOME.

Dear Margaret:—I have noticed that the Sunshine Society is contemplating opening a summer home for girls. I think that is a splendid idea and hope there is some way we, "The Willing Workers," can help in the cause. There are so many girls in the city who would be glad of some place like that to spend their vacations. Our Society meets on the 15th of June so I am writing for further information before bringing the matter before the society.

Is there any other way we could help you other than sending clothing, etc. We have, I believe, around thirty dollars in our treasury at present (we had an oyster supper in the winter and an ice-cream social last week to raise our money.) So if you would kindly give your advice we girls would be obliged to you, and would know we have sent our money where it is most needed.

We will have another box of clothing and quilts ready for you soon. I expect our next meeting will be devoted to mending, etc. I was wondering if we could send you food—fresh vegetables, butter, etc., from the farm. If you ever find need of those things I think there are lots of little things like that we might send if we but knew you needed them, also magazines, etc.

I hope I am not taking up too much of your time with this letter, also hope I may hear from you soon, I am,

Homewood HILDA AUGUST, Pres.

## WANTS TO JOIN

Dear Margaret:—I would like very much to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. I see that there are a lot of kind people who are sending a little gift to cheer up some sick person, so I thought I would join the Guild and send something too. I will try and scatter sunshine wherever I go.

McAuley, Man.

OLGA K. ANSELL.

## IT WILL HELP LOTS

Dear Margaret:—I have been reading your "Sunshine Guild" in *The Grain Growers' Guide*, and feel interested in the poor little boys and girls. I am sending thirty-seven cents to help, and I hope it will do some good.

Fleming, Sask. CLARENCE PARK (Age 10).

Hearty welcome to our Guild. Thanks for the money sent us. We hope to have a great time sending the children into the country, if only for a day, and your contribution will be a great help.

MARGARET.

## WANTS A GIRL

Dear Margaret:—I received your letter today and in reply I wish to say that I would like to know on what terms you give these girls, and that I would like to adopt one about ten or twelve years of age. I do not understand the cards you sent, and would like you to explain. I remain, yours truly,

Max. WM. POCKETT, Sr.

It is necessary to have a caregiver and two other references. There is no fee or charge for adoption. The children that we have had, so far, have been under eight years. Every effort will be made to find a suitable girl for you.

## WOULD SEND MATS

Dear Margaret:—My father takes *The Grain Growers' Guide*. We all like it very well. I always read the Sunshine Guild page. My mother sent some clothes to you at Xmas. I was sorry to read that Ethel Baird was dead. I saw her letter and her name for sending Xmas things. We have a good number of mats, etc., at school. We have pictures of Red Riding Hood, of houses, bleats, and Cinderella. We cut them out of colored paper, and pasted them on some other. Some of them are six inches long others less. The mats are different colors. Some of them are wavy in and out. Others are cut many different ways. If they would be of any use to you or the poor children we will send them to you right away. Will you please write and tell us how to have a Guild of our own. Washing you and the Sunshine Guild every season.

Oxlow, Sask. MARY CLARK (Age 10).

We should be very glad to receive the mats. They would brighten the surroundings of many a "shut-in" child.

Fresh Air Home or "Good Cheer" Camp opens on July 1.

## THE SAFEST PLACE.

Just bend your knees and take a hop, And give a wriggle and a flop, And keep your eyes out for a drop, Or stumble or mishap. And then, the very first you know, If you jump high and land just so, And do not tumble 'way down low, You'll be in daddy's lap.

And that's a place worth being in! Oh, that's well worth a jump to win, The place where wonders all begin, Where all wee boys are glad! If you climb there and snuggle tight, And listen good and hang on tight, There's stories—good ones every night! Up in the lap of dad.

An', if you do, watch daddy's eyes; He'll say, "Oh! this is a surprise!" What things a boy finds when he tries. And maybe you'll suppose A fairy put the sweeties there, In daddy's inside pocket where You found it and made daddy stare, But daddy always knows.

A daddy's lap's the finest place For little chaps, with daddy's face Bent close above; the human race Is guarded from mishaps. There in its babyhood, and taught Not to do things it hadn't ought; A better place, though, to be caught And held is mother's lap.

## Every Child Should Join the Sunshine Guild

Sign the form below.

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card I enclose two cents stamps for its postage:

Name .....  
Age .....  
Address .....

Dear Friends:—It has been indeed a revelation to me to see the widespread interest that the Sunshine Guild has aroused. To-day a letter came in from an invalid in Regina, another came from the teacher of a Sunday school, and last but not least a delegate to the Ladies Aid Societies called to know what they could do to help to scatter the Sunshine. So many obstacles seemed to come in the way, so many hard tasks to overcome and still the work is growing stronger and stronger and like Ella Wheeler Wilson, in *Self Conquest* I cried:

"Dear Angel lead me to the heights and spur me to the top."  
The angel answered "Stop, And set thy house in order; make it fair For absent ones who may be speeding there. Then we will talk of heights."

I put my house in order. "Now lead on!" The angel said, "Not yet; Thy garden is best By thorns and fares. Go weed it, so all those Who come to gaze may find the unweeded rose; Then will we journey on."

I weeded well my garden. "All is done!" The angel shook his head "A beggar stands," he said, "Outside thy gate. Till thou has given heed, And soothed his sorrow and supplied his need, Say not that all is done."

The beggar left me singing. "Now at last— At last the path is clear!" "Nay, there is one draws near, Whose seeks, like thee, the difficult highway, He lacks thy courage; cheer him through the day; Then will we cry, "At last."

So now, dear friends, we have much still to do before we can reach the heights that we must attain. Hope and pray, watch and wait patiently, but work with might and main that we have the happy privilege of helping each one in need, of cheering, and together take:

## THE ROSE WAY.

Let's take the rose way Down the lane, The bright way, the right way, That's wreathed in smiles, You sing the chorus, And I'll sing the song, And life will be fair As we journey along.

Let's take the sun path Down the lane, The new path, the true path, That brings no pain, You bear the banner, And I lead the way, And peace will await At the close of the day.

Old dreams and new dreams, mirth and fun, Hardships and laughter, blended in one, Come, hear the banner, And I'll sing the song, And life will be fair As we journey along.

St. Louis Star.

## A SUNSHINE GIRL.

We have been asked so often just what a "Sunshine Girl" is that Mrs. Alden made it the theme for her address at the Sunshine convention-May 1910.

First, love must be in the heart of the Sunshine child. It shows itself in the every-day acts of life, by cheerfulness, kindness and helpfulness, both for one's self and for others. It isn't money that makes the Sunshine child; some of the most beautiful deeds ever recorded were those of our little ones in rags and tags. Here I can tell you again the story of Little Mary:

A good woman who had spent most of her life in trying to scatter sunshine and send good cheer into the darkest corners of the city in which she lived, one day received from a little half-clad child, a package done up in brown paper

that had evidently been wrapped around the meat her family had eaten for breakfast. On this was pinned a white piece of paper on which the little girl had written in heavy lead pencil marks:

"Dere lady:  
"I love you so i worked and earned 2 cents to get you a egg for a cristmus gift for you.  
"It is the nicest thing I no to ete.  
"It is a good egg.  
From MARY."

When the lady opened the package and saw the egg, she burst into tears and exclaimed: "I have been looking for this for years and years and years!" "What, an egg!" exclaimed the servant who delivered the bundle. "You may call it that," she said, "but I call it love. It is the real thing." The only sad part of this story is that the lady could not find Mary, and the little girl never knew how her gift was valued.

If we should follow little Mary to school, we would find her something some playmate who was grieving over a childish trouble. Little Mary would be the one to notice that Jane came without her lunch box; in the sweetest possible manner she would divide her sandwich because "it was more than she could eat."

It was little Mary who put the three violet on the teachers desk, and stayed after school so she could walk home with Dolly who had been "kept in" because she didn't know her spelling lesson. Dollie was always afraid to pass the saloon on A. street for there was a big dog there.

Who was it picked Frank up and brushed his clothes after he had had a squabble with a playmate? It was Mary. I saw her. It was only last week too. She did another nice thing. She asked the teacher to excuse "him" for being late for school assuring her that the big boy was in the wrong; that Frank would have been on time had he not been molested and knocked down. She forgot to ask the teacher to excuse herself. She took a black mark without a murmur. She would have been on time, too, if she had not stopped to take Frank's part.

I have told you some of the sunny things now that our little Mary, or the poor girl, did that would make you get the Sunshine prize; but there is another little girl in East New York who wears the prettiest dresses in school and has the most hair ribbon of anybody. I would like to give a prize to her.

She heard the girls, one day, talking in the classroom, of a playmate who had not received anything at Christmas. Nobody remembered her New Years nor on any other holiday. This was the first week after the annual visit of Santa Claus and every child seemed to be telling about the lovely things she had received. Our little girl (we'll call her Lucy) only listened; but next day when the chauffeur came for her (for she was never allowed to go home from school alone) she took hold of the hand of the little girl whom Santa Claus had missed and said that the chauffeur would take her home, too, in the automobile. At Lucy's home they stopped just long enough for the mamma to hand over to the chauffeur a big box marked "For Lucy's friend. Santa Claus left it here by mistake." It is a long story. Lucy didn't tell of it at school, but the other girl did, and at the May party Lucy was crowned Queen of May. Why? Because the love in her heart always made her cheerful, kind and helpful and she always met more than half way the cheerfulness, kindness and helpfulness of others. This is charity to rich and poor, to high and low alike.

## PLEASE WRITE

Will the boys and girls of Canada, as well as the members, teachers, and parent write to me and let us plan the Sunshine Circles in the schools and encourage the right way of giving and the right way of receiving?

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Conducted by "SOBEL"

## Vocational Training for Girls

"Everything comes to him who will but wait," is a very ancient adage, the truth of which seems to be proved by the present effort and determination on the part of modern American educationalists to introduce some striking changes in the coming school curriculum for girls.

Because the eye of the public is at last beginning to see, and the public mind beginning to realize that six million American women are really wage-earners, many of them not only supporting themselves but families, or relatives; the humanitarian and philanthropist are already in the field planning with fervent zeal an adjustment of school conditions that they doubtless hope will uproot

get away from the idea of woman's subservience to man; no, not even the wage-earning women. It is to be compulsory that girls take "a thorough course in domestic economy owing to our manner of living." Girls who are to be wage-earners, to be self-supporting and aid their relatives perhaps; not even these are to be exempt from taking the "thorough course."

The way of the wage-earning woman is hard surely. It is a matter of grave doubt whether the keen concern shown by these new educationalists is not going to make her hard road harder. Just now it is the poor who earn the wage and they will find it most difficult to subsist while the educating is in progress. It will prove a grievous burden to many a poor girl to spend time taking a "thorough course" in kitchen work before she is allowed to proceed with millinery, which she wants specially, or to take kitchen work and millinery before she gets dressmaking, which may be her goal. No one will for a moment contend that a knowledge of all these subjects is not desirable, but the question the millinery wage-earner must solve is not the most delightful form in which to serve a fine dinner, but rather how to make a dollar and a half cover plain bread, already cooked when she gets it, and the few other odd scraps required to keep body and soul together in her cheap, cold, narrow, cheerless, hall bedroom from week to week. To take from her too often meagre health the time (which is life to her) to acquire "a thorough course" in domestic economy on the plea of giving her knowledge, which she does not want and cannot use, before permitting her to proceed with a wage earning training is nothing less than cruelty, even though a philanthropist proceeds to enforce it.

The probable stumbling block in the way of the philanthropist and educationist



Farm home of Alex. Anderson, Leas, Man.

some of the thorns that now beset the stony road of the rising feminine generation, whose certain portion will be compulsory labor. Without waiting to ask why it was necessary for six million women to become wage-earners, before notice was taken of their condition or any acknowledgment even of their existence in the national life, the well-wisher of the women will be pleased to know that at last some action is being taken to make a change and presumably help her out, after so many weary generations of apprenticeship to illy-paid toil. As is to be expected where there is no franchise, the present generation is entirely overlooked in the scheme of redemption. It may wend its monotonous overburdened way on to the end of the chapter, brightened only by the possibility of better conditions for its offspring.

The "new education" idea is to establish a new and modern high school for girls on the most advanced lines of vocational training. Dr. Cheesman Herrick, the principal of one of these new schools, and a strong advocate of the "new" system, says the time was when high schools considered it beneath their dignity to train cooks. Now an era of progress is arriving and the intent is to bring practical chemistry and bacteriology into the early high school course, and in this way dignify household labor and make the kitchen a laboratory—instead of a common workroom. Dr. Cheesman claims that girls should not go through secondary or high school work without taking on a thorough course in millinery, dressmaking and cooking, "which will enable them to properly perform their functions as women. He says further "that the two great occupations of teaching and clerking are overfilled," and suggests photography as a new and desirable field.

His idea is to make it compulsory for girls to take a thorough course in all these lines of labor, so that she will "find herself" and discover what she is best fitted for. Especially is he insistent that girls shall take up domestic economy; not a smattering, but "a thorough course" in this most needful knowledge "owing to our manner of living at present."

### A Curious Twist

A curious twist in the mind of even the most humane of men is that he cannot

bound school regulation that enforced the music and drawing periods upon those working boys who had only two or three winter months for schooling and wanted more of "the three R's" instead of music and drawing, which they could not possibly acquire in the specified time.

Why should a woman be compelled to study millinery—or dressmaking—or domestic economy? Is the wage-earning man performing his functions of manhood? Is he a carpenter, a stone-mason, a bricklayer? Can he make furniture and grow garden stuff? Why should there be two codes for men and women wage-earners? Yet we should not expect too much at once. It is a great matter that women earners are being considered at all—even at this late date. Let us hope the new education idea will spread and the agitation and consideration coincident evolve some improvement to the wage-earning woman.

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### THE VALUE OF A CHILD

In the report of the Superintendent of Neglected Children, province of Manitoba, for 1909, appears a sketch under the above caption that cannot fail but to be of interest. It follows:

How much is a child worth? A man and wife in New York recently offered their baby for sale at \$300. J. G. Brooks estimates that the cost of bringing up a child from the time it is a little helpless mite in a cradle until it attains maturity is \$25,000. But these figures do not answer the question: The little baby boys Lincoln, Gladstone, Livingstone or Dickens were certainly worth more than \$300; and if it cost \$25,000 to bring up, say, General Booth or Thomas Edison, they would be big value for a low price. No one can say how much a child is worth or may be worth to society and the state but we may safely assume that almost each and every child is worth untold wealth in possibilities. In this connection the following contrast is interesting, as it shows the vast possibilities for good or evil dormant in every child. It is a comparison of the notorious Jukes family with that of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards. It tells its own story; comment is superfluous.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, born in Connecticut, 1703.—In the year 1900, 1,394 of his descendants were identified, of whom

13 Were presidents of great universities;  
65 were professors of great universities;  
6 were doctors of medicine;  
100 were clergymen or missionaries;  
75 were officers in the army or navy;  
60 were prominent authors;  
100 were lawyers;  
30 were judges;



Cutting Pure Banner oats on the farm of R. Hawkins, Windthorst, Sask.

toward a proper conception of a woman wage-earner's career is that he has never been poor. He has never felt the body weakened from continued hunger and cold, and cannot realize what even a month's service means to such.

That educated men, advanced thinkers supposedly, should dwell upon the question and finally determine that wage-earning women should be no longer allowed to acquire but one vocational training, but will be compelled to become proficient in all lines that even remotely pertain to home making "so that they may properly perform their functions as women," even they never have a home, looks very much like a resolution to make them useful to the state rather than of service to themselves. It is like the short-sighted iron-

—"Max" was the progenitor of this family. He was a drunkard and too lazy to work. His descendants have been identified as follows:

310 were in poor-houses;  
500 died in childhood;  
440 were viciously diseased;  
400 were physical wrecks as a result of their own wickedness.  
50 were notorious for their immorality  
7 were murderers;  
60 were habitual thieves and spent an average of twelve years each in prison;  
130 were convicted more or less often of crime.

Not one of this man's descendants ever contributed to the public welfare in any way, but, on the contrary, they are said to have cost the public over \$1,000 each, or a total of \$1,250,000. It is with feeling of relief that we are able to add that this family is now said to be extinct.

These columns of statistics are actual facts provable by public records.

How much is a child worth? How much crime, disease, suffering and expense would have been saved had the progenitor of the Jukes family been brought up under proper home surroundings, or under the guidance and supervision of a juvenile court. "The future of nearly every criminal is determined before he is past school age." That is the statement of a very celebrated criminalologist. He proceeds to state that "to nip in the bud three-fourths of the perennial crop of criminality would save the country, i.e. the United States, the enormous amount of \$450,000,000 per annum, if Dr. Eugene Smith's conservative estimate of the annual cost of crime to the country be right."

Now, if this writer be correct in his hypothesis, and, since his experience in and writings on the science of penology have covered many years and are in accord with the views of other writers and students of note, we are justified in assuming he is, it is plain to see that, if completely effective measures can be devised for the reformation of juvenile delinquents and first offenders generally, the main source from which the great criminal army is recruited will be destroyed and its number gradually diminished. The Earl of Shaftesbury, who labored so long and so well for social uplift among the poor and deprived in Great Britain, after years of experience, stated that he rarely knew of a case where young men entered on a career of crime after attaining their twenty-first year.

Here, then, it seems to appear to be within reasonable distance of the time when we may say, "At last we have succeeded in curbing the growth of the great Upas tree of human crime and misery which has flourished so long in every land throughout the ages. At last human love and human wisdom seem to have devised an instrument, strong, sharp and capable of cutting down, not the branches or the boughs, but the very tree itself." Truly we can say, not boastfully or vainly, but hopefully and bravely, the Juvenile Court is the axe of awakened public conscience laid at the root of this deadly Upas tree of crime and suffering.

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### GROUCH GERMS.

For the truth of the announcement, why, we really cannot vouch. But there's a woman who declares she's found the germ of grouch. The man who thinks his native land is racing to the bad; The man who snarls about his food, whose coffee drives him mad; The most unhappy oaf who thinks all women cheat at bridge. The chap who lets old ladies stand—his soul is like a midge; The grumbling wretch who sneers at love and says it's all a sham; The parlous shrimp who flouts the stage and calls each player ham; The rasping file who sees no good in any human heart; The loathsome snipe who is consumed by envy's fiery dart— All these, let's hope, and others, too, in whom the grouch worm squirms, Will soon be sunny optimists and lose their peevish germs. —Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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Most people have a lot of influence—with themselves.

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How much worry the things that never happen cause us.

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The lofty ideas of a poet may be due to living in a garret.

80 had held public office, including one vice-president of the United States;

3 were United States senators;  
1 was president of a great steamship company.

Several were governors, members of Congress, framers of state constitutions, mayors of cities and ministers to foreign countries. Fifteen railroads, many banks insurance companies and great industrial enterprises have been indebted to their management; thirty-three American States, several foreign countries, ninety-two American cities and many foreign cities have profited by the beneficial influence of this family. There is no record of any one of them ever having been convicted of crime.

THE JUKES FAMILY, born 1720, U.S.A.



OUR BOOKLET "Inside Information" FREE



Some day you will find much use for the knowledge this free book imparts. It will help you to choose with certainty the piano worth buying. Read it, and you will discriminate against the merely commercial piano, made to sell and sure to disappoint. Read it, and obtain real piano wisdom. When you have read your copy of "Inside Information" (Free), you will not only know how a High-grade Piano is made, but you will be able to judge its value like an expert of 80 years' standing. A strong claim, justified by the fact that we have embodied in a newly-edited, illustrated edition of "INSIDE INFORMATION," the cream of our experience during a lifetime of fine piano building.

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The world has more respect for gray hairs than it has for baldness.

And there are girls that dislike being kissed—by the wrong fellow.

Makes lighter, whiter, better flavored bread—produces more loaves to barrel. PURITY FLOUR

MORE LUNCH FOR THRESHERS

Editor Fireside:—Good for Contentment No. 1! "She voices my sentiments. My husband has threshed 20 years and ran a car for 15 years where he boards the "hungry hounds" and they can get a "square" and a "handout" too, whenever they want it. And we have always found that the better cook we had the better the men worked and the better pleased both farmer and thresher was. Mr. Farmer Slave might open up his purse strings a little and pay the men more and hire a thresher who runs a car of his own, and Mrs. Slave could have time to fill up her own boys and the neighbors who haul their grain.

I have cooked on my husband's car two seasons and for fifteen years have been in close touch with it each year. We always had help. Pay the wages and you can get help and treat them right and you can keep them, and I know just how hungry the good hard-working men get. I always got hungry myself and I am afraid lunched oftener than the men.

For lunch we always sent nice sandwiches (different each day) and doughnuts, and good coffee, hot and strong, and it went good and certainly was quite necessary, for supper at eight is too long to go. For dinner we always had a big, fine roast with lots of rich brown gravy, potatoes and vegetables, generally two kinds. Cabbage, turnips, carrots, etc., are plentiful and cheap, and corn, peas, tomatoes, macaroni and beans make lots of changes, so there is no need of a sameness. Cookies are easily made and there are so many kinds and all keep well.

We always had pie for dinner. Supper was easily prepared. Hot potatoes and meat, salad (potato or cabbage) or baked beans, brown and white bread three times a day, and for supper often hot corn bread, buns or gems, two kinds of cake—a layer and a loaf—and cookies were enough. For breakfast, pancakes and oat or corn meal mush, warmed up potatoes and fried meat or steak, sausage or hamburger steak, doughnuts and cake or brown cookies and good coffee. Our boys always took their lunch from the breakfast table for the forenoon. We always had newspapers on hand and each took care of his own. But then we are Socialists and our motto is "Nothing too good for the working man and a little too much is just enough."

We never thought fruit, iced cake, pickles and all the delicacies were wasted on the threshers, for the better they ate the better they worked and that suited both parties. We have threshed for several Farmer Slaves and often got their men for breakfast and always for lunch. They never paid for it either, would have fainted if the thresher mentioned it. But, "Slave," you are in the minority, thank goodness. Most of the farmers are glad to see us come and glad to see us go and use the men fine, so they are glad to hurry up and save the grain and do them a good neat job.

CONTENTMENT NO. 2



MANNERISMS

"Long ago, when I was a child," said the little woman in gray, "I read a story about a hen who couldn't say anything bad enough about one of the other hens because she—the other hen—had a speckled feather in her wing, while all the time the gossip was being laughed at by the whole barnyard because she had two speckled feathers in her wing, and didn't know it. I reminded myself of that hen the other day.

"For a long time I've been annoyed by the mannerisms of my family. "Tom doesn't eat his soup in the quietest fashion, and father keeps up a continual tattoo with his fingers while talking, and even my dear mother hums about her work, off the key, too, in a way that gets on my nerves awfully. I've said little things from time to time about mannerisms, and they promised to reform; but yesterday they turned on me. I proposed that we set up a mite box, and each one put in a penny whenever he or she gave way to a mannerism.

"And if I have any mannerisms you must remind me when I sin," I said generously, but feeling quite sure that I'd kept too close a watch over myself to have any annoying habits.

"There was a silence. Then my mother spoke:

"Well, dear," she said, "if a mite would only cure you of that way you have of giving a perfectly meaningless "tee-

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hee!" at the end of nearly every sentence you speak, I'd be in favor of it.

"Her tee-heeing isn't half so bad as the way she has of rocking madly while she converses." This came from my younger sister. Then 'Tom cut in and said he could stand the rest of my faults if I'd only cure myself of that dreadful habit of drumming on the edge of the chessboard when he was trying to concentrate his mind on the next play; and dear old father finished me by saying mildly:

"My dear, of course you're not conscious of it, but that trick of sniffing is growing upon you. Now for a lady to sniff—"

"Et cetera, et cetera. Well," finished the little woman in gray, "we haven't set up that mite box yet."

WARFARE AGAINST EVIL

When freedom, on her natal day, Within the war-rocked cradle lay, An iron race around her stood, Baptised her infant brow in blood; And through the storm which round her swept, Their constant ward and watching kept.

Then, where our quiet herds repose, The roar of baleful battle rose, And brethren of a common tongue To mortal strife as tig. rs sprung; And every gift on freedom's shrine, Was man for beast, and blood for wine;

Our fathers to their graves have gone, Their strife is past, their triumph won! But sterner trials wait the race Which rises in their honored place— A moral warfare with the crime And folly of an evil time.

—J. G. Whittier.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF THE STREET.

There are only two kinds of people in the world—the people who live in the shadow and gloom and those who live on the sunny side of the street. These shadowed ones are sometimes called pessimists; sometimes, people of melancholy temperament; sometimes they are called disagreeable people; but wherever they go, their characteristic is this; their shadow always travels on before them.

These people never bear their own burden, but expose all their wounds to others. They are all so busy looking for down pitfalls and sharp, stones and thorns on which to step that they do not even know that there are any stars in the sky. These people live on the wrong side of the street. And yet it is only twenty feet across to the other side-walk, where sunshine always lies.—Newell Dwight Hillis.

Blessings of poverty may look good to the millionaire.

AN ESSAY ON GIRLS

The following essay was written by a small boy of Monte Vista: "Girls are the sisters of boys an' has long hair, wares dresses an' powder. The first girl was called Christmas Eve, though I never cud see why. Most every family has one girl an' some of 'em that is in hard luck has two or three. We have a girl in ourn who is my sister. Girls can grow older an' get younger. My sister has been twenty-five for three years an' some day we may be twins. Girls play planners an' talk about eche other. Fat girls want to be thin an' thin girls want to be fat, and all of 'em want to marry doods. Why the Lord made girls nobody nos' but I think it were to go to church an' eat ice cream. They is three kinds of girls, blond girls, brunet girls an' them that have money. Girls is afraid of mice an' bugs, which makes baks."

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We sell all makes of Talking Machines and Records. Our prices are lower than other houses. When buying from us you do not pay for extravagant advertising, nor do we send you second-hand goods. Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. Returns if not as represented and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer, no mysterious philanthropic ad.

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### Democracy in Action

Continued from page 10

of the total number which the Mayor had received at his election less than two years previously. The city was a seething mass of political excitement and righteous indignation. The Mayor and his friends vehemently denied the charges of graft and instituted libel suits against the offending publications to aggregate amounts of six hundred and five thousand dollars. Undaunted by the fierce denials of the offending officials, the people proceeded with their work of recalling the Mayor and the election of his successor. Under the authority of the city charter designed for such occasions, the non-partisans or good government forces as they preferred to be called, nominated by petition Hon. Geo. Alexander a man of irreproachable character, and a citizen well known for public probity and honesty. The Socialists in conformity with the rules of the national and international organization, also nominated by petition, Hon. Frank E. Wheeler, also a man of unblemished reputation, and very high standing among the wage-workers of the city. Mayor Harper, also stood for re-election as was his privilege under the charter. Thus the forces were lined up on the very eve of the Recall

election. Excitement was at fever heat. The corporation interests, which were in league with the institutions of vice throughout the city, attacked the validity of the Recall proceedings in court, but met with prompt defeat. In fact to have placed any legal technicality in the way of the people's redress of their grievances at this particular stage of the game, would have undoubtedly brought the most dire results upon the head of the offending magistrate. Be this as it may, the unhappy "safe and sane" reactionaries could find no court subversive enough to entertain their pleadings in the face of the mighty public sentiment then aroused, and the voice of the people proved invincible.

It was at this juncture, that the real bomb of the campaign exploded. The publishers of the "Evening Express" secured and published a complete confession from the chief promoter of the dens of vice in the city. This confession not only involved the Mayor, but several of his subordinates. It proved conclusively that there was a close corporation in the city, headed by the Mayor, to which the vice element had contributed, and was then contributing the sum of \$1,500 per month for protection. Confronted by this terrible evidence of his venality, the Mayor withdrew from the contest and resigned his office. Within a few days the Recall election was held with only the Socialist and Non-partisan candidates contesting the field. The result of the contest, was the election of Alexander over his Socialist opponent by a majority of about 1,500 votes out of a total of approximately 27,000 votes cast.

#### The People's Right.

Thus ended the second trial of the people's right to discharge an unfaithful public servant, and a more complete vindication of, or necessity for that right will never be offered in the history of American politics.

The total cost in dollars and cents of the ten years trial of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall in Los Angeles, has not exceeded \$25,000, the benefits in dollars and cents, in a single instance, as we have seen, amounted to a million of dollars.

But who will have the temerity to undertake to estimate in money value the vast and immeasurable values to the community in a moral and civic sense of these beneficent provisions of the city charter?

The Initiative, Referendum and Recall sections of the city charter of Los Angeles have been the target of legal attack in all the courts of the state by offended corporate interests, but they have stood the test in every instance. They are accepted as the fundamental law of the municipality, and treated accordingly by all concerned.

The great educational advantages of the Initiative, Referendum and Recall are already seen in the advancement of civic decency and the arousing of public interests in public affairs in the city of Los Angeles, and the friends of Direct Legislation should lose no opportunity to carry the economic war into Africa.

It is safe to say that if the Direct Legislative features of the city charter were called in question, they would be sustained by a vote of ten to one. The people have tasted their power and have found it sweet; they will never rest content until their political power leads to an economic victory and complete emancipation.—Twentieth Century Magazine.

#### CONNAUGHT FOR GOVERNOR-GENERAL

A London, England, cable of June 9, said: "The Canadian Associated Press has every reason to believe that it is intended the Duke of Connaught shall be governor-general in accordance with King Edward's expressed wish. It is unlikely that the official announcement will be made yet, for the duke opens the South African parliament at the end of the year, and it is improbable that he will go to Canada in midwinter. Therefore it is proposed that Earl Grey should remain in office till the spring of 1911. The Chronicle, regarding the governor-generalship, says they are obvious difficulties in the way of the appointment of the Duke of Connaught, but there would be general satisfaction if the King and his ministers should not deem them insuperable. A rumor says that Prince Arthur of Connaught will go to the overseas dominions to present colors to the forces on behalf of the King."

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# Summary of The Week's News of The World

## Manitoba Elevator Commission

The Manitoba Elevator Commission have been busy during the past week and have done much toward reaching their ultimate goal. Over 120 petitions are now in circulation throughout the province and a goodly number of signed petitions have been returned to the Winnipeg office. A point worthy of notice is that in not a single district are the circulators meeting with any opposition.

D. W. McCuaig returned Monday from a trip to various shipping points and at everyone he found the farmers ready and willing to sign up as soon as certain points could be explained to them. As was stated in last week's GUIDE some farmers have the idea that by signing the petitions they will be signing away their rights to sell to whom and as they please. The members of the commission

wish it distinctly understood that the farmer who signs the petition will have exactly the same rights in disposing of his grain that he has now. They have issued the following letter on the subject: "In the event of any misunderstanding arising concerning the petitions which the commissioners are requesting the grain producers to sign, for the erection or purchase of adequate grain storage facilities in connection with the establishment of the public elevator system, the following explanation is offered: "The petition for the purchase of existing elevators or the necessary storage facilities, simply calls for the signatures of sixty per cent. of the grain producers tributary to the shipping point. If this number of bona fide grain producers signify their desire for the purchase of the necessary storage, the commission is empowered to enter into negotiations with the present owners for the purchase of such elevators.

"The petition for the erection of new elevators where none now exist, and the petition which contains the pledge, is interpreted as follows: When the commission comes to consider the erection of an elevator, some means must be devised to ascertain the actual storage requirements at that point, and if sixty per cent. of the grain producers tributary, signify by signing a petition their intention to patronize such elevator, the commissioners would feel justified in proceeding with the erection of same. Nothing in this petition, however, prohibits a shipper from using the loading platform, if he so desires, but it is expected that when the commission has established a thoroughly efficient elevator, with ample storage facilities, that the grain producers will cooperate, and as far as possible, patronize the public elevator, giving the system a thorough trial.

"The commissioners will not in any way engage in the business of buying and selling of grain, but simply as warehousemen propose to operate the elevators or storage facilities of the province. Let it be clearly understood, therefore, that the pledge does not interfere with

the rights of individuals in any way, and grain shippers are absolutely free to ship and dispose of their grain to whom they please."

Petitions sent out during the week were to the following shipping points: Bowman River, Newton, Brant, Ninga, Glenella, P.O., Ashville, Homefield, Kelwood, St. Rose Dulac, Merle Siding, Ogilvie, Baldur, Austin, Shoal Lake, Endcliffe, Silver Plains, Hartney, Moline, Treherne, Roblin, Kenville, Wellwood, Belmont, Culross.

### HORRIBLE DISASTER AT MONTREAL

Thirty-five people are dead as the result of a fire in the Montreal Herald building, Tuesday, June 14. The cause of the loss of life was the water tank on top of the building. Almost as soon as the fire started the support of this tank gave way, and it crashed down through the building, destroying stairways and elevators in its course. Gas pipes were broken on every floor, and each fractured pipe became a flaming torch.

Into the vortex were swept men and girls, while other men stood outside the flaming ruins crying like children in their helplessness. The debris was piled 40 feet high, and it may be several days yet before the bodies of the dead are recovered. Those already taken out are unrecognizable. The scenes are described by eye-witnesses as heartrending.

"I saw a woman in there," said one grim fighter, pointing to the top story, "but she was pinned under a beam, and I couldn't move her. It was awful to hear her scream." Lieut. Cavanagh, fire-fighter of 25 years' experience, saw a man struggling under the wreckage.

the crash came. By my side was a girl whom I believe they called Stephenson. As the floor fell she gave a fearful scream and fell with the debris. I am afraid she was killed, for I heard nothing after her one scream. I was powerless to help her, for I went down with the floor, being pinned down by a beam. There I was rescued by a fireman some time—and it seemed a long, long time—afterwards."

**A Brave Priest.**  
Wilfrid Bidon was working on the third floor when the crash came. He fell right down to the basement, and his leg was fractured by a beam that fell on top of him. Pinned under the wreckage, Bidon could see the flames above slowly creeping downward toward him, and this almost drove him mad. To add to his discomfort and pain, the water, which the fireman were pouring into the building was falling through to the basement almost choking him where he lay. Rev. Father Marin, the chaplain of the fire brigade, crawled through a window and held the helpless man's hand, soothing him until the firemen were able to set him free.

A very young girl in short skirts aroused the enthusiasm of the crowd which gathered early on the scene. She was an employee of The Herald, and was one of the first to reach the ladder, which was the road to safety. Instead of making her way down she turned around, leaned over to one side and gave a helping hand to many a girl nearly twice her size. Till the last one in sight had started downward, she kept her post and then as she began to descend she swayed and the crowd shuddered. She did not fall, however. She passed through the dense volume of smoke, which poured from a lower window, and when she was really safe, a good hearty Canadian cheer went up.

### COMPANIES WILL SELL ELEVATORS

As the statement has been made several times, that the milling companies would not sell their elevators to the government if they (the government) wished to purchase. THE GUIDE has made inquiries and the replies from two of the largest companies should tend to contradict these statements.

Neither W. E. Milner, western manager of the Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co. or G. V. Hastings, manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., felt able to make a statement as to the attitude that their companies would take in the matter. W. A. Black, manager of the Ogilvie Milling Company, and S. A. McGaw, manager of the Western Canada Flour Mills Company, gave answers that should be very satisfactory to all advocates of a public owned system.

Mr. McGaw stated that his company was assuming a very passive position in the matter; that the elevator act had been placed upon the statutes in Manitoba and it was up to companies who wished to do business in the province to do all in their power to assist in a satisfactory working out of the system. He could not state that his company would agree to turn all their elevators over to governmental commission as it is necessary for any large milling company to have storage facilities at certain country points. However, he could say that they would place no obstacle in the way of the commission when acquiring elevators for the system. Mr. Black's reply was practically the same as Mr. McGaw's.

The fireman threw him a life-line, but just as the victim's arm was raised to grasp the line more of the wall crashed down, burying him from sight. Cavanagh and his men turned their backs and sobbed like children. When they next looked toward the spot there was no sign of life.

Mrs. Vinner, who lives at 204 Coursol Street, was at work at a table in the bindery when the tank fell, taking a time to think. A beam fell across the table and she fell across the beam. It held, and looking over she saw the whole building seem to open up, and then came the dust and the horrid vision of bodies, machinery, tables and floors all vanishing into one abyss.

### The Scene in the Bindery.

Miss Philornesse Guidon was working in the bindery department. It is a pathetic story she tells. "Oh, we were all so frightened," she sobbed. "That terrible crash. I will never forget it. Some of the girls were hit. Some shrieked. One just beside me fainted; there were others too. I'm afraid some of them are in there yet. Oh, it is horrible. I got to the window somehow, and I saw the firemen below. They put up one of those big ladders and took me down." "I was at work in the engraving department," said Arthur Boldue, "when

employed in the stereotyping department. Vidal had been pinned under a beam for nearly two hours, with one of his legs and several ribs broken. When found he was lying with his head propped up above and his body covered by fully four feet of water."

### PATTEN UNDER INDICTMENT

James A. Patten, the big Chicago plunger, and the men who are alleged to have been associated with him in the cotton pool, were indicted at New York, Friday, by a special federal grand jury, under the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law. Their bail was fixed at \$5,000 each by Judge Hough. All of them gave bond through the National Surety Company, and were immediately released. The men indicted are: James A. Patten, of Chicago; W. P. Brown, of New Orleans; Frank B. Haynes, of New Orleans; Eugene G. Scales, of Texas; Sidney J. Herman, Robert M. Thompson, and Charles A. Kittle, of New York; Morris R. Rothschild, of Mississippi.

The indictments were handed up to Judge Hough in the United States circuit court at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. The defendants were represented by former United States Senator John C. Spooner, Henry Wellman and John P. Cotton. Col. Robert P. Thompson, one of the indicted men, was strongly urged for secretary of the navy when President Taft was forming his cabinet. He is a South Carolinian, and for years was prominent in the politics of that state before he was brought to New York to occupy an independent position with the New York Life Insurance Company.

The investigation which resulted in the indictments, was begun April 18, at the direct order of Attorney-General Wickersham. All through the sensational rise in the cotton market last winter, Mr. Patten and the men associated with him in the bull movement, took advantage of every occasion to deny that they had formed an agreement of any sort. This will be their defence when their cases are called for trial next fall. The blanket indictment contains more than 20,000 words and embraces five counts. The first count charges that the defendants on the first day of January, 1910, conspired with certain corporations that are spinners and manufacturers of cotton to control the price of the raw material.

### OVER A MILLION

According to statistics contained in a hand-book being issued by the Dominion immigration department, immigration to Canada during the last ten years totals 1,445,288. The fiscal year recently closed eclipsed all others in the volume of immigration, the arrivals numbering 208,794. Of the grand total for the decade about 565,000 came from the British Isles, 344,000 from the continent and 497,000 from the United States. The Americans coming across the border are therefore within 68,000 of the total British immigration. Of the immigration from the British Isles about 418,000 came from England and Wales, 108,987 from Scotland and 34,124 from Ireland. Japanese immigration in the past three years totalled 8,367. Since 1902 when the deportation regulations became effective 3,883 people have been deported.

### FARMER KILLED

John Marshall, a well-to-do farmer of Shelburne, Ont., lost his life as a result of a runaway. He was working on the road unloading gravel, when an automobile approached, and the horses ran away. Marshall, who was standing on the whiffletree, was thrown on the tongue of the wagon and dragged some distance. He only lived a short time.

### INDIAN LANDS SOLD

Twenty thousand acres of land, surrendered by the Indians to the government came under the hammer Thursday at Broadview, Sask. The farmers and actual settlers were buying freely. The prices per acre ranged from \$5.50 to \$16. The total proceeds of the day's sales were over \$200,000.

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Winnipeg Market Letter

GRAIN GROWERS' CO., JUNE 20-6-10

Wheat.—Since writing our last letter we have to report a steady market with slightly increased prices. This applies to Cash grain as well as the Option market. Very little, however, has been worked for export except on good breaks, although the weather has had the effect of advancing the price. Should we receive good rains now, probably prices might work back some further, but on the other hand, should this present hot weather continue for a few days longer, we should not be surprised to see prices for all grains advance very rapidly. Stocks in the Terminals are decreasing, and shipments while they are heavy, are not increasing the stocks at the Terminal points. Should we get a good export demand, prices would naturally go up much easier than they would decline, although importing countries seem to be able to get all the supplies they require from other sources than ours. If crop prospects in other countries do not improve from what they are at the present time, this would also have an effect on the prices, and would naturally advance them considerably. American markets as a rule advance much quicker than ours do. Their domestic demand seems to be very large, and their stocks are not increasing. Their prices of course, are away above an export basis, and in consequence are much higher than ours. We look for higher markets later on unless something unlooked for turns up to depress prices.

Oats have held steady with a fair demand at all times. Prices are stronger although not much higher than they were last week. However, we do not look for any low prices on this grain, and will probably not have much higher prices.

Barley is in poor demand, and while prices are low we do not look for much improvement.

Flax has advanced rapidly, and the demand is good for October-November shipment at advanced prices. We would certainly advise great caution in making sales of Flax, although prices certainly look very attractive.

Liverpool Letter

By HENRY WILLIAMS & CO., LIVERPOOL, JUNE 10

During the week wheat "futures" have ruled firm at advancing prices, today's figures showing an improvement of 2½d. to 2½d. Cargoes of White Wheat from the Pacific Coast of America 1/6 dearer, Australians 1/6 dearer, Kurrachees 3d. to 6d. dearer, Russian and Black Sea cargoes 6d. to 9d. dearer. Argentine cargoes 6d. to 9d. dearer—shipments this week to Liverpool 11,500 qrs. U.K. direct nil, Continent direct 41,500 qrs. Orders 43,500, equalling 96,500, against 68,500 last week and 310,000 last year. Latest cables report dearer markets, quality of arrivals still unsatisfactory. Russia reports satisfactory rains after hot weather and crop prospects continue very promising. Roumania reports heavy rains, which have caused a little set back in the crop outlook. Hungary reports weather better after too much rain, there is some talk, however, of a little rust damage. Italy reports rather more favorable weather, crop outlook is not good and there is a fair enquiry for foreign wheat. Spain reports rather more favorable weather. Germany reports drought damage in the South and East, markets are decidedly firmer. France reports heavy thunderstorms and as the wheat is coming into bloom it is feared that some further damage has been done. India reports want of rain and natives continue to hold above an export level. Australia reports some rains, but farmers are holding their wheat tenaciously and prices are considerably above an export level.

Liverpool General Market Report

CORN TRADE NEWS, JUNE 7.

Wheat cargoes are firm with few offers. Off Coast cargoes.—32/6 (approx. 97½c.) has been bid for "Wynfold," 32/- probably buys "Eilbek."

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—32/6 to 32/9 (approx. 97½c. to 98½c.) asked for sailers of South Australian and Victorian Jan.-Feb. 32/6 (approx. 97½c.) asked for a steamer of South Australian April. Parcels of Australian to Liverpool afloat are quoted at 31/9 (approx. 95½c.)

Russian Wheat Cargoes are firm and again held for 6d. advance. Azoff-Black Sea, July, 33/- to 33/9 (approx. 99c. to 107½c.); 32/- asked for parcels of Danubian 62 lbs. to 63 lbs. Aug.-Sept.

River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—31/- (approx. 93c.) asked for a steamer of Rosafe on sample, nearly due; 29/9 (approx. 89½c.) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool, 61 lbs. June-July. 30/3 (approx. 90½c.) asked for Rosafe, 61½ lbs. same position. Parcels of Barisso to London are not offered.

Canadian and U.S.A. Wheat. Parcels to Liverpool opened at 3d. to 4½d. advance, closing easier, unchanged. Parcels to London opened firm at 6d. advance, but closed easier.

Table with columns for grain type (No. 1 Nor. Man., No. 2 Nor. Man., etc.), contract details (Pel. L'p'l., Pel. Ldn.), and prices (32/9 approx. \$ 98½, etc.).

Table listing various types of Kurrachee (Choice White, Red, etc.) and their prices (Afloat, 6/7½ approx. \$ 94 4-5, etc.).

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1. 25,000 qrs. South Australian B/L 11/2 30/3 approx. \$ 90½. FRIDAY, JUNE 3. 9,000 qrs. Western Australian B/L 15/5 about 32/- " 96. THURSDAY, JUNE 7. 14,325 qrs. Victorian B/L 13/2 32/7½ approx. \$ 98½.

SALES OF PARCELS LIVERPOOL. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1. 3,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Afloat 29/6 approx. \$ 88½. THURSDAY, JUNE 2. 2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. May-June 33/- approx. \$ 99. 2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. June-July 33/- " 99. 3,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. June-July 32/4 " 98. SATURDAY, JUNE 4. 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. June-July 32/3 approx. \$ 96½. 2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. June-July 32/4 " 98. MONDAY, JUNE 6. 2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. June-July 32/7½ approx. \$ 97½. 2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. June-July 32/9 " 98½. TUESDAY, JUNE 7. 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. June-July 33/1½ approx. \$ 99. 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. June-July 33/3 " 99½.

SALES OF PARCELS LONDON. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1. 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. June-July 32/4 approx. \$ 97½. 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. May-June 31/3 " 93. 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. June-July 31/9 " 95½. 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Aug.-Sept. 32/- " 96. THURSDAY, JUNE 2. 2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. July 33/4½ approx. \$1 00½. FRIDAY, JUNE 3. 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Afloat 32/6 approx. \$ 97½. 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Aug. 32/- " 96. MONDAY, JUNE 6. 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. June-July 33/3 approx. \$ 99½. 1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. July 33/3 " 99. 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Afloat 32/6 " 97½. 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. May-June 32/6 " 97½. TUESDAY, JUNE 6. 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. June 33/3 approx. \$ 99½. 1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. June 33/- " 99. 1,000 No. 2 Nor. Man. July 33/- " 99. 1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Afloat 32/6 " 97½. 1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. June 32/9 " 98½. 1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. June 32/6 " 97½.

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax sold for June, July and Oct. delivery.

Table with columns for DATE, DELIVERY, WHEAT, OATS, and FLAX. Rows include June 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21 and Oct. deliveries.

Liverpool Spot Cash

Table listing spot cash prices for various grain types and origins: Australian (6/10½ approx. \$ 98 2-5), New Zealand (6/7 " 94 4-5), Walla-Walla (6/8½ " 96 1-5), 1 Nor. Man. (7/2½ " 1 03 2-5), 2 Nor. Man. (7/10½ " 1 13 2-5), 3 Nor. Man. (6/9½ " 97 2-5), Ch. Wh. Chilian (6/10½ " 98 3-5), Ch. Wh. Karachi (cleaned terms) new crop (6/8 " 96), 2 Club Calcutta (6/8½ " 96 1-5), Ch. Wm. Bombay (7/0½ " 98 3-5), 1 Wh. Bombay (6/10½ " 98 3-5), Rosafe (6/8½ " 96 1-5), Barusso (6/7½ " 95), B. Ayres North (6/7 " 94 4-5), Russian (7/3 " 1 04 2-5), Russian Duram (6/6½ " 94 4-5).

The Weeks Grain Inspection

Table showing weekly inspection results for Week Ending June 14. Includes a note: "The weekly inspection report is issued on the 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th of each month." and a list of wheat grades and their quantities (No. 1 Hard White Flax 1, No. 1 Northern 182, No. 2 Northern 263, No. 3 Northern 99, No. 4 22, Feed 2, Rejected 1 18, Rejected 2 11, No Grade 17, Rejected 9, Condemned 6, No. 5 2, No. 6 14, No Established Grade 1, Total 629).

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# Grain Growers!

## Have you Shipped your Grain yet?

THEN WHY NOT SHIP TO YOUR OWN COMPANY?

### Take No Chances

Your grain is practically the only asset you have from your year's labor. You can't afford to take any chances with it. Stay with the crowd and don't try experiments. Over **TEN THOUSAND FARMERS** have consigned their grain to us this season and all are **SATISFIED**. The confidence the farmers are placing in **THEIR OWN COMPANY** is shown by the fact that we have handled so far this season about **SIXTEEN MILLION BUSHEL**S; one million bushels more than double what we handled all last year.

### The Highest Prices and Your Interests Protected

Your Company is to-day the largest Company of its kind in Canada. The volume of trade we are handling enables us to sell in large lots, and thus to secure the highest possible prices; prices often considerably above the market quotations of the day. We have our **CLAIMS DEPARTMENT** to look after all trouble connected with the shipment of your grain, which you may have with the **Railway Company** or other concerns in question. We have our own **DUPLICATE SAMPLING AND GRADING DEPARTMENT** to check the Government's grading of your car, and thus insure that you get every cent that is yours on the grade. Besides, when you ship to **YOUR OWN COMPANY**, you take no risk. We are all Grain Growers and our interests are your interests. We all have grain to sell and we want it marketed so we can get our own out of it. That is just what you want, so come in and share the safeguards that have been provided to protect your interests.

### Don't Forget The Future

Don't be contented with the present. Think of the future. You know the farmer has got from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a car more for every car of grain shipped this year, than he could have got four or five years ago before this Company started. This is what has been done, but it is only a promise of what can be done if all the farmers will support their own Company in shipping their grain and taking Stock.

Write us for shipping bills and instructions. We are always pleased to give you any information you require concerning the markets or the grain trade.

When in the City, don't fail to call at our offices, 7th Floor, Keewayden Block, Portage Avenue East.

This is **YOUR COMPANY**. We want you to make use of it.

## GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

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WINNIPEG

NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to 607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

MANITOBA

## Try These Two-Furrow Walking Plows

To those who do not wish to go to the expense of buying a riding gang plow we offer these two-furrow walking plows and can assure our customers that they will do perfect work under all soil conditions. They are up-to-the-minute in practical improvements and, as the handles are placed directly behind rear plow, it makes the easiest possible handling for the operator, who, at no time, is placed in an awkward position. The top illustration shows our New Empire Gang—a light, strong

See the  
Cockshutt  
Dealer

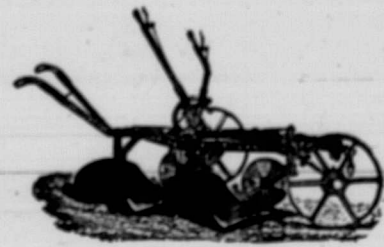
and very durable two-furrow plow. It is fitted with steel and malleable standards, which are unbreakable—also compound adjustable levers

and our new spring lift.

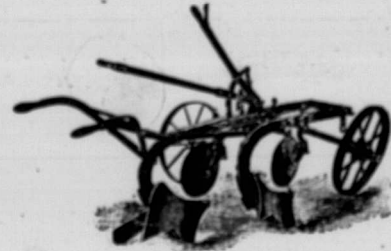
The steel frame is extra strong, the axles are heavy and the bearings absolutely dust-proof. You will also find our fine adjustable ratchets a decided advantage—in fact the whole plow is a fine piece of sturdy, practical mechanism throughout. We have built this plow for long wear—it will render lifetime service of the highest character under any and all conditions. See our dealer or write for further particulars.

Write for  
Catalogue  
To-day

The heavy, high carbon steel plow beams of our Empire Chief Gang (see bottom illustration) makes this plow an ideal one for hard work. The beams are arched high to give good clearance and the long, powerful levers are pivoted on the bearings—not simply bolted as on ordinary plows. We have fitted a helping spring to the furrow axle to simplify the operator's work, and the handles being strongly attached to the rear beam the driver can follow the furrow just as easy as with a walking plow. The mouldboards and heavy shares are made of the best soft-centre steel, with 12-inch steel bottoms, and you will also notice that the furrow wheel is staggered to prevent it from climbing the furrow wall. We know you will be delighted with the high-class work which both of these plows turn out, so do not fail to look further into their undoubted merits.



New Empire Gang



Empire Chief Gang

It Will Pay You To Buy All Your  
Farm Implements From Our Catalogue

**COCKSHUTT** PLOW COMPANY **WINNIPEG**  
LIMITED

BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON